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Fema ics 200 test answers

1. Which characteristic does NOT describe an Incident Objective? A. Measurable and attainable B. Includes a standard and timeframe C. In accordance with the Incident Commander's authorities D. Stated in broad terms to allow for flexibility 2. What type of briefing is delivered to individual resources or crews at the incident site? A. Field-level briefing B. Operational Period Briefing C. Section-level briefing D. Staff-level briefing 3. Which Incident Type describes the activation of multiple operational periods and a written IAP required? A. Type 2 B. Type 5 C. Type 4 D. Type 3 4. What should the outgoing Incident Commander provide to the new Incident Commander for a smooth transfer? A. Transfer of Command Briefing B. Situational Analysis Document C. List of personnel staffing each Section D. Lessons Learned Report 5. Is NIMS consistent in providing a framework for incident management across jurisdictions? A. TRUE B. FALSE 6. Which factor does not impact the complexity of an incident? A. Community and responder safety B. Cost considerations of responding agencies C. Potential hazardous materials D. Political sensitivity, external influences, and media relations 7. What source derives an Incident Commander's scope of authority? A. Delegation of Authority B. IMT Position Description C. Incident Action Plan D. Outgoing Incident Commander 8. Which NIMS Management Characteristic refers to the number of subordinates a supervisor has? A. Modular Organization B. Chain of Command and Unity of Command C. Manageable Span of Control D. Management by Objectives 9. What personnel should be informed when command is transferred? A. The qualifications of the incoming Incident Commander B. The Incident Commander's cell phone number C. The effective time and date of the transfer D. The limits of the Incident Commander's scope of authority 10. What happens to an incident when a more qualified person arrives on the scene? A. The more qualified person automatically becomes the new Incident Commander. B. The Emergency Operations Center Director orders a Transfer of Command. C. The more qualified person assumes command at the beginning of the next operational period. D. The more qualified person has options based on agency guidelines. 11. Who approves the Incident Action Plan and requests for incident resources? (No answer provided) Given article text here 1. Incidents that require regional or national resources with up to 200 personnel per operational period typically fall under Type 4. 2. A leader's commitment to duty is demonstrated through a combination of actions, including developing subordinates, stepping into a leadership role as needed, and ensuring tasks are understood. 3. Incident Type 3 often requires the activation of all Command and General Staff positions, branches, personnel exceeding 500 per operational period, and potential disaster declarations. 4. The ICS is applicable to both large and complex incidents. 5. A tool not typically required at an incident includes the Agency Procedures Manual. 6. At the Division/Group organizational level, the title of the ICS Supervisory Position is often Leader. 7. Mutual Aid Agreements primarily assist agencies and jurisdictions when existing resources are inadequate. 8. When command is transferred, it's essential to inform personnel with a need to know about the transfer, including the effective time and date, limits of the Incident Commander's scope, their cell phone number, and qualifications for the new commander. 9. Branches within ICS can be established geographically or functionally, under the supervision of a Leader, or along agency jurisdictional lines. 10. Ensuring safe work practices is considered the top priority among common leadership responsibilities in the ICS. 11. Claims related to property damage, injuries, or fatalities at an incident are typically handled by the Finance/Administration Section. 12. These levels of the ICS organization may include areas such as Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration, depending on the incident's scope and requirements. 1. _____ A. Division B. Group C. Section D. Staging Area 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. A 16. D 1. The Operational Period Briefing is a critical component that provides an orientation to individual resources at the beginning of their assignments. 2. A person assuming the role of Deputy Incident Commander must have prior experience predicting workloads and potential staffing needs, serve as a Branch Director within the current organization, be equally capable of assuming the Incident Commander role, or be a representative of the jurisdiction at the incident. 3. The Medical Unit is responsible for developing the Medical Plan, obtaining medical aid, and providing emergency services to injured victims at the accident scene. 4. Unity of Command means that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor. 5. Selecting the correct statement about ICS organizational structure. C. ICS recognizes that an Incident Commander may not be necessary if an Operations Section Chief is assigned. In ICS, communication is crucial for effective management within multi-agency coordination systems. Formal communication should be used when receiving and giving work assignments, requesting additional resources, or reporting task progress. Informal communication is restricted from formal requests but can be used to share incident information only. The command structure in ICS involves two key concepts: unity of command and unified command. Unity of command refers to each individual having a designated supervisor they report to, whereas unified command involves incidents involving multiple jurisdictions working together. John needed additional resources; his request was formal. The communication unit leader's contact with the resources unit leader was informal. Common leadership responsibilities in ICS include communication, supervision, evaluation, and ensuring safe work practices. The first duty of an ICS member is to ensure the safety of all personnel involved. This duty starts with meeting legal and policy requirements, demonstrating a commitment to excellence in professional responsibility. To show commitment to duty, leaders should take charge within their scope, be prepared for leadership roles, stay proficient in their job, make timely decisions, and develop subordinates. To maintain respect and leadership, team members should support and inform one another, conduct briefings and debriefings, and develop subordinates for the future. Key briefing elements include explaining what to do, why it's necessary, and how to achieve it. An incident management assessment is a report or review conducted after a major activity to learn from experiences and improve performance. The ICS organization has five main functional areas: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance. The command staff consists of liaison officers, public information officers, and safety officers, while the operation section typically involves personnel responsible for protecting citizens. Obligating phones, commanding resources to protect the population, etc., is essential. In private industry, the responsibility for citizen protection falls on the chief executive officer or incident commander's scope of authority, derived from existing laws, agency policies, and procedures or delegated authority from the agency administrator or elected official. The process of granting authority is called delegation of authority. When does delegation of authority not apply? When the incident commander acts within their existing authority. It's required when the incident is outside their jurisdiction, complex, or beyond existing authorities; mandated by law or procedures. A delegated authority should include legal restrictions, financial authorities and restrictions, reporting requirements, demographic issues, political implications, agency priorities, public information management plan, communication process, ongoing incident evaluation plan, and specify which incident conditions will be achieved prior to command transfer. The final responsibility for resolving incidents remains with the chief elected official, chief executive officer, or agency administrator. The incident commander determines strategies, resources, and ICS structure, establishing incident objectives. Objectives are communicated throughout the entire ICS organization through the incident planning process, managed by objectives that include establishing overarching objectives, developing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols. The six steps for establishing and implementing incident objectives are: understand agency policy and direction, assess incident situation, establish incident objectives, select appropriate strategies to achieve objectives, perform tactical direction, and provide necessary follow-up. The initial response done by the first responder is called conducting a size-up, assuming command, and sizing up the situation, determining nature, magnitude of the incident, hazards and safety concerns, houses facing response personnel and the public, evacuation and warnings, injuries and casualties. Initial response priorities and resource requirements must be established to secure and isolate the area. The location of the incident command post is crucial in the staging area, as well as designated entrance and exit routes for responders. The primary objectives of the incident are determined by three key priorities: life safety, incident stabilization, and property preservation. Effective incident objectives must be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). They should also align with the incident commanders' authorities and be regularly evaluated to assess the effectiveness of strategies and tactics employed. The general plan outlines the direction for accomplishing the incident objectives, while tactics specify how these objectives will be achieved. The operational period is the scheduled timeframe for executing a set of tactical actions as specified in the incident action plan (IAP). Key stakeholders must have working knowledge of jurisdictional and agency preparedness plans and agreements, including federal, state, and local emergency operation plans, standard operating guidelines, and policies. Mutual aid refers to the voluntary provision of resources by agencies or organizations to assist each other when existing resources are inadequate. Emergency management assistant compacts (EMACs) facilitate mutual aid and assistance agreements at various levels. Incident action plans can include hazards and risks, resource availability, formal agreements, contact information for agency administrators, and other relevant details. The incident commander oversees overall incident management responsibility, developing incident objectives to guide the planning process, approving the IAP, and making requests related to resource ordering and release. Command staff plays a crucial role in incident management. It includes public information officer, safety officer, and liaison officer. The primary reasons to designate a deputy incident commander are to perform tasks requested by the incident commander, take over the incident command function in a relief capacity, or represent an assisting agency that shares jurisdiction. The command staff is activated in response to the needs of the incident. Public information, safety, and liaison officers may require assistant support, especially in large or complex incidents. Assistance can be assigned to unit leaders as well. An assisting agency provides direct resources, services, or personnel to the incident management effort. A cooperating agency, on the other hand, supplies assistance but does not have direct operational or support responsibilities. An agency representative is an individual delegated to make decisions regarding their agency's participation in the incident. The operations section directs and coordinates all tactical operations. It is typically one of the first organizations assigned and expands from the bottom up. The section chief has direct involvement in preparing the incident action plan, establishing tactical objectives, and managing operational activities. Resources not located at the staging area are considered out of service. A staging area manager will be assigned to report to the operations section chief or incident commander if necessary. Divisions are established to divide an incident into physical or geographical areas, while groups are created to separate functional areas. Branches are formed when divisions or groups exceed the recommended 1:3 to 1:7 supervisor-to-subordinate ratio. Branches are identified by Roman numerals and functional names, managed by a branch director. Air operations branches can establish two functional groups. The air tactical group oversees all airborne activities, while the air support group provides ground-based support to aviation resources. The planning section's key responsibilities include maintaining resource status, displaying situation updates, creating an incident action plan, and anticipating potential issues. The planning section chief and their deputy are crucial members of this team. Technical specialists with specialized skills report to the planning section and work closely with them. The major units within the planning section are responsible for managing resources, documenting incidents, demobilizing personnel, and maintaining situation updates. The resource unit tracks activity and personnel/equipment status, while the situation unit gathers information on the current situation, prepares displays and summaries, and develops maps and projections. The demobilization unit ensures a safe, orderly, and cost-effective movement of personnel when they're no longer needed at an incident. The documentation unit prepares the incident action plan, maintains all related documentation, and provides duplication services. The logistics section handles support requirements, including communications, medical aid, food, supplies, facilities, and ground support for directly assigned personnel and resources. Within the logistics section, units such as supply (excepted), communications, medical, and food serve various purposes. The medical unit is responsible for developing a medical plan, obtaining medical aid and transportation, and preparing reports and records. Personnel, maintenance and repair of communication equipment for logistics section service branch responsible for supplying food needs for entire incident including remote locations and personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments. Support branch units include supply unit, facilities unit, and ground support unit. Supply unit responsible for ordering personnel, equipment and supplies, receiving and storing supplies, maintaining inventory and servicing nonexpendable supplies and equipment. Facilities unit responsible for layout and activation of incident facilities, providing sleeping and sanitation facilities, managing base camp operations and facility managers reporting to Facilities unit leader. Ground support unit responsible for supporting out of service resources, transporting personal supplies food and equipment, performing maintenance and repair, and implementing traffic plan for incident. Finance and administration section includes Time unit, procurement unit, compensation and claims unit, cost unit. Resources unit in planning section tracks status of resources. Logistics section ensures responders can communicate with one another. Important tools include ICS forms, position description and responsibilities document, emergency operations plan, agency policies and procedures manual, and maps. When receiving ICS forms, ask yourself what function the form serves, who is responsible for preparing it, and who needs to receive information. ICS 201 form, incident briefing form, provides status information for incident commander, unified command, team, and immediate supervisor. Form includes incident situation map, summary of current actions, and status of resources assigned or ordered for incident or event. ICS 201 form serves as initial incident action plan until section has been established and generated IAP. Three types of briefing include staff-level Field-level briefings are delivered to individual resources or crews assigned to operational tasks or work at or near the incident site. Section-level briefings are given to entire sections and include operational briefings. The briefing topics checklist covers current situation, objectives, safety issues, work tasks, facilities, communication protocols, supervisory performance expectations, process for acquiring resources, work schedules, questions, and concerns. The operational briefing is conducted at the beginning of each operational period and presents the incident action plan for the upcoming shift. Facilitated by the planning section chief, it involves the incident commander presenting objectives or confirming existing ones, the current operation section chief providing a current assessment and accomplishments, and oncoming operation section chiefs covering work assignments. Technical specialists present updates on conditions affecting the response, while safety officers review tasks related to safety. Specific section chiefs or unit leaders present information on ensuring safe and efficient operations, with the incident commander reiterating operational concerns and directing resources. The planning section chief announces their next planning meeting and operational briefing. The transfer of command briefing includes situation status, objectives, priorities, current organization, resource assignments, facilities, communication plans, incident prognosis, concerns, and introductions to new command members. Organizational flexibility is crucial in determining resource needs; too few can result in loss of life and property, while too many can lead to unqualified personnel deployed without proper supervision. Examples of resources include registered nurses, emergency physicians, engineers, security officers, and ambulances. Resources are classified into two types: Type 1 (most capable) and Type 2 (least capable), with specific qualifications and capacities required for each type. The IMT (Incident Management Team) is composed of various personnel, including the incident commander, section chiefs, technical specialists, safety officers, and other support staff. Incident commanders and general staff members within an Incident Command System organisation can be classified based on complexity levels, with Type 5 being the least complex and Type 1 being the most complex. Mutual aid agreements and assistance pacts are established between agencies, organisations, and jurisdictions for collaborative response efforts involving personnel equipment, materials, and services. The operations section is accountable for determining the best course of action for an incident, while the general staff facilitates operational briefings that provide critical information to support decision-making processes.