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.
	1. Resource Management
	2. Incident Command System
	3. Common Operating Picture
	4. NIMS Program Development
2. What term defines the concept of incident operations personnel who are assigned to only one supervisor?
	1. Span of control
	2. Supervisor Authority
	3. Unified Command
	4. Unity of Command
3. Who is the primary person in charge at the incident?
	1. Incident Commander/Unified Command
	2. A member of the General Staff
	3. Senior Officials
	4. Agency Executives
4. Designating subordinate Command and General Staff supervisors allows the Incident Commander to: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Size up the incident
	2. Maintain a manageable span of control.
	3. Categorize resources.
	4. Write the Incident Action Plan.
5. Unified Command organization:
	1. receives work assignments from one supervisor.
	2. allows the Incident Commanders and their Incident Management Teams to focus their attention on their incident objectives, strategies, and tactics.
	3. shares facilities and coordinates a process for resource ordering.
	4. determines the incident objectives and tactics.
6. What type of command structure may be used for managing an incident with the incident crosses political boundaries and involves multiple functional authorities?
	1. Incident Commander
	2. Area Command
	3. Incident Management Team
	4. Unified Command
7. When planning for events, what is an important preparation consideration?
	1. Event stability.
	2. Potential for expansion.
	3. Logistical requirements, such as communications, food, and medical.
	4. 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?
	1. Immediately organize management control and actions.
	2. Type of incident management facility required.
	3. Consider financial necessities.
	4. Know involvement of cooperating agencies.
9. What is a cascading incident?
	1. A deluge of water that floods a community.
	2. Occurs as a direct or indirect result if an initial incident.
	3. An incident at a waterfall.
	4. 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 manages?
	1. Incident Briefing
	2. Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD-8)
	3. National Incident Management System document
	4. Standard Operating Procedures
11. Before establishing strategies or executing tactics, what must be written?
	1. Incident Action Plan
	2. Incident objectives
	3. Contingency Plan
	4. Local Mitigation Planning Handout
12. When assuming incident command, what is the first step the incoming Incident Commander should do?
	1. Receive briefing.
	2. Notify others of change in command.
	3. Assess situation with current Incident Commander.
	4. Determine appropriate time for change in command.
13. Why must personnel and logistical support factors be considered in determining tactical operations?
	1. The lack of logistical support can mean the difference between success and failure.
	2. Knowing resource and logistical support prior to investing time on tactical strategies that may not even be achievable.
	3. Lack of resources could require a reassessment of tactics and strategy.
	4. All of the above
14. In what meeting are the incident strategies and tactics reviewed?
	1. Planning Meeting
	2. Tactics Meeting
	3. Strategy Meeting
	4. Initial Unified Command Meeting
15. What ICS form is a planning tool used to assist in establishing resource needs for an Operational Period?
	1. ICS Form 215, Operational Planning Worksheet
	2. ICS Form 215A, Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
	3. ICS Form 260, Resource Order Form
	4. ICS Form 213, General Message
16. For what does the Safety Officer use ICS Form 215A, Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis?
	1. Document and analyze injuries to responders that occur at the incident scene.
	2. Justify stopping unsafe tactics being implemented by responders.
	3. Assess the factors that contributed to victim injuries during the initial incident.
	4. Identify potential hazards/risks and determine ways of mitigating those issues.
17. During what meeting is the Operational Plan reviewed and resource requirements identified?
	1. Tactics Meeting
	2. Planning Meeting
	3. Operations Meeting
	4. 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?
	1. Incident Action Plan
	2. Continuity of Operations Plan
	3. National Incident Management System document
	4. National Response Framework
19. What is the purpose of the Operational Briefing?
	1. To develop the incident objectives.
	2. To review the strategy and tactics.
	3. To present the Incident Action Plan to tactical resources’ supervisors.
	4. To write the Incident Action Plan.
20. What is the method that provides standardized procedures, practices, and functions for incident resource management?
	1. ICS Form 260, Resource Order Form
	2. Incident Resource Management Process
	3. Standard Operating Procedures
	4. Incident Action Plan
21. From the list below, who has authority to order incident resources?
	1. Logistics Section Chief
	2. Operations Section Chief
	3. Planning Section Chief
	4. 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?
	1. Agency ordering
	2. Single-point ordering
	3. Mutual aid ordering
	4. Multi-point ordering
23. What type of resource may be dispatched for a large-scale, complex incident such as a train derailment or civil unrest?
	1. Unified Command
	2. Single Incident Commander
	3. Incident Management Team
	4. Incident Command System
24. What form is used to evaluate a resource’s performance on an incident?
	1. Individual Development Plan (IDP)
	2. ICS Form 225, Incident Personnel Performance Rating
	3. ICS Form 214, Activity Log
	4. 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?
	1. Micro managing personnel.
	2. Lack of proper training or unprepared for the assignment.
	3. Not delegating enough.
	4. Surplus of resources causes confusion.
26. What does planning for demobilization help to eliminate?
	1. Weary first responders.
	2. Waste.
	3. Fiscal and legal impacts.
	4. Both b and c are correct.
27. With whom or what should the Incident Commander consult when demobilizing resources?
	1. Agency protocols
	2. Demobilization Unit Leader
	3. Safety Officer
	4. Agency Administrator
28. What section of the Incident Management Team develops and implements the Demobilization Plan?
	1. Operations Section
	2. Logistics Section
	3. Planning Section
	4. Finance/Admin Section
29. The five sections of a Demobilization Plan include: General Information, Release Priorities, Travel Information, Responsibilities, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Safety Precautions
	2. Financials
	3. Release Procedures
	4. Incident Objectives
30. A team closeout meeting is needed when:
	1. The incident was large and it attracted media interest.
	2. The incident was so small that it generated no media coverage.
	3. Recovery efforts were short-lived.
	4. The incident lasted longer than five days.
31. An After-Action Review, or closeout meeting, summaries the original mission, actual events, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. potential ‘what if’ scenarios
	2. lessons learned
	3. performance evaluations by supervisor
	4. 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:
	1. Whole Framework
	2. Whole Perspective
	3. It Takes a Village
	4. Whole Community