

Name: _____

Date: _____

EXAMINATION A

Multiple-choice Directions: *Read each question carefully, and choose the best answer from the four choices.*

1. Identify the five major functions in the Incident Command System.
 - a. Command, Safety, Liaison, Information and Operations.
 - b. Command, Planning, Safety, Logistics and Intelligence.
 - c. Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration.
 - d. Command, Logistics, Finance/Administration, Planning and Support.

 2. The _____ is responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident.
 - a. Logistics Section
 - b. Finance/Administration
 - c. Base
 - d. Staging

 3. “An organizational level responsible for operations in a specified geographical area” is the definition of a
 - a. Group.
 - b. Division.
 - c. Section.
 - d. Branch.

 4. The optimal span-of-control for the Incident Command System is
 - a. five to one.
 - b. seven to one.
 - c. ten to one.
 - d. three to one.

 5. An organizational level responsible for a specified function at an incident defines a
 - a. Branch.
 - b. Unit.
 - c. Division.
 - d. Group.
-

6. The point of contact for assisting or cooperating agencies is the
 - a. Public Information Officer.
 - b. Situation Unit Leader.
 - c. Liaison Officer.
 - d. Staging Area Manager.

 7. All of the following statements are true except one. Which is the incorrect statement?
 - a. You only have one Incident Safety Officer.
 - b. Medical Group works for Logistics.
 - c. Situation Unit Leader reports directly to Planning.
 - d. Investigation/Intelligence may work for either Planning or Operations.

 8. The acronym REVAS stands for
 - a. Rescue, Exposure, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.
 - b. Rescue, Evacuation, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.
 - c. Rescue, Emergency Care, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.
 - d. Rescue, Extinguishment, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.

 9. The _____ has the primary responsibility for providing medical care to responders.
 - a. Medical Branch
 - b. Medical Unit
 - c. Medical Group
 - d. Safety Unit

 10. All of the following statements regarding the National Incident Management System (NIMS) are correct except one. Which is the incorrect statement?
 - a. NIMS was developed by the Department of Homeland Security.
 - b. NIMS is divided into eight major components.
 - c. NIMS is an all-hazard/all-discipline system based on FIRESCOPE.
 - d. NIMS was officially adopted by the U.S. Fire Administration in 2004.

 11. Which of the following statements regarding Unified Command is incorrect?
 - a. Unified Command members must agree on General Staff selections.
 - b. Unified Command means every individual reports to only one supervisor.
 - c. Members of Unified Command usually have jurisdictional or legal responsibility.
 - d. The Unified Command group should be kept as small as possible.
-

12. Divisions and Groups are basic work components of ICS. Which of the following statements about Divisions and Groups is false?
- a. They provide personnel accountability.
 - b. They provide coordination and reduce duplication of effort.
 - c. Depending on the circumstances, Groups may work for Divisions.
 - d. Lateral communication between Divisions and Groups is essential.
13. The _____ Section is responsible for developing the demobilization plan.
- a. Operations
 - b. Planning
 - c. Logistics
 - d. Finance/Administration
14. What is the form we discussed that is used when developing strategies?
- a. ICS Form 234.
 - b. ICS Form 202.
 - c. Strategy Prompter.
 - d. Primary Factor Sheet.
15. Which of the following is true when developing an accountability system?
- a. May be used when time allows.
 - b. Must be available commercially.
 - c. Must be approved by NIMS.
 - d. Must be compatible with mutual-aid agencies.
16. The ICS 201 can be used as an
- a. incident briefing form.
 - b. incident demobilization form.
 - c. incident communication plan.
 - d. incident transition plan.
17. All of the following statements regarding Staging are true except one. Which is the incorrect statement?
- a. Location where resources are kept while awaiting assignment.
 - b. May have more than one Staging Area per incident.
 - c. Resources in Staging are ready to respond within three minutes.
 - d. Staging is under the control of the General Staff position of Operations.
-

18. In the resource status section of the ICS 201, how do you continue to maintain each resources' assignment?
- a. Enter the assignment and erase when completed, and then add the new assignment.
 - b. Draw a line through the old assignment, and add the new assignment.
 - c. Enter the assignment, and then get another resource status page to enter the new assignment.
 - d. Resource status is not maintained on this form.
19. Automatic mutual aid consists of
- a. resources requested to respond once jurisdictional agency is on-scene.
 - b. resources added to the dispatch sequence that will automatically respond.
 - c. resources that respond under a normal agreement.
 - d. resources requested through regional mutual aid.
20. Resource category refers to
- a. the size, staffing, complement of hose and ladders.
 - b. whether it is an emergency vehicle or not.
 - c. function for which a resource would be most useful.
 - d. whether it is overhead personnel, apparatus or equipment.
21. Which person on an Incident Management Team is responsible for tracking resources?
- a. Supply Unit Leader.
 - b. Documentation Unit Leader.
 - c. Ground Support Unit Leader.
 - d. Resource Unit Leader.
22. What are the five areas resources can check into at an incident?
- a. Command Post, Staging, Base, Camp, and Division or Group.
 - b. Command Post, Staging, Food Unit, Ground Support, and Division or Group.
 - c. Command Post, Base, Camp, Staging and Logistics.
 - d. Command Post, Division or Group, Staging, Medical Unit and Base.
23. The supervisor of a Branch is called
- a. Supervisor.
 - b. Section Chief.
 - c. Officer.
 - d. Director.
-

24. Which of the following is not part of the inventorying and categorizing of resources in emergency preparedness?
- Establishes and verifies the level of capability of resources.
 - Verifies resource needs based on risk and hazard assessment.
 - Identifies the qualifications needed for response resources and personnel.
 - Documenting these resources in the incident response playbook.
25. NIMS bases the types of incidents on complexity. How many types are there?
- Three.
 - Four.
 - Five.
 - Six.
26. A Type 1 incident includes
- an incident that can be handled by one or two resources.
 - an incident that can be managed with an ICS 201.
 - an incident that has 500 personnel or less assigned.
 - an incident that has 1,000 personnel or more assigned.
27. Which of the following is **not** covered in a delegation of authority?
- Legal and policy restraints and/or freedoms.
 - Boundaries of authority.
 - Political and social concerns.
 - Kinds and types of resources.
28. Besides the information listed in the above question, the Incident Complexity Analysis tool also analyzes the incident for
- the best location to establish a Command Post.
 - the appropriate personnel type to manage the incident.
 - who the agency administrator should be.
 - who should be in Area Command.
29. When conducting an operations briefing from the initial Incident Commander to the IMT or Unified Commanders, the ICS 201 briefing should be done
- always at the scene of the incident.
 - at an agreed upon location usually away from the incident.
 - at the Emergency Operations Center.
 - at the location of Area Command.
-

30. When delivering an operations briefing, you should cover the information on the
- a. ICS Form 204.
 - b. ICS Form 206.
 - c. ICS Form 201.
 - d. ICS Form ID-10-T.

EXAMINATION A ANSWER KEY

Multiple-choice Directions: *Read each question carefully, and choose the best answer from the four choices.*

1. Identify the five major functions in the Incident Command System.
 - a. Command, Safety, Liaison, Information and Operations.
 - b. Command, Planning, Safety, Logistics and Intelligence.
 - c. **Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration.**
 - d. Command, Logistics, Finance/Administration, Planning and Support.

Reference: EO 1.1

2. The _____ is responsible for providing facilities, services and materials for the incident.
 - a. **Logistics Section**
 - b. Finance/Administration
 - c. Base
 - d. Staging

Reference: EO 1.5

3. “An organizational level responsible for operations in a specified geographical area” is the definition of a
 - a. Group.
 - b. **Division.**
 - c. Section.
 - d. Branch.

Reference: EO 1.5

4. The optimal span-of-control for the Incident Command System is
 - a. **five to one.**
 - b. seven to one.
 - c. ten to one.
 - d. three to one.

Reference: EO 1.2

5. An organizational level responsible for a specified function at an incident defines a
- a. Branch.
 - b. Unit.
 - c. Division.
 - d. **Group.**

Reference: EO 1.5

6. The point of contact for assisting or cooperating agencies is the
- a. Public Information Officer.
 - b. Situation Unit Leader.
 - c. **Liaison Officer.**
 - d. Staging Area Manager.

Reference: EO 1.4

7. All of the following statements are true except one. Which is the incorrect statement?
- a. You only have one Incident Safety Officer.
 - b. **Medical Group works for Logistics.**
 - c. Situation Unit Leader reports directly to Planning.
 - d. Investigation/Intelligence may work for either Planning or Operations.

Reference: EO 1.5

8. The acronym REVAS stands for
- a. **Rescue, Exposure, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.**
 - b. Rescue, Evacuation, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.
 - c. Rescue, Emergency Care, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.
 - d. Rescue, Extinguishment, Ventilation, Attack, Salvage.

Reference: EO 1.2

9. The _____ has the primary responsibility for providing medical care to responders.
- a. Medical Branch
 - b. **Medical Unit**
 - c. Medical Group
 - d. Safety Unit

Reference: EO 1.5

10. All of the following statements regarding the National Incident Management System (NIMS) are correct except one. Which is the incorrect statement?
- a. NIMS was developed by the Department of Homeland Security.
 - b. NIMS is divided into eight major components.**
 - c. NIMS is an all-hazard/all-discipline system based on FIRESCOPE.
 - d. NIMS was officially adopted by the U.S. Fire Administration in 2004.

Reference: EO 1.1

11. Which of the following statements regarding Unified Command is incorrect?
- a. Unified Command members must agree on General Staff selections.
 - b. Unified Command means every individual reports to only one supervisor.**
 - c. Members of Unified Command usually have jurisdictional or legal responsibility.
 - d. The Unified Command group should be kept as small as possible.

Reference: EO 1.2

12. Divisions and Groups are basic work components of ICS. Which of the following statements about Divisions and Groups is false?
- a. They provide personnel accountability.
 - b. They provide coordination and reduce duplication of effort.
 - c. Depending on the circumstances, Groups may work for Divisions.**
 - d. Lateral communication between Divisions and Groups is essential.

Reference: EO 1.5

13. The _____ Section is responsible for developing the demobilization plan.
- a. Operations
 - b. Planning**
 - c. Logistics
 - d. Finance/Administration

Reference: EO 2.1

14. What is the form we discussed that is used when developing strategies?
- a. ICS Form 234.
 - b. ICS Form 202.
 - c. Strategy Prompter.**
 - d. Primary Factor Sheet.

Reference: EO 2.3

15. Which of the following is true when developing an accountability system?
- a. May be used when time allows.
 - b. Must be available commercially.
 - c. Must be approved by NIMS.
 - d. **Must be compatible with mutual-aid agencies.**

Reference: EO 2.5

16. The ICS 201 can be used as an
- a. **incident briefing form.**
 - b. incident demobilization form.
 - c. incident communication plan.
 - d. incident transition plan.

Reference: EO 3.1

17. All of the following statements regarding Staging are true except one. Which is the incorrect statement?
- a. Location where resources are kept while awaiting assignment.
 - b. May have more than one Staging Area per incident.
 - c. Resources in Staging are ready to respond within three minutes.
 - d. **Staging is under the control of the General Staff position of Operations.**

Reference: EO 3.3

18. In the resource status section of the ICS 201, how do you continue to maintain each resources' assignment?
- a. Enter the assignment and erase when completed, and then add the new assignment.
 - b. **Draw a line through the old assignment, and add the new assignment.**
 - c. Enter the assignment, and then get another resource status page to enter the new assignment.
 - d. Resource status is not maintained on this form.

Reference: EO 3.1

19. Automatic mutual aid consists of
- a. resources requested to respond once jurisdictional agency is on-scene.
 - b. **resources added to the dispatch sequence that will automatically respond.**
 - c. resources that respond under a normal agreement.
 - d. resources requested through regional mutual aid.

Reference: EO 3.2

20. Resource category refers to
- the size, staffing, complement of hose and ladders.
 - whether it is an emergency vehicle or not.
 - function for which a resource would be most useful.**
 - whether it is overhead personnel, apparatus or equipment.

Reference: EO 3.3

21. Which person on an Incident Management Team is responsible for tracking resources?
- Supply Unit Leader.
 - Documentation Unit Leader.
 - Ground Support Unit Leader.
 - Resource Unit Leader.**

Reference: EO 3.3

22. What are the five areas resources can check into at an incident?
- Command Post, Staging, Base, Camp, and Division or Group.**
 - Command Post, Staging, Food Unit, Ground Support, and Division or Group.
 - Command Post, Base, Camp, Staging and Logistics.
 - Command Post, Division or Group, Staging, Medical Unit and Base.

Reference: EO 3.3

23. The supervisor of a Branch is called
- Supervisor.
 - Section Chief.
 - Officer.
 - Director.**

Reference: EO 3.5

24. Which of the following is not part of the inventorying and categorizing of resources in emergency preparedness?
- Establishes and verifies the level of capability of resources.
 - Verifies resource needs based on risk and hazard assessment.
 - Identifies the qualifications needed for response resources and personnel.
 - Documenting these resources in the incident response playbook.**

Reference: EO 4.1

25. NIMS bases the types of incidents on complexity. How many types are there?
- a. Three.
 - b. Four.
 - c. **Five.**
 - d. Six.

Reference: EO 4.2

26. A Type 1 incident includes
- a. an incident that can be handled by one or two resources.
 - b. an incident that can be managed with an ICS 201.
 - c. an incident that has 500 personnel or less assigned.
 - d. **an incident that has 1,000 personnel or more assigned.**

Reference: EO 4.2

27. Which of the following is **not** covered in a delegation of authority?
- a. Legal and policy restraints and/or freedoms.
 - b. Boundaries of authority.
 - c. Political and social concerns.
 - d. **Kinds and types of resources.**

Reference: EO 4.3

28. Besides the information listed in the above question, the Incident Complexity Analysis tool also analyzes the incident for
- a. the best location to establish a Command Post.
 - b. **the appropriate personnel type to manage the incident.**
 - c. who the agency administrator should be.
 - d. who should be in Area Command.

Reference: EO 4.4

29. When conducting an operations briefing from the initial Incident Commander to the IMT or Unified Commanders, the ICS 201 briefing should be done
- a. always at the scene of the incident.
 - b. **at an agreed upon location usually away from the incident.**
 - c. at the Emergency Operations Center.
 - d. at the location of Area Command.

Reference: EO 4.6

30. When delivering an operations briefing, you should cover the information on the
- a. ICS Form 204.
 - b. ICS Form 206.
 - c. **ICS Form 201.**
 - d. ICS Form ID-10-T.

Reference: EO 4.6

Name: _____

Date: _____

EXAMINATION A ANSWER SHEET

1. _____

16. _____

2. _____

17. _____

3. _____

18. _____

4. _____

19. _____

5. _____

20. _____

6. _____

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7. _____

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8. _____

23. _____

9. _____

24. _____

10. _____

25. _____

11. _____

26. _____

12. _____

27. _____

13. _____

28. _____

14. _____

29. _____

15. _____

30. _____

EXAMINATION A ANSWER SHEET KEY

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| 1. | <u> c </u> | 16. | <u> a </u> |
| 2. | <u> a </u> | 17. | <u> d </u> |
| 3. | <u> b </u> | 18. | <u> b </u> |
| 4. | <u> a </u> | 19. | <u> b </u> |
| 5. | <u> d </u> | 20. | <u> c </u> |
| 6. | <u> c </u> | 21. | <u> d </u> |
| 7. | <u> b </u> | 22. | <u> a </u> |
| 8. | <u> a </u> | 23. | <u> d </u> |
| 9. | <u> b </u> | 24. | <u> d </u> |
| 10. | <u> b </u> | 25. | <u> c </u> |
| 11. | <u> b </u> | 26. | <u> d </u> |
| 12. | <u> c </u> | 27. | <u> d </u> |
| 13. | <u> b </u> | 28. | <u> b </u> |
| 14. | <u> c </u> | 29. | <u> b </u> |
| 15. | <u> d </u> | 30. | <u> c </u> |
-

Name: _____

Date: _____

EXAMINATION B

Multiple-choice Directions: *Read each question carefully, and choose the best answer from the four choices.*

1. What position has overall responsibility for incident management?
 - a. Operations Section Chief.
 - b. Incident Commander.
 - c. Branch Directors.
 - d. Division/Group Supervisors.

 2. When an incident occurs within a jurisdiction and one agency has management responsibility for incident control activities, which of the following types of command would be used?
 - a. Unified Command.
 - b. Functional Command.
 - c. Jurisdictional Command.
 - d. Single Command.

 3. When your incident organization requires more than five Divisions and/or Groups a _____ may be staffed to maintain span-of-control.
 - a. Unit
 - b. Task Force
 - c. Strike Team
 - d. Branch

 4. The _____ Section Chief is responsible for the management of all tactical resources at the incident.
 - a. Logistics
 - b. Operations
 - c. Planning
 - d. Finance/Administration

 5. Media personnel or agencies requiring information regarding the incident interface with the
 - a. Situation Unit Leader.
 - b. Public Information Officer.
 - c. Investigation/Intelligence Officer.
 - d. Planning Section Chief.
-

6. The _____ is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information regarding the development of the incident and status of resources.
- a. Ground Support Unit
 - b. Situation Unit
 - c. Operations Section Chief
 - d. Planning Section Chief
7. Key components of the Incident Command System are
- a. common terminology, modular organization, and integrated communications.
 - b. common terminology, brief initial report, and modular communications.
 - c. all-discipline system, common terminology, and modular organization.
 - d. integrated communications, standard organization, and common terminology.
8. Command Staff are usually comprised of which of the following positions?
- a. Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, and Rapid Intervention Crew.
 - b. Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, and Liaison Officer.
 - c. Staging Area Manager, Safety Officer, and Rapid Intervention Crew.
 - d. Safety Officer, Rehab Officer, and Public Information Officer.
9. Developing incident objectives is the responsibility of the
- a. Incident Commander.
 - b. Operations Section Chief.
 - c. Planning Section Chief.
 - d. Logistics Section Chief.
10. A brief initial report contains critical information transmitted by the first-arriving unit. What should you avoid when giving a brief initial report?
- a. Describe the status and actions of the first-arriving company.
 - b. Describe the building and incident conditions.
 - c. Use subjective descriptions to condense radio traffic.
 - d. Establish and name command.
11. It is important that incident objectives are developed to guide incident mitigation. When developing objectives, which of the following statements regarding objectives is incorrect?
- a. Objectives should be broad statements of guidance and direction.
 - b. The acronym SMART should be used when developing objectives.
 - c. Objectives should be written as action statements.
 - d. Objectives are developed by the Operations Section Chief.
-

12. Effective progress reports are essential to incident management. Which of the following statements about progress reports is incorrect?
- a. They must be timely, complete and concise.
 - b. They will occur with greater frequency in the later stages of an incident.
 - c. They assist in setting priorities.
 - d. They should include conditions, location, actions, needs.
13. Which of the following statements regarding the Intelligence/Investigation position is most correct?
- a. May be in the Command Staff, in the Operations Section, or in the Planning Section.
 - b. The location depends on the number of personnel available.
 - c. It is a position developed by FIRESCOPE.
 - d. It is directly supervised by the Public Information Officer.
14. The Finance/Administration Section is comprised of which of the following Units?
- a. Compensation/Claims Unit, Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Security Unit.
 - b. Cost Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit, Payroll Unit, Procurement Unit.
 - c. Compensation/Claims Unit, Cost Unit, Supply Unit, Procurement Unit.
 - d. Compensation/Claims Unit, Cost Unit, Procurement Unit, Time Unit.
15. Which of the following is true when implementing a Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC)?
- a. Must be a minimum of four fully equipped personnel.
 - b. Must be ready to deploy instantly.
 - c. In a hazmat operation, the entry team leader must ensure that there is a RIC.
 - d. Policy must be approved by the Office of Emergency Management.
16. The ICS Form 201 serves as a
- a. resource ordering form.
 - b. resource/situation status.
 - c. action item tracking form.
 - d. daily meeting schedule.
17. In block number four of the ICS 201, what map symbols need to be inserted?
- a. North, scale, time, date and author.
 - b. North, wind direction, scale, date and author.
 - c. North, scale, EOC location, wind speed and direction, date and time.
 - d. North, wind direction and speed, date and time, and IC's name.
-

18. What is an EMAC agreement?
- Emergency Managers Association Contract.
 - Emergency Management Agreement Control.
 - Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
 - Emergency Managers Assistance Contract.
19. When we refer to the kind of resource, we are referring to
- a fire engine.
 - a Type 2 bus.
 - apparatus size.
 - number or personnel.
20. Type of resource describes
- size, capability, staffing of a specific resource.
 - whether it is an emergency vehicle or not.
 - the function for what the resource will be used.
 - whether it is overhead personnel, apparatus or equipment.
21. In the Operational work areas, a Group refers to a
- geographical area.
 - functional assignment.
 - Branch.
 - Staging area.
22. The ICS Organizational Chart is a graphic display of the incident's organization and follows
- common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, span-of-control, and incident objectives.
 - common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, span-of-control, unity of command, and the incident's priorities and objectives.
 - common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, unity of command, span-of-control, and the safety analysis.
 - common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, unity of command, span-of-control, and communications.
-

23. Which of the following is not used in achieving a unified approach in emergency management planning?
- a. Include jurisdictional policies into the emergency management plan.
 - b. Include components of the yellow card position qualification system.
 - c. Include standard operating procedures or guidelines in the emergency management plan.
 - d. Include the components of NIMS in the emergency management plan.
24. Which organizations are not involved in preparedness activities?
- a. NCAA recruitment scouts.
 - b. Preparedness organizations.
 - c. Nongovernmental organizations.
 - d. Public safety organizations.
25. A Type 3 incident includes
- a. incidents that may have multiple operational periods.
 - b. a written IAP, which is always required for each operational period.
 - c. all Command and General Staff positions that are always activated.
 - d. an incident that has 1,000 or more personnel assigned.
26. A delegation of authority is
- a. always required.
 - b. never required.
 - c. required if an IMT from another area is assigned.
 - d. required if the jurisdictional IC is a police officer.
27. Incident Complexity Analysis (ICA) is a tool used by the Incident Commander to
- a. evaluate fire behavior conditions and Command Post location.
 - b. determine types and kinds of resources needed, fire behavior, and values at risk.
 - c. determine the values at risk, resources at risk, and Command Post.
 - d. evaluate Command Post, Staging Area, and resources needed.
28. One of the key items needed in an operations briefing is
- a. a completed ICS Form 214.
 - b. a completed ICS Form 215A.
 - c. a completed ICS Form 202.
 - d. a completed ICS Form 201.
-

29. An Operations briefing is primarily used to brief
- a. new resources assigned to an incident.
 - b. resources being demobilized from an incident.
 - c. resources that are assigned to the Joint Information Center (JIC).
 - d. the office of the governor and the staff.
30. Which of the following are not common responsibilities of personnel responding to an incident?
- a. Your job assignment on the incident, i.e., task force leader.
 - b. Your reporting location and time you are expected to be there.
 - c. Special travel instructions and any specific routes to avoid.
 - d. Where you are to stop for food for you and your personnel.

EXAMINATION B ANSWER KEY

Multiple-choice Directions: *Read each question carefully, and choose the best answer from the four choices.*

1. What position has overall responsibility for incident management?
 - a. Operations Section Chief.
 - b. Incident Commander.**
 - c. Branch Directors.
 - d. Division/Group Supervisors.

Reference: EO 1.3

2. When an incident occurs within a jurisdiction and one agency has management responsibility for incident control activities, which of the following types of command would be used?
 - a. Unified Command.
 - b. Functional Command.
 - c. Jurisdictional Command.
 - d. Single Command.**

Reference: EO 1.5

3. When your incident organization requires more than five Divisions and/or Groups a _____ may be staffed to maintain span-of-control.
 - a. Unit
 - b. Task Force
 - c. Strike Team
 - d. Branch**

Reference: EO 1.5

4. The _____ Section Chief is responsible for the management of all tactical resources at the incident.
 - a. Logistics
 - b. Operations**
 - c. Planning
 - d. Finance/Administration

Reference: EO 1.5

5. Media personnel or agencies requiring information regarding the incident interface with the
- Situation Unit Leader.
 - Public Information Officer.**
 - Investigation/Intelligence Officer.
 - Planning Section Chief.

Reference: EO 1.4

6. The _____ is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information regarding the development of the incident and status of resources.
- Ground Support Unit
 - Situation Unit
 - Operations Section Chief
 - Planning Section Chief**

Reference: EO 1.5

7. Key components of the Incident Command System are
- common terminology, modular organization, and integrated communications.**
 - common terminology, brief initial report, and modular communications.
 - all-discipline system, common terminology, and modular organization.
 - integrated communications, standard organization, and common terminology.

Reference: EO 1.1

8. Command Staff are usually comprised of which of the following positions?
- Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, and Rapid Intervention Crew.
 - Safety Officer, Public Information Officer, and Liaison Officer.**
 - Staging Area Manager, Safety Officer, and Rapid Intervention Crew.
 - Safety Officer, Rehab Officer, and Public Information Officer.

Reference: EO 1.4

9. Developing incident objectives is the responsibility of the
- Incident Commander.**
 - Operations Section Chief.
 - Planning Section Chief.
 - Logistics Section Chief.

Reference: EO 1.3

10. A brief initial report contains critical information transmitted by the first-arriving unit. What should you avoid when giving a brief initial report?
- Describe the status and actions of the first-arriving company.
 - Describe the building and incident conditions.
 - Use subjective descriptions to condense radio traffic.**
 - Establish and name command.

Reference: EO 1.2

11. It is important that incident objectives are developed to guide incident mitigation. When developing objectives, which of the following statements regarding objectives is incorrect?
- Objectives should be broad statements of guidance and direction.
 - The acronym SMART should be used when developing objectives.
 - Objectives should be written as action statements.
 - Objectives are developed by the Operations Section Chief.**

Reference: EO 1.3

12. Effective progress reports are essential to incident management. Which of the following statements about progress reports is incorrect?
- They must be timely, complete and concise.
 - They will occur with greater frequency in the later stages of an incident.**
 - They assist in setting priorities.
 - They should include conditions, location, actions, needs.

Reference: EO 1.5

13. Which of the following statements regarding the Intelligence/Investigation position is most correct?
- May be in the Command Staff, in the Operations Section, or in the Planning Section.**
 - The location depends on the number of personnel available.
 - It is a position developed by FIRESCOPE.
 - It is directly supervised by the Public Information Officer.

Reference: EO 2.3

14. The Finance/Administration Section is comprised of which of the following Units?
- a. Compensation/Claims Unit, Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Security Unit.
 - b. Cost Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit, Payroll Unit, Procurement Unit.
 - c. Compensation/Claims Unit, Cost Unit, Supply Unit, Procurement Unit.
 - d. **Compensation/Claims Unit, Cost Unit, Procurement Unit, Time Unit.**

Reference: EO 2.1

15. Which of the following is true when implementing a Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC)?
- a. Must be a minimum of four fully equipped personnel.
 - b. **Must be ready to deploy instantly.**
 - c. In a hazmat operation, the entry team leader must ensure that there is a RIC.
 - d. Policy must be approved by the Office of Emergency Management.

Reference: EO 2.4

16. The ICS Form 201 serves as a
- a. resource ordering form.
 - b. **resource/situation status.**
 - c. action item tracking form.
 - d. daily meeting schedule.

Reference: EO 3.1

17. In block number four of the ICS 201, what map symbols need to be inserted?
- a. **North, scale, time, date and author.**
 - b. North, wind direction, scale, date and author.
 - c. North, scale, EOC location, wind speed and direction, date and time.
 - d. North, wind direction and speed, date and time, and IC's name.

Reference: EO 3.1

18. What is an EMAC agreement?
- a. Emergency Managers Association Contract.
 - b. Emergency Management Agreement Control.
 - c. **Emergency Management Assistance Compact.**
 - d. Emergency Managers Assistance Contract.

Reference: EO 3.2

19. When we refer to the kind of resource, we are referring to
- a. **a fire engine.**
 - b. a Type 2 bus.
 - c. apparatus size.
 - d. number or personnel.

Reference: EO 3.3

20. Type of resource describes
- a. **size, capability, staffing of a specific resource.**
 - b. whether it is an emergency vehicle or not.
 - c. the function for what the resource will be used.
 - d. whether it is overhead personnel, apparatus or equipment.

Reference: EO 3.3

21. In the Operational work areas, a Group refers to a
- a. geographical area.
 - b. **functional assignment.**
 - c. Branch.
 - d. Staging Area.

Reference: EO 3.5

22. The ICS Organizational Chart is a graphic display of the incident's organization and follows
- a. common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, span-of-control, and incident objectives.
 - b. common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, span-of-control, unity of command, and the incident's priorities and objectives.
 - c. common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, unity of command, span-of-control, and the safety analysis.
 - d. **common terminology, functional responsibility, modular organization, unity of command, span-of-control, and communications.**

Reference: EO 3.5

23. Which of the following is not used in achieving a unified approach in emergency management planning?
- a. Include jurisdictional policies into the emergency management plan.
 - b. Include components of the yellow card position qualification system.**
 - c. Include standard operating procedures or guidelines in the emergency management plan.
 - d. Include the components of NIMS in the emergency management plan.

Reference: EO 4.1

24. Which organizations are not involved in preparedness activities?
- a. NCAA recruitment scouts.**
 - b. Preparedness organizations.
 - c. Nongovernmental organizations.
 - d. Public safety organizations.

Reference: EO 4.1

25. A Type 3 incident includes
- a. incidents that may have multiple operational periods.**
 - b. a written IAP, which is always required for each operational period.
 - c. all Command and General Staff positions that are always activated.
 - d. an incident that has 1,000 or more personnel assigned.

Reference: EO 4.2

26. A delegation of authority is
- a. always required.
 - b. never required.
 - c. required if an IMT from another area is assigned.**
 - d. required if the jurisdictional IC is a police officer.

Reference: EO 4.3

27. Incident Complexity Analysis (ICA) is a tool used by the Incident Commander to
- a. evaluate fire behavior conditions and Command Post location.
 - b. determine types and kinds of resources needed, fire behavior, and values at risk.**
 - c. determine the values at risk, resources at risk, and Command Post.
 - d. evaluate Command Post, Staging Area, and resources needed.

Reference: EO 4.4

28. One of the key items needed in an operations briefing is
- a. a completed ICS Form 214.
 - b. a completed ICS Form 215A.
 - c. a completed ICS Form 202.
 - d. **a completed ICS Form 201.**

Reference: EO 4.6

29. An Operations briefing is primarily used to brief
- a. **new resources assigned to an incident.**
 - b. resources being demobilized from an incident.
 - c. resources that are assigned to the Joint Information Center (JIC).
 - d. the office of the governor and the staff.

Reference: EO 4.6

30. Which of the following are not common responsibilities of personnel responding to an incident?
- a. Your job assignment on the incident, i.e., task force leader.
 - b. Your reporting location and time you are expected to be there.
 - c. Special travel instructions and any specific routes to avoid.
 - d. **Where you are to stop for food for you and your personnel.**

Reference: EO 4.5

Name: _____

Date: _____

EXAMINATION B ANSWER SHEET

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EXAMINATION B ANSWER SHEET KEY

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| 1. | <u> b </u> | 16. | <u> b </u> |
| 2. | <u> d </u> | 17. | <u> a </u> |
| 3. | <u> d </u> | 18. | <u> c </u> |
| 4. | <u> b </u> | 19. | <u> a </u> |
| 5. | <u> b </u> | 20. | <u> a </u> |
| 6. | <u> d </u> | 21. | <u> b </u> |
| 7. | <u> a </u> | 22. | <u> d </u> |
| 8. | <u> b </u> | 23. | <u> b </u> |
| 9. | <u> a </u> | 24. | <u> a </u> |
| 10. | <u> c </u> | 25. | <u> a </u> |
| 11. | <u> d </u> | 26. | <u> c </u> |
| 12. | <u> b </u> | 27. | <u> b </u> |
| 13. | <u> a </u> | 28. | <u> d </u> |
| 14. | <u> d </u> | 29. | <u> a </u> |
| 15. | <u> b </u> | 30. | <u> d </u> |
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