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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 20: Planning across the full range of Homeland Security operations is:

- a. An inherent responsibility of every level of government.
- c. Required in order to receive assistance under the Stafford Act.
- d. Focused primarily on the protection of the Nation’s critical infrastructure.

Question 2 of 20: Which Incident Command System element provides a command structure to enable agencies with different legal, jurisdictional, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively on scene while maintaining their own authority, responsibility, and accountability?

- a. Unified Command
- b. Unity of Command
- c. Unity of Effort
d. Area Command

Question 3 of 20: When developing protocols that promote situational awareness, priority should be given to:

- Providing the right information at the right time.
- Improving and integrating national reporting.
- Linking operations centers and tapping subject-matter experts.

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a. Acquiring cutting-edge technology.

b. Limiting access to information sources.

c. Standardizing reports.

d. Using advanced statistical methods.

Question 4 of 20: The State Coordinating Officer is:

a. Deployed through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to coordinate State-to-State mutual aid and assistance.

b. Selected by the chief elected officials in impacted jurisdictions to interface with the State officials during the incident response.

c. Assigned by the FEMA Regional Administrator to expedite the delivery of needed services to a State.

d. Appointed by the Governor to coordinate State disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

Question 5 of 20: Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process when:

a. Requested by the emergency operations center.

b. They begin the resource mobilization process.

c. Incident activities shift from response to recovery.

d. The first resources are ready to be released.
Question 6 of 20: This structure is the physical location at which the coordination of the information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.

- a. Joint Command Post
- b. Strategic Operations Center
- c. Emergency Operations Center
- d. Incident Command Post

Question 7 of 20: Select the false statement from the following:
Make sure your emergency plans:

- a. Are developed using hazard identification and risk assessment methodologies.
- b. Include provisions for all persons, including special needs populations and those with household pets.
- c. Leave leadership roles and responsibilities undefined so the plan is more flexible.
- d. Are integrated, operational, and incorporate key private-sector and nongovernmental elements.

Question 8 of 20: As a member of the Unified Coordination Group, the Principal Federal Official (PFO):

- a. Directs the incident command structure established at the incident.
- b. Has responsibility for administering Stafford Act authorities.
- c. Has directive authority over the senior Federal officials who are responding to the incident.
- d. Promotes collaboration and works to resolve any Federal interagency conflict that may arise.

Question 9 of 20: The National Response Framework is:

- a. A comprehensive guide to preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- c. Written exclusively for professional emergency management practitioners.
- d. Triggered following a declaration by the Secretary of Homeland Security.
Question 10 of 20: Who is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management?

- a. Federal Coordinating Officer
- b. Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer
- c. Secretary of Homeland Security
- d. FEMA Administrator

Question 11 of 20: The National Response Framework presents the guiding principles that:

- a. Enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to all incidents.
- b. Provide local, tribal, State, and Federal responders with specific operational plans for managing a wide range of incidents.
- c. Update and supersede the National Incident Management System’s framework based on lessons learned.
- d. Improve homeland security agencies’ response to catastrophic natural hazards and terrorist-related incidents.

Question 12 of 20: If an incident grows beyond the capability of a local jurisdiction, then:

- a. The Federal Government activates the National Response Framework to prepare to respond as needed.
- b. The National Guard is activated to assume command of the incident scene and manage response operations.
- c. The local jurisdiction applies for Federal assistance under the Stafford Act and other Federal authorities.
- d. The State activates its emergency plan, provides needed resources, and requests assistance from other States using existing mutual aid agreements.

Question 13 of 20: Which organization serves as FEMA’s primary operations management center, as well as the focal point for national resource coordination?

- a. Strategic Information and Operations Center
b. National Response Coordination Center

c. Federal Operations Center

d. Disaster Response Center

Question 14 of 20: A basic premise of the National Response Framework is that:

a. Unity of effort results when responding agencies are willing to relinquish their authorities.

b. Response partners use nonstandard structures to allow for flexible and scalable responses.

c. Incidents should be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.

d. Readiness to act encourages response partners to self-dispatch to an incident scene.

Question 15 of 20: Select the FALSE statement from below:

a. The Framework mandates that the private-sector entities responsible for critical infrastructure and key resources develop and exercise contingency plans.

b. When assistance is coordinated by a Federal agency with primary jurisdiction, the Department of Homeland Security may activate Framework mechanisms to support the response without assuming overall leadership for the incident.

c. The Framework is focused on incidents of all types, including acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies.

d. The Framework promotes partnerships with nongovernmental and voluntary organizations which provide specialized services that help individuals with special needs.

Question 16 of 20: The National Incident Management System (NIMS):

a. Establishes standardized methodology and terminology used for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

b. Creates a comprehensive framework to protect critical infrastructure and key resources through developing partnerships with the private sector.
c. Ensures consistent reporting methods across departments, agencies, and operations centers at the Federal, State, local, and private-sector levels.

d. Provides a proactive approach to ensuring that responders from across the country are organized, trained, and equipped in a manner that allows them to work together seamlessly.

Question 17 of 20: Whose duties include operation of the National Response Coordination Center, the effective support of all Emergency Support Functions, and, more generally, preparation for, protection against, response to, and recovery from all-hazards incidents?

- a. The President
- b. Secretary of Homeland Security
- c. DHS Director of Operations Coordination
- d. FEMA Administrator

Question 18 of 20: Operating under the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator, Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs) coordinate Federal regional response until:

- a. The Joint Field Office (JFO) is established.
- b. Incident response and demobilization are completed.
- c. The National Operations Center (NOC) assumes coordination.
- d. The Principal Federal Official (PFO) is designated.

Question 19 of 20: Exercises should:

- Include multidisciplinary, multijurisdictional incidents.
- Include participation of private-sector and non-governmental organizations.
- Cover aspects of preparedness plans, including activating mutual aid and assistance agreements.
- a. Have consequences for inadequate performance.
- b. Be based on the most catastrophic scenario that could affect the community.
c. Contain a mechanism for incorporating corrective actions.

d. Be repeated until performance is at an acceptable level.

Question 20 of 20: The National Preparedness Vision, National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List, and Target Capabilities are the four critical elements comprising the __________.


b. National Preparedness Guidelines

c. Federal Department and Agency Operations Plans

d. National-Level Interagency Concept Plan.