Final Exam for: IS-100.HC Introduction to the Incident Command System for Healthcare/Hospitals

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Instruction

Please print each page after answering the questions and before proceeding to the next page, keep a copy of your exam answers.
Complete All answers and Enrollment Form then submit.
To mark an answer, click on the empty circle after your answer choice so a black dot appears. Clicking on a different circle will change your answer.

NOTE: PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT WHEN YOU GO TO TAKE THE FINAL EXAM ONLINE THAT THE EXAM MAY BE IN A DIFFERENT ORDER THEN THE QUESTIONS PROVIDED BELOW.

TO ENSURE THAT YOU PASS THE COURSE, PLEASE READ EACH QUESTION ONLINE AND BEWARE OF THE ORDER OF THE ANSWERS. THIS WILL ENSURE THAT YOU ARE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS CORRECTLY. THE FEMA WEBSITE DOES OCCASIONALLY MIX UP THE QUESTIONS AND THE ORDER OF THE ANSWERS.

Question 1 of 25: A basic ICS principle is that the first Incident Commander is responsible until the:

☐ a. Five management functions are activated.

☐ b. Next operational period has begun.

☐ c. Event or incident has demobilized.

☐ d. Authority is delegated to another person.

Question 2 of 25: Expansion of incidents may require the delegation of authority for the performance of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration functions. The people who perform these four management functions are designated as the:

☐ a. Deputy Staff.

☐ b. Director Staff.

☐ c. Command Staff.

☐ d. General Staff.
Question 3 of 25: For a relatively small, internal hospital incident, from which incident facility does the Incident Commander oversee incident operations?

- a. Incident Command Post
- b. Helibase
- c. Labor Pool
- d. Staging Area

Question 4 of 25: Which position is the only one that is always staffed in ICS applications?

- a. Operations Section Chief
- b. Incident Commander
- c. Public Information Officer
- d. Safety Officer

Question 5 of 25: ICS has been used to manage incidents such as fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, and acts of terrorism. Which of the following situations represents another viable application for the use of ICS?

- a. The planning and operations of the hospital’s annual celebration, including a picnic and entertainment.
- b. The oversight of safety issues associated with Mrs. Butler's 10th grade chemistry class throughout the school year.
- c. The management of nursing staff at the City General Hospital during weekend shifts.
- d. The oversight of the annual fiscal budget for the Brownsville Library, including the procurement of new books.

Question 6 of 25: Depending upon the size and type of incident or event, it may be necessary for the Incident Commander to designate personnel to provide public information, safety, and liaison services for the entire organization. In ICS, these personnel make up the:

- a. Deputy Staff.
- b. Director Staff.
- c. Command Staff.
Question 7 of 25: Every incident must have a verbal or written Incident Action Plan. The purpose of this plan is to provide all incident supervisory personnel with direction for:

- a. Taking actions based on the objectives identified in the plan during the operational period.
- b. Maintaining documentation and tracking resources assigned to the incident.
- c. Monitoring the number of resources that report to any one supervisor.
- d. Obtaining and maintaining essential personnel, equipment, and supplies.

Question 8 of 25: The ability to communicate within ICS is absolutely critical. To ensure efficient, clear communication, ICS requires the use of:

- b. Common terminology.
- c. Radio codes.
- d. Technical language.

Question 9 of 25: There is no correlation between the ICS organization and the administrative structure of any single agency or jurisdiction. This is deliberate because:

- a. Every incident or event requires that different management functions be performed.
- b. On small incidents and events, one person, the Incident Commander, may accomplish all five management functions.
- c. In ICS, the person at the top of the organization can act with less political pressure.
- d. Confusion over different position titles and organizational structures has been a significant stumbling block to effective incident management in the past.

Question 10 of 25: Which General Staff position conducts tactical operations, develops the tactical objectives and organization, and directs all tactical resources?

- a. Finance/Administration Section Chief
- b. Logistics Section Chief
c. Operations Section Chief
d. Planning Section Chief

Question 11 of 25: Which Command Staff position serves as the conduit between internal and external stakeholders, including the media, or other organizations seeking information directly from the incident or event?

a. Public Information Officer
b. Liaison Officer
c. Resource Officer
d. Safety Officer

Question 12 of 25: At each level of the ICS organization, individuals in positions of primary responsibility have distinct titles. Using specific ICS position titles serves three important purposes:

The use of distinct titles allows for filling ICS positions with the most qualified individuals rather than by rank.
Standard position titles are useful when requesting qualified personnel.

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a. Titles provide a common standard for all users.
b. Distinct titles help clarify the activities undertaken by specific personnel.
c. Position titles help to maintain the normal lines of authority within agencies.
d. Prestige associated with certain titles helps to motivate responders.

Question 13 of 25: Which General Staff position prepares and documents the Incident Action Plan, collects and evaluates information, maintains resource status, and maintains documentation for incident records?

a. Finance/Administration Section Chief
b. Logistics Section Chief
c. Operations Section Chief
d. Planning Section Chief
Question 14 of 25: One ICS principle relates to the supervisory structure of the organization and pertains to the number of individuals or resources one incident supervisor can manage effectively. This operating guideline is referred to as:

- b. Span of control.
- c. Form follows function.
- d. Unity of command.

Question 15 of 25: Which General Staff position is responsible for ensuring that assigned incident personnel are fed and have communications, medical support, and transportation as needed to meet the operational objectives?

- a. Finance/Administration Section Chief
- b. Logistics Section Chief
- c. Operations Section Chief
- d. Planning Section Chief

Question 16 of 25: Which Command Staff position monitors safety conditions and develops measures for assuring the safety of all assigned personnel?

- a. Public Information Officer
- b. Liaison Officer
- c. Resource Officer
- d. Safety Officer

Question 17 of 25: Which of the following would you expect to see in an Incident Action Plan?

- a. Detailed cost estimates for implementing the proposed activities.
- b. Listing of all staff members currently deployed to the incident.
- c. Measurable strategic operations to be achieved within the operational period.
- d. A schematic showing all communication equipment in use at the incident.
Question 18 of 25: Which incident facility is the location where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting for tactical assignments?

- a. Compound
- b. Helibase
- c. Incident Command Post
- d. Staging Area or Labor Pool

Question 19 of 25: Which General Staff position manages costs related to the incident, and provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses?

- a. Finance/Administration Section Chief
- b. Logistics Section Chief
- c. Operations Section Chief
- d. Planning Section Chief

Question 20 of 25: Tactical Resources are always classified as one of the following during an incident:

Available
Out-of-Service
- a. Active
- b. Checked-In
- c. Assigned
- d. Allocated

Question 21 of 25: Check-in officially logs you in at the incident. The check-in process and information help to:

Ensure personnel accountability.
Track resources.
Prepare personnel for assignments and reassignments.
Organize the demobilization process.

- a. Determine procedures for reimbursing your headquarters.
- b. Identify purchasing authority and procedures.
- c. Determine how food and lodging will be provided.
- d. Locate personnel in case of an emergency.

Question 22 of 25: Which Command Staff position serves as the primary contact for supporting agencies and organizations that are assisting at an incident, but are not participating within the ICS structure?

- a. Public Information Officer
- b. Liaison Officer
- c. Resource Officer
- d. Safety Officer

Question 23 of 25: After check-in, you should:

- a. Locate your incident supervisor and obtain your initial briefing.
- b. Determine your mode of transportation for traveling to and from your assignment location.
- c. Locate your fellow co-workers.
- d. Report to the incident command post.

Question 24 of 25: Designers of the system recognized early that ICS must:

- Meet the needs of incidents of any kind or size.
- Provide logistical and administrative support to ensure that operational staff can meet tactical objectives.
- Be cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts.

- a. Require that a minimum number of personnel be deployed to perform administrative and logistics functions.
b. Use certified emergency responders to serve as incident commanders and section chiefs.

c. Allow personnel from a variety of organizations and/or agencies to meld rapidly into a common management structure.

d. Compensate for incident response failures likely to result from a lack of resources.

Question 25 of 25: Effective span of control on incidents may vary from three to seven, but which ratio of supervisor to reporting elements is recommended?

a. One Supervisor to Four Reporting Elements

b. One Supervisor to Five Reporting Elements

c. One Supervisor to Six Reporting Elements

d. One Supervisor to Seven Reporting Elements