

1. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires all Federal departments and agencies to:
  - a. Establish a panel that will evaluate activities at the State, tribal, and local levels to ensure compliance with NIMS.
  - b. Make adoption of NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (through grants, contracts, and other activities).
  - c. Create NIMS strike teams that can manage incident operations if a local government fails to comply with NIMS.
  - d. Implement NIMS as the doctrine for how best to organize and manage all routine, day-to-day department/agency operations.
  
2. Select the statement below that best describes one benefit of NIMS.
  - a. Establishment of standardized organizational structures that improve integration among jurisdictions and disciplines.
  - b. Funding for additional staff and other resources to address operations that are not NIMS compliant.
  - c. Creation of a comprehensive tactical plan for operational incident management that can be used for every incident.
  - d. Development of comprehensive strategies for addressing the management of international events.
  
3. A basic premise of the NIMS and National Response Framework (NRF) is that:
  - a. Incidents should be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.
  - b. Unity of effort and command results when responding jurisdictions and agencies are willing to relinquish their authorities.
  - c. Effective response relies on the readiness of response partners to self-dispatch to an incident scene.
  - d. Preparedness is inherently a government responsibility and does not require participation from nongovernmental organizations.
  
4. The National Response Framework (NRF) presents the guiding principles that:
  - a. Are singly focused on improving Federal homeland security agencies' response to catastrophic natural hazards and terrorist-related incidents.
  - b. Supersede the National Incident Management System's framework when Federal agency and departments are assisting in a response.
  - c. Provide the structure and mechanisms to ensure effective Federal support of State, tribal, and local related activities.
  - d. Mandate specific operational plans for local responders to use when managing a wide range of incidents.

5. Mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements provide:
  - a. Strategies for restoring critical infrastructure that affects multiple sectors and jurisdictions across specified geographical areas.
  - b. Mechanisms to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services.
  - c. Steps for ensuring the continuity of government at the local, tribal, and State levels following a catastrophic incident.
  - d. Lists of specialized codes for facilitating communication among responders representing different departments, agencies, and jurisdictions.
6. To better serve their constituents, elected and appointed officials should do the following, EXCEPT FOR:
  - a. Help to establish relationships (including mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements) with other jurisdictions and, as appropriate, with nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.
  - b. Provide guidance to their jurisdictions, departments, and/or agencies, with clearly stated policies for NIMS implementation.
  - c. Understand laws and regulations in their jurisdictions that pertain to emergency management and incident response.
  - d. Assume the role of incident commander for all incidents and direct the on-scene technical operations from the Emergency Operations Center.
7. Exercises should:
  - Include multidisciplinary, multijurisdictional incidents.
  - Include participation of private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.
  - Cover aspects of preparedness plans, including activating mutual aid and assistance agreements.
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  - a. Contain a mechanism for incorporating corrective actions.
  - b. Have consequences for inadequate performance.
  - c. Be repeated until performance is at an acceptable level.
  - d. Be based on the most catastrophic scenario that could affect the community.
8. Interoperability:
  - a. Primarily involves creating automated systems that allow for the sharing of sensitive incident information.
  - b. Is the ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together.
  - c. Requires nongovernmental and private-sector organizations to purchase standardized communication equipment.
  - d. Involves oversight by the Federal Communications Commission for assigning emergency frequencies.
9. ICS encourages jurisdictions to use common terminology. Common terminology:

- a. Is unique terminology that responders use when managing incidents.
  - b. Encourages the use of radio codes to communicate efficiently at incident site.
  - c. Applies exclusively to the naming of facilities used by the Command Staff.
  - d. Uses plain English to allow personnel from different agencies to work together.
10. Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process:
- a. When incident activities shift from response to recovery.
  - b. Right before the first resources are ready to be released.
  - c. As soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources.
  - d. After being requested by the Emergency Operations Center.
11. The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority at the field level is referred to as:
- a. Coordination
  - b. Command
  - c. Direction
  - d. Leadership
12. Who is the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources?
- a. Incident Commander
  - b. Operations Section Chief
  - c. Emergency Operations Center Manager
  - d. Agency Executive or Senior Official
13. Unified Command:
- a. Assigns a single Incident Commander to assume unity of command and make decisions for all jurisdictions.
  - b. Enables all agencies with responsibility to manage an incident together by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.
  - c. Requires that employees report to several different Incident Commanders, each representing each jurisdiction.
  - d. Obligates all responsible agencies to pool their resources without consideration to the terms of mutual aid and assistance agreements.
14. In an Incident Command System organization, the term "General Staff" refers to:
- a. Generalists who are assigned to support Section Chiefs with functions such as administrative matters and documentation of incident events.
  - b. A person assigned by a cooperating agency or nongovernmental/private organization who has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities.
  - c. Any combination of personnel resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need with common communications and a designated leader.

- d. Incident management personnel organized according to function (i.e., Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief) and who report directly to the Incident Commander.
15. Which organization has line authority to oversee the management of multiple incidents being handled by separate Incident Command organizations?
- a. Multiagency Command
  - b. United Command
  - c. Area Command
  - d. Joint Command
16. The Public Information Officer:
- a. Directs the Joint Information Center operation with the Emergency Operations Center.
  - b. Interfaces with the public and media and/or with other agencies regarding incident-related information requirements.
  - c. Serves as a press secretary for the Agency Executive or Senior Official during the incident.
  - d. Controls messaging and limits the independence of other organizations participating in the incident.
17. Which position is responsible for the direct management of all incident-related tactical activities?
- a. Finance/Administration Section Chief
  - b. Logistics Section Chief
  - c. Operations Section Chief
  - d. Planning Section Chief
18. Which entity provides a structure for developing and delivering incident-related coordinated messages by developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies?
- a. Joint Information Base
  - b. Joint Information System
  - c. Joint Information Operation
  - d. Joint Information Center
19. Select the TRUE statement about the Incident Action Plan.
- a. Covers the entire incident from start to finish.
  - b. Must be a written document that is distributed to all responders.
  - c. Establishes the overall incident objectives, strategies, and tactics.
  - d. Presents detailed cost accounting for all incident resources.
20. Select the TRUE statement:
- a. Frequently jurisdictions and agencies self-dispatch resources in anticipation of a need at the incident scene.
  - b. Prior to requesting assistance through intrastate mutual aid, a State must first ask the Federal Government for resources.

- c. In a complex incident within a State, an Area Commander would request resources directly from DHS and FEMA.
  - d. Typically requests for resources flow from the on-scene incident command through the local and State Emergency Operations Centers to the Federal Government.
21. Select the NIMS term that is defined as “the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination.”
- a. Multiagency Coordination System
  - b. Incident Management Team
  - c. Command and Control Center
  - d. Incident Operations Network
22. HSPD-5 required the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a mechanism for ensuring the ongoing management and maintenance of NIMS. The Secretary established the National Integration Center (NIC) to perform all of the following functions EXCEPT:
- a. Inventorying and tracking all national resources and assets available for deployment in incidents managed using NIMS.
  - b. Promoting compatibility between national-level standards for NIMS and those developed by other public, private, and professional groups.
  - c. Facilitating the establishment and maintenance of a documentation and database system related to qualification, certification, and credentialing of emergency management/response personnel and organizations.
  - d. Developing assessment criteria for the various components of NIMS, as well as compliance requirements and timelines.
23. The Joint Information System is:
- a. The framework for organizing, integrating, and coordinating the delivery of public information.
  - b. A 24/7 multiagency watch center that provides Federal prevention, protection, and preparedness coordination.
  - c. The automated system used by the Situation Unit within the Planning Section to synthesize information and produce reports.
  - d. A set of guidelines and protocols for sharing sensitive and classified information during an incident response.
24. This structure is the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.
- a. Incident Command Post
  - b. Emergency Operations Center
  - c. Joint Command Post
  - d. Strategic Operations Center
25. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. NIMS is based on best practices collected from all levels of responders.
  - b. NIMS integrates best practices into a comprehensive, standardized framework.

- c. NIMS is applicable across the full spectrum of potential incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity.
  - d. NIMS specifies how resources will be allocated among jurisdictions.
26. The credentialing process involves an objective evaluation and documentation of an individual's:
- Current certification, license, or degree,
  - Training and experience, and
  - \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Security clearance level.
  - b. Supervisory expertise.
  - c. Competence or proficiency.
  - d. Compensation amount.