

**IS-703: NIMS Resource Management
Posttest (25 Questions)**

1. Determining incident objectives, establishing operational periods, and assigning field resources to specific tactics are examples of _____ activities.
 - a. Coordination
 - b. Support
 - c. Logistical
 - d. Command

2. Dispatch centers, Emergency Operations Centers, and Joint Field Offices are examples of:
 - a. Coordination entities
 - b. Command entities
 - c. Agency Administrator-designee entities
 - d. Resource-controlling entities

3. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
 - a. Mutual aid resources are a primary asset during a major emergency, and most jurisdictions have formal mutual aid agreements that support their needs.
 - b. Overseeing the application of resources on the incident itself is the responsibility of the Incident Commander.
 - c. When they are established, MACS entities must avoid becoming involved in prioritizing and coordinating resource allocation and distribution during incidents.
 - d. Standardized classification of resources provides a common language for resource identification and procurement regardless of source.

4. Which key principle of resource management is illustrated in the following statement?

“Typing resources makes the resource ordering and dispatch process within jurisdictions, across jurisdictions, and between governmental and nongovernmental entities more efficient and ensures that Incident Commanders receive resources appropriate to their needs.”

 - a. Advance planning
 - b. Categorizing resources
 - c. Use of agreements
 - d. Resource demobilization

5. A jurisdiction’s or agency’s emergency management planning activities should be based on _____ as documented in its Emergency Operations Plan.
 - a. A thorough, realistic hazard analysis
 - b. Mutual aid agreements
 - c. FEMA’s total asset awareness program
 - d. Multiagency Coordination System entities

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6. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- a. Failure to include all voluntary organizations in your planning and exercises will result in duplication of effort and/or resource shortfalls.
 - b. Many supplies are most easily and cost-effectively procured from local commercial sources.
 - c. Self-dispatching should be encouraged in order to ensure there are sufficient resources for scene safety and resource management.
 - d. Interoperability ensures that resources can be efficiently integrated into response operations when moved and assigned across jurisdictional boundaries.
7. Which of the following statements describes a strategy recommended to ensure interoperability?
- a. Resource inventories and catalogs should be available in different formats at different locations and updated on a regular basis.
 - b. It is critical to think through the relationships between and among the various command and coordination entities likely to be activated.
 - c. Many governmental agencies and jurisdictions maintain “stand-by” agreements with prequalified contractors and vendors.
 - d. Where national standards exist for connections, fittings, and hardware, these should be adopted by all jurisdictions.
8. _____ simulate a real emergency under high-stress conditions without incurring the cost of a test of a jurisdiction’s total response capabilities.
- a. Functional exercises
 - b. Tabletop exercises
 - c. Drills
 - d. Classroom training
9. _____ are measurable standards that are useful in describing a resource’s capability.
- a. Components
 - b. Metrics
 - c. Categories
 - d. Types
10. The following sentence is an example of _____.
- “The Emergency Manager, or his or her designee, will determine whether the City EOC will be activated in anticipation of severe weather.”
- a. A resource dispatch communication
 - b. A staff notification protocol
 - c. An initial mutual aid authorization
 - d. An activation procedure protocol

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11. The incident resource management process involves six interactive activities:
- Determining resource needs
 - Ordering resources
 - Checking in resources
 - Using resources
 - _____ (Select the missing activity from below.)
 - Demobilizing resources
- a. Maintaining resource security
- b. Feeding and resting resources
- c. Surveying resource users
- d. Tracking resources
12. Within the ICS organization, there are three positions authorized to place resource orders:
- Incident Commander
 - Logistics Section Chief
 - _____ (Select the missing position from below.)
- a. Planning Section Chief
- b. Supply Unit Leader
- c. Task Force Team Leader
- d. Division Supervisor
13. Resource tracking responsibilities on the incident are shared between the _____, which is responsible for tracking all resources assigned to the incident and their status (i.e., assigned, available, out of service), and the Operations Section, which is responsible for tracking the movement of resources within the Operations Section itself.
- a. Finance/Administration Section
- b. Resources Section
- c. Planning Section
- d. Logistics Section
14. _____ can come from several sources, and may severely hamper emergency response activities, as well as place an enormous logistical burden on an already burdened system.
- a. Convergence
- b. Incident action planning
- c. Unified command decisions
- d. Deployment of mutual aid resources

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15. The key to effective management of donations is the ability to:
- Develop strategies to prevent communities and voluntary groups from collecting donations in the first place.
 - Solicit and gather appropriate donations, prioritize them, and distribute them to those most in need.
 - Increase the amount of donations by delegating the donation solicitation and management functions to a committee of volunteers.
 - Assign the Staging Manager with the Operations Section with the responsibility for donation tracking.
16. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- Developing a CERT capability if your jurisdiction does not have one is a strategy for making use of volunteers who will show up to help at Incidents of National Significance.
 - An effective incident response management structure is responsible for managing professional emergency response personnel and not volunteers.
 - Agreements with volunteer organizations should spell out required training, experience, and equipment, as well as liability and employment relationship to the jurisdiction.
 - Providing VIPs with a realistic view of the problems posed by the disaster may result in enhanced resources and provide a morale boost to responders and victims.
17. Developing local and regional response capability to augment and sustain a reinforced response in Incidents of National Significance:
- Often undermines national response efforts.
 - Requires local governments to surrender authority over resources.
 - Prevents emergency responder convergence.
 - Results in duplication of resources dispatched to the scene.
18. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- Following a deployment, specific activities need to take place to restore the organization, and the jurisdiction, to their pre-incident readiness status.
 - Restocking and rehabilitating emergency resources after deployment is critical to returning to the pre-incident level of readiness.
 - It is not unusual for a jurisdiction to experience a higher than normal retirement or resignation rate following a disaster.
 - Post-incident personnel challenges typically involve mostly short-term issues, such as simple rest and fluid replacement rehabilitation.

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19. An After Action Review is conducted to capture lessons learned from the response to an incident. Such a review should answer the following questions:
- _____ (Select the missing question from those listed below.)
 - What actually happened?
 - Why did it happen?
 - What can be done better next time?
- a. What was planned?
- b. What had been done to prevent such an incident?
- c. What response objectives went unmet?
- d. What resource needs went unmet?
20. Reimbursement processes and procedures that ensure timely reimbursement to resource providers must include mechanisms for collecting bills, validating costs against the scope of the work, and:
- a. Requiring daily reporting on project status.
- b. Obtaining feedback from grant recipients.
- c. Ensuring that proper authorities are involved.
- d. Assessing penalties for late and/or inadequate resources.
21. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- a. It is critical that lessons learned from response to a disaster be captured for historical and training purposes.
- b. It is critical that lessons learned from response to a disaster be captured to ease any lingering guilt in responders who made errors in judgment.
- c. It is critical that lessons learned from response to a disaster be captured for making revisions and corrections to plans and procedures.
- d. It is critical that lessons learned from response to a disaster be captured to provide support for budget requests to replace, upgrade, and/or purchase new equipment.
22. Under the Stafford Act, certain response costs are reimbursed for Presidentially-declared disasters. Reimbursement is possible, under certain conditions, in certain categories. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- a. Reimbursement may be possible for debris/wreckage clearance including clearance on public or private land or public waterways, and demolition and removal of public or private buildings.
- b. Reimbursement may be possible for public utilities including inspection of utilities, and cleaning and repair of sewer and water lines, pumps, and hydrants.
- c. Reimbursement may be possible for basic human resource costs including base pay related to the disaster, and costs associated with normal staffing for an EOC.
- d. Reimbursement may be possible for road systems including emergency detours or bypass roads, and repair or replacement of manholes, curbs, public sidewalks, and road or street signs.

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23. Resource management involves four primary tasks:
- Establishing systems for describing, inventorying, requesting, and tracking resources.
 - Activating these systems prior to and during an incident.
 - Dispatching resources prior to and during an incident.
 - _____ (Select the missing task from below.)
- a. Training and/or exercising resources prior to deployment.
- b. Assigning personnel at the EOC to manage resources.
- c. Determining resources needed at the beginning of an incident.
- d. Deactivating or recalling resources during or after an incident.
24. The Incident Command System resource management process is based on:
- a. Management by Objective
- b. Use of Federal Assets only
- c. Operational Planning Protocols
- d. Logistical Support Plans
25. During Incidents of National Significance, resource mobilization becomes complex, as more agencies and levels of government become involved, more incidents require assistance, supply lines and response times get longer, and:
- a. Logistical networks stand up.
- b. Emergency budgets are approved.
- c. Joint Field Offices are established.
- d. Additional resources mobilize.