

1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides:
  - A. The specific guidance needed for the Federal Government to respond to domestic incidents that are catastrophic in magnitude.
  - B. The automated systems needed to collect and manage national information about incident response.
  - C. A nationwide template enabling government and nongovernmental responders to respond to all domestic incidents.
  - D. An alternative to the Incident Command System in planning for and responding to National Special Security Events.
  
2. Select the TRUE statement from below:
  - A. The NRP focus is solely on establishing a standardized framework for preventing and responding to potential and actual domestic terrorism incidents.
  - B. The NRP supersedes existing agency authorities and statutes related to incident response and management during Presidentially declared disasters.
  - C. The NRP requires that agencies fully implement all of the system's components to ensure standardization across every Incident of National Significance.
  - D. The NRP is an all-hazards plan that provides flexible mechanisms for national-level operational coordination for domestic incident management.
  
3. Select the incident below that is likely to meet the criteria for an Incident of National Significance.
  - A. Hazardous materials spill that has contaminated a creek
  - B. Severe storm damage resulting in a Presidentially declared disaster
  - C. Coast Guard boarding of a vessel suspected of alien smuggling
  - D. Combined FBI and local investigation of the kidnapping of a child
  
4. Which of the following officials has been directed by the President to assume responsibility for managing domestic incidents?
  - A. Secretary of Defense
  - B. Attorney General
  - C. Secretary of Homeland Security
  - D. National Security Advisor
  
5. The NRP is based on the premise that:
  - A. Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
  - B. Federal-to-Federal support will not be required unless an incident is covered under a Stafford Act declaration.
  - C. Governmental agencies are in the best position to respond to incidents and should not encourage citizen involvement.
  - D. Supplemental operations and hazard-specific contingency plans are not necessary.

6. In accordance with HSPD-5 and other relevant statutes and directives, who has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats?
  - A. Attorney General
  - B. Secretary of Defense
  - C. Secretary of Homeland Security
  - D. National Security Advisor
  
7. An ESF is a:
  - A. Center that serves as the national hub for terrorism-related analysis, collecting information from all members of the U.S. Government's intelligence community.
  - B. Physical location where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities work together to provide critical emergency information.
  - C. Grouping of Government and certain private-sector capabilities in an organizational structure that provides support, resources, program implementation, and services.
  - D. Specialized advanced team that provides technical assistance to assess the situation, identify critical and unmet needs, and establish incident support facilities.
  
8. Which organizational element is a temporary Federal facility established locally to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction(s) during Incidents of National Significance?
  - A. Incident Command Post (ICP)
  - B. Regional Resource Coordination Center (RRCC)
  - C. State Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
  - D. Joint Field Office (JFO)
  
9. Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations:
  - A. May bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs.
  - B. Must take actions to prepare for and prevent incidents from occurring, but do not participate in response activities if an incident does occur.
  - C. Use plans developed by Federal and State emergency managers to ensure that their facilities are prepared.
  - D. Assume the role of Incident Commander when an incident occurs on private-property areas associated with their facilities.

10. What organizational element is responsible for directing on-scene emergency management and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations?
- A. Emergency Support Function (ESF)
  - B. Incident Command Post (ICP)
  - C. Local Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
  - D. Joint Operations Center (JOC)
11. The Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) is:
- A. The primary national hub for domestic incident management, operational coordination, and situational awareness.
  - B. The focal point and operational control center for all Federal law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents.
  - C. The coordination point for the deployment of Federal response resources and support for the efforts of regional and field components.
  - D. The temporary Federal facility established to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction(s) during Incidents of National Significance.
12. What NRP element is a Federal headquarters-level multiagency coordination entity that facilitates strategic Federal domestic incident management for Incidents of National Significance?
- A. Joint Field Office (JFO) Coordination Group
  - B. Homeland Security Council/National Security Council (HSC/NSC)
  - C. Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)
  - D. Policy Coordination Committees (PCCs)
13. What NRP element coordinates the deployment of the Emergency Response Team–Advance Element (ERT-A) to field locations?
- A. Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)
  - B. Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)
  - C. State Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
  - D. Joint Operations Center (JOC)

14. Select the TRUE statement from below:

- A. The PFO directs the incident command structure established at the incident and has directive authority over the Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer.
- B. Once formally designated, the PFO may continue to conduct his or her normal duties and functions.
- C. The PFO may not delegate duties to the FCO or other designated Federal official even after an event transitions to long-term recovery.
- D. The PFO provides a primary point of contact and situational awareness locally for the Secretary of Homeland Security.

15. Who manages and coordinates Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies?

- A. The designated Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)
- B. The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)
- C. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
- D. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

16.

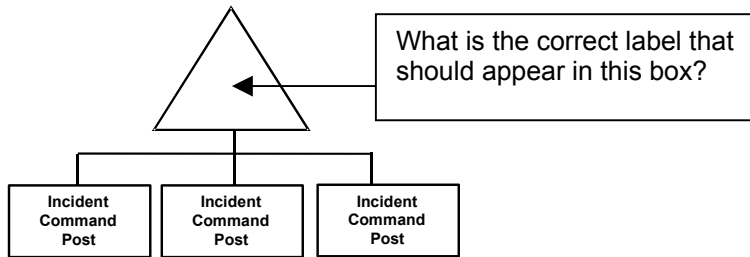


Figure Caption: Missing reporting level for three Incident Command Posts in the field

- A. Central Authority
- B. Area Command
- C. Control Point
- D. Resource Allocation

17. Which branch manages unique tactical issues inherent to a crisis situation, such as a hostage situation or terrorist threat, and includes the Joint Operations Center (JOC)?

- A. Law Enforcement Investigative Operations Branch
- B. Response and Recovery Branch
- C. Security Operations Branch
- D. Emergency Services Branch

18. Which JFO Section is responsible for providing current information to the JFO Coordination Group to ensure situational awareness?
- A. Operations Section
  - B. Planning Section
  - C. Logistics Section
  - D. Finance and Administration Section
19. Select the TRUE statement from below:
- A. The JFO uses an Incident Command System (ICS) structure to manage on-scene operations.
  - B. Regardless of size or number of States affected, each incident has only one JFO.
  - C. Disaster Recovery Centers are collocated with the JFO whenever feasible.
  - D. Utilizing Unified Command principles, the JFO Coordination Group directs activities within the JFO.
20. When the Secretary of Homeland Security declares an Incident of National Significance, who notifies affected States and Federal agencies?
- A. National Infrastructure Coordination Center (NICC)
  - B. Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)
  - C. Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC)
  - D. Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)
21. Who directs the following functions: Public Affairs, Community Relations, Congressional Affairs, State and Local Coordination, Tribal Affairs, and International Affairs?
- A. Liaison Administrator
  - B. External Affairs Officer
  - C. Chief of Staff
  - D. Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC)
22. Who manages the Federal resource support activities related to non-Stafford Act Incidents of National Significance when Federal-to-Federal support is requested from DHS?
- A. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
  - B. Comptroller
  - C. Chief of Staff
  - D. Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC)

23. Hazard mitigation involves:

- A. Preventing the immediate loss of life after a disaster strikes.
- B. Lessening the paperwork associated with applying for hazard grants.
- C. Reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards.
- D. Clearing contaminants from an area following the release of a chemical agent.

24. Which of the following statements about reporting requirements is correct?

- A. State, local, and tribal governments report threats, incidents, and potential incidents using specialized communications and reporting channels established for NRP events.
- B. Typically, first responders report information directly to the HSOC, which in turn notifies State or local emergency operations centers.
- C. Credible information regarding terrorist threats is reported from a local FBI agent to the national FBI Strategic Information and Operations Center and then to the HSOC.
- D. Federal emergency operations centers are encouraged but not required to use established reporting mechanisms to report incident information to the HSOC.

25. Select the TRUE statement from below:

- A. Standard procedures regarding requests for assistance may be expedited or, under extreme circumstances, suspended in the immediate aftermath of an event of catastrophic magnitude.
- B. Under the Stafford Act, the HSOC designates the types of assistance to be made available and the counties eligible to receive assistance.
- C. In a terrorist event, law enforcement officials must wait to plan evidence collection and preservation until after the life-saving response operations are completed.
- D. The majority of initial response actions in the local threat or hazard area are taken by Federal responders.

26. Under the Stafford Act, who requests assistance from the Federal Government?

- A. The designated Senior Federal Officials (SFOs)
- B. The Principal Federal Official (PFO)
- C. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
- D. The Governor