



Study Guide for: National Incident Management System (NIMS), I-700 Exam

Question 1 of 20 : Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. NIMS is based on best practices collected from all levels of responders.
- b. NIMS integrates best practices into a comprehensive, standardized framework.
- c. NIMS is applicable across the full spectrum of potential incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity.
- d. NIMS specifies how resources will be allocated among jurisdictions.

Question 2 of 20 : Select the statement below that best describes one benefit of NIMS.

- a. Establishment of standardized organizational structures that improve integration among jurisdictions and disciplines.
- b. Funding for additional staff and other resources to address operations that are not NIMS compliant.
- c. Creation of a comprehensive tactical plan for operational incident management that can be used for every incident.
- d. Development of comprehensive strategies for addressing the management of international events.

Question 3 of 20 : Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires all Federal departments and agencies to:

- a. Establish a panel that will evaluate activities at the State, tribal, and local levels to ensure compliance with NIMS.
- b. Make adoption of NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (through grants, contracts, and other activities).
- c. Create NIMS strike teams that can manage incident operations if a local government fails to comply with NIMS.
- d. Implement NIMS as the doctrine for how best to organize and manage all routine, day-to-day department/agency operations.

Question 4 of 20 : The National Response Framework (NRF) presents the guiding principles that:

- a. Are singly focused on improving Federal homeland security agencies' response to catastrophic natural hazards and terrorist-related incidents.
- b. Supersede the National Incident Management System's framework when Federal agency and departments are assisting in a response.
- c. Provide the structure and mechanisms to ensure effective Federal support of State, tribal, and local related activities.
- d. Mandate specific operational plans for local responders to use when managing a wide range of incidents.

Question 5 of 20 : A basic premise of the NIMS and National Response Framework (NRF) is that:

- a. Incidents should be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.
- b. Unity of effort and command results when responding jurisdictions and agencies are willing to relinquish their authorities.
- c. Effective response relies on the readiness of response partners to self-dispatch to an incident scene.
- d. Preparedness is inherently a government responsibility and does not require participation from nongovernmental organizations.

Question 6 of 20 : To better serve their constituents, elected and appointed officials should do the following, EXCEPT FOR:

- a. Help to establish relationships (including mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements) with other jurisdictions and, as appropriate, with nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.
- b. Provide guidance to their jurisdictions, departments, and/or agencies, with clearly stated policies for NIMS implementation.
- c. Understand laws and regulations in their jurisdictions that pertain to emergency management and incident response.
- d. Assume the role of incident commander for all incidents and direct the on-scene technical operations from the Emergency Operations Center.

Question 7 of 20 : Mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements provide:

- a. Strategies for restoring critical infrastructure that affects multiple sectors and jurisdictions across specified geographical areas.
- b. Mechanisms to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services.
- c. Steps for ensuring the continuity of government at the local, tribal, and State levels following a catastrophic incident.
- d. Lists of specialized codes for facilitating communication among responders representing different departments, agencies, and jurisdictions.

Question 8 of 20 : 8. Exercises should:

- **Include multidisciplinary, multijurisdictional incidents.**
- **Include participation of private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.**
- **Cover aspects of preparedness plans, including activating mutual aid and assistance agreements.**
- _____
- a. Contain a mechanism for incorporating corrective actions.
- b. Have consequences for inadequate performance.
- c. Be repeated until performance is at an acceptable level.
- d. Be based on the most catastrophic scenario that could affect the community.

**Question 9 of 20 : ICS encourages jurisdictions to use common terminology.
Common terminology:**

- a. Is unique terminology that responders use when managing incidents.
- b. Encourages the use of radio codes to communicate efficiently at incident site.
- c. Applies exclusively to the naming of facilities used by the Command Staff.
- d. Uses plain English to allow personnel from different agencies to work together.

Question 10 of 20 : Interoperability:

- a. Primarily involves creating automated systems that allow for the sharing of sensitive incident information.
- b. Is the ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together.
- c. Requires nongovernmental and private-sector organizations to purchase standardized communication equipment.
- d. Involves oversight by the Federal Communications Commission for assigning emergency frequencies.

Question 11 of 20 : Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process:

- a. When incident activities shift from response to recovery.
- b. Right before the first resources are ready to be released.
- c. As soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources.
- d. After being requested by the Emergency Operations Center.

Question 12 of 20 : The credentialing process involves an objective evaluation and documentation of an individual's:

- **Current certification, license, or degree,**
- **Training and experience, and**
- _____.

- a. Security clearance level.
- b. Supervisory expertise.
- c. Competence or proficiency.
- d. Compensation amount.

Question 13 of 20 : The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority at the field level is referred to as:

- a. Coordination
- b. Command
- c. Direction
- d. Leadership

Question 14 of 20 : Who is the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources?

- a. Incident Commander
- b. Operations Section Chief
- c. Emergency Operations Center Manager
- d. Agency Executive or Senior Official

Question 15 of 20 : Unified Command:

- a. Assigns a single Incident Commander to assume unity of command and make decisions for all jurisdictions.
- b. Enables all agencies with responsibility to manage an incident together by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.
- c. Requires that employees report to several different Incident Commanders, each representing each jurisdiction.
- d. Obligates all responsible agencies to pool their resources without consideration to the terms of mutual aid and assistance agreements.

Question 16 of 20 : Which organization has line authority to oversee the management of multiple incidents being handled by separate Incident Command organizations?

- a. Multiagency Command
- b. United Command
- c. Area Command
- d. Joint Command

Question 17 of 20 : In an Incident Command System organization, the term “General Staff” refers to:

- a. Generalists who are assigned to support Section Chiefs with functions such as administrative matters and documentation of incident events.
- b. A person assigned by a cooperating agency or nongovernmental/private organization who has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency’s or organization’s participation in incident management activities.
- c. Any combination of personnel resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need with common communications and a designated leader.
- d. Incident management personnel organized according to function (i.e., Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief) and who report directly to the Incident Commander.

Question 18 of 20 : The Public Information Officer:

- a. Directs the Joint Information Center operation with the Emergency Operations Center.
- b. Interfaces with the public and media and/or with other agencies regarding incident-related information requirements.
- c. Serves as a press secretary for the Agency Executive or Senior Official during the incident.
- d. Controls messaging and limits the independence of other organizations participating in the incident.

Question 19 of 20 : Which position is responsible for the direct management of all incident-related tactical activities?

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

Question 20 of 20 : Select the TRUE statement about the Incident Action Plan.

- a. Covers the entire incident from start to finish.
- b. Must be a written document that is distributed to all responders.
- c. Establishes the overall incident objectives, strategies, and tactics.
- d. Presents detailed cost accounting for all incident resources.