HOSE CO.2 WESTBURY FIRE DEPT.

Introduction to
National Incident Mangaement System

Intro to - IS700
National Incident Management System
Aka - NIMS

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Introduction to
National Incident Mangaement System

What is N.I.M.S.?

N.I.M.S is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels.

Its intent is to:

- Be applicable across a full spectrum of potential incidents and hazard scenarios, regardless of size or complexity.

- Improve coordination and cooperation between public and private entities in a various of domestic incident management activities.

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Why do we need to know this?

After Sept 11, Hurricane Katrina, and other large scale events across the USA – The Federal Government came to the conclusion there was a need for a common Emergency Management System, since at these large scale incidents we were now seeing a very diverse group operating.

Fire Service/Police/Municipalities/Private Companies

President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and adopted N.I.M.S.

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Introduction to National Incident Mangaement System

Why do we need to know this?

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 -

requires a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector and non-governmental organizations to effectively work together during domestic incidents.

There needed to be a management plan since this never really work too effective in past.

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Why do we need to know this?

In adopting NIMS the Federal Government, **required** "all personnel with a direct role in emergency preparedness, incident management or response, complete this training".

They also required all personnel complete this training by year end 2006 or the service would not be eligible for Federal Grant Funding or a public funded contract may not be issued.

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How does this effect us?

We as emergency care providers, are required to have 100% compliance or we could loose our ability to bid on Fire Protection contracts with the Town of North Hempstead, Town of Hempstead, Village of Old Westbury and our any of our Private Contracts that receive public funding.

We must have the ability to provide a certificate of completion for IS-700, IS-100 and IS-200 for all of our members on the "**ACTIVE Fire ROLLS**" if any of these contractor have occasion to ask. Failing to do so, could constitute a failure to renew a contract or grounds to terminate our existing contract.

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NIMS Components:

NIMS uses several components that work together as a system and building the framework for preparing, preventing, responding and recovering from a domestic incident:

1. **Command & Management**
2. **Preparedness**
3. **Resource Management**
4. **Support Technologies**
5. **Ongoing Management and Maintenance**

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1. Command & Management:

Command & Management is based on 3 organizational systems:

A. **The Incident Command System** (ICS) which defines the operating characteristics, management components, and structure of incident management organization through the life of the incident.

The Fire service has been utilizing ICS for over 30 years and there isn't too many changes by NIMS.

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A. Incident Command System :

The Incident Command System (ICS) builds a ***Unified Command*** – establishes 1 Boss,

- *who will provide a **manageable span of control** – ideally no person will be responsible to manage more the 7 people or tasks.*
- ICS helps all responders communicate and get what they need, when they need it.
- ICS provides a safe, efficient, and cost effective response and recovery strategy.

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A. Incident Command System:

The Incident Command System (ICS) has several features that make it well suited to managing incidents and include:

- Common terminology - ability to use plain English - no agency codes, radio signal or jargon.
- Organizational Resources – all resources are **TYPED** an “Engine” is and Engine for everyone, same national standard . This goes for all equipment.
- Organization Facilities – Facilities have common names – example: Command Post, Base, Camp, Helibase …..
- Manageable span of control – Keeps manageable level of control - not giving too much responsibility – 3 : 7 is ideal

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A. Incident Command System:

The Incident Command System (ICS) has several features that make it well suited to managing incidents and include:

- Use of position titles – Common Tiles

  Incident Command = Incident Commander, Head of Section = Chief, Branch Leader = Director …..
- Incident Action Plan – IC will develop a plan of action which will be communicated to all levels, though appropriate leaders
- Integrated communications – Use of IC hardware so managers know their tasks and Radio and Cell phone communication to get assigned task working.
- Accountability – in an effective command with a 3:7 span of control, it is very easy for leader to keep account of the people assigned to then, which make it easy to get total accountability.

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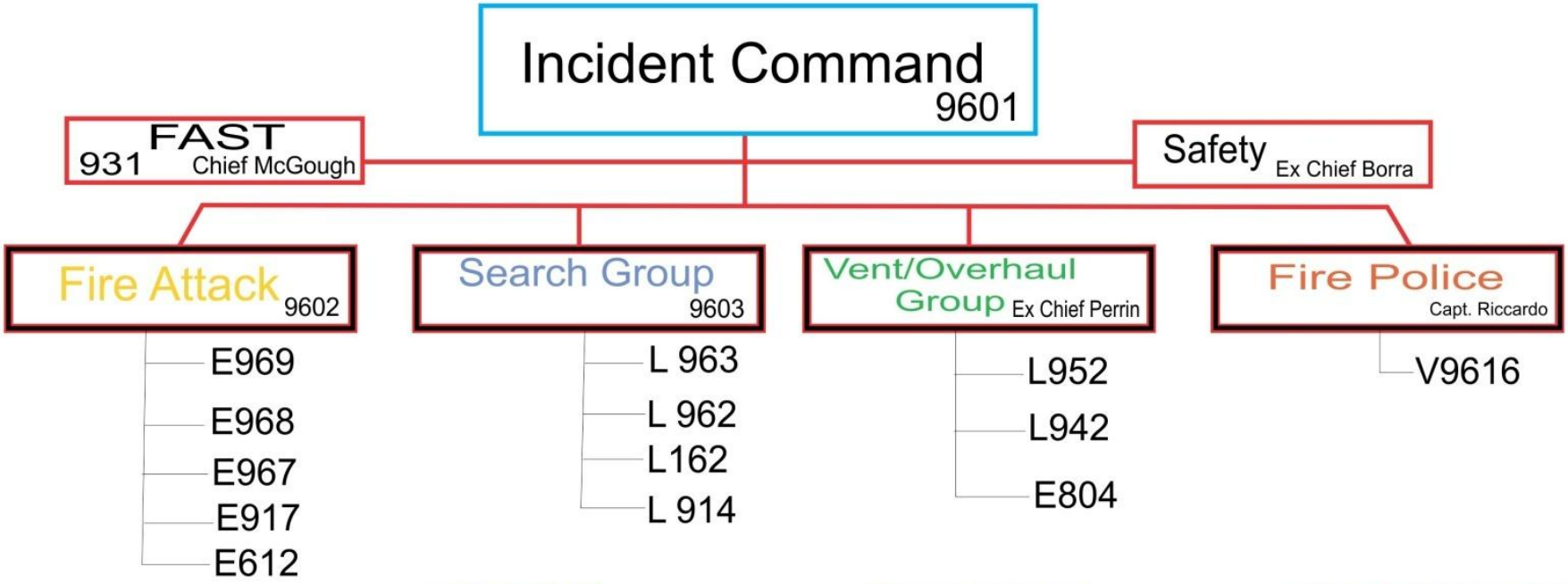
National Incident Mangaement System

Incident Command - Titles

Organizational Level	Title
• Incident Command	• Incident Commander
• Command Staff	• Officer
• General Staff (Section)	• Chief
• Branch	• Director
• Division/Group	• Supervisor
• Unit	• Leader
• Strike Team/Task Force	• Leader

Simple Example of A Unified Command



Incident Command
RIT
Safety
Fire Attack
Search Group
Vent/Overhaul
Fire Police

Controls 6 people
Communication 6 people
Accounts for 6 people

FIRE ATTACK
E 969
E 968
E 967
E 917
E 612

Controls 5 Unit Officers
Communicate IC + 5 Units OIC
Account for 5 Units OIC

SEARCH GROUP
L 963
L 962
L 162
L 914

Controls 4 Unit Officers
Communicate IC + 4 Units OIC
Account for 4 Units OIC

VENT/OVERHAUL Group
L 952
L 942
E 804

Controls 3 Unit Officers
Communicate IC + 3 Units OIC
Account for 3 Units OIC

FIRE POLICE
V 918

Controls 1 Unit Officers
Communicate IC + Units OIC
Account for 1 Units OIC

UNITS
Unit Officer Control Units Personnel
Communicate with Sector Chief & Team
Account for all Personnel on Units

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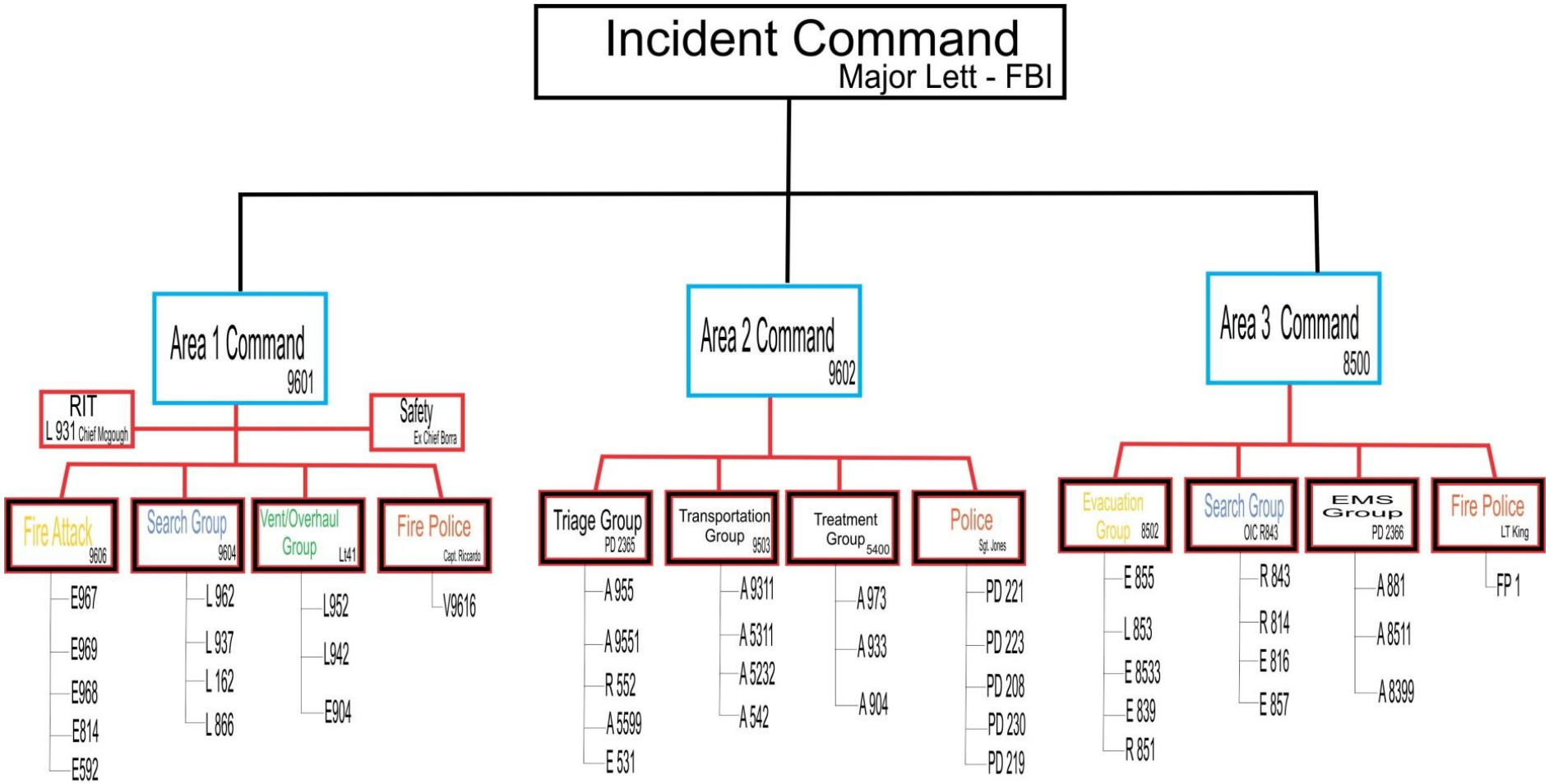
A. Incident Command System:

- **Area Command** – is a unified command broken off in different geographical area.

- Quadrant 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 – each being coordinated by an Area Commander – who reports to the IC.

Each Area Command will operate like its own Incident with the Area Commander reporting to overall IC.

Example of Area Command



Each area may have different needs and may be broken down differently by the Area commander.

Management and Command

B. The Multiagency Coordination System, which defines the operating characteristics, management components and organizational structure of supporting entities.

These incident require assistance from agencies outside public safety, like private sector. (Example: Heavy equipment, toilets, tents, food, just to name a few) These operations need to be coordinated.

This is where the Fire Service was lacking, but is getting better since the implementation of the Battalion and County EOC's.

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B. MultiAgency Coordination System:

The Multiagency Coordination System is used to:

- Support Incident Management Policies and Priorities
- Facilitate resource allocation decisions based on Incident Management priorities
- Coordinate incident-related information
- Coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding the incident management policies, priorities and strategies.

This is where Emergency Operations Centers (EOC's) come into play, to help coordinates this very effectively. They are usually off sight away from all the confusion and have all the resources to get the job done.

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Emergency Operations Centers:

The EOC typically consist of members from organizations with direct incident management responsibilities or with incident management support or resource responsibilities.

EOC's organization & staffing includes:

- Coordination
- Communication
- Resource Dispatching & Tracking
- Information collection, analysis and distribution

Management and Command

C. The Public Information System, includes the processes, procedures and system for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during these events.

The public always needs to be kept informed to prevent assumption or mass panic.

Most fire department already use the “Public information Officer” PIO which is a component of ICS and is a very effective tool in keeping the press away from an incident.

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C. Public Information System:

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is considerer a member of the Command Staff – can report Directly to the IC.

- The PIO advises the IC on all public information matters, including media and public inquires, emergency public information and warning, rumor monitoring and control, media monitoring, and other functions required to coordinate, clear with proper authorities and disseminate accurate and timely information relating to the incident

- The PIO operates under a Joint Information System at a Joint Information Center. This is where information about the incident can be shared freely with leader and or media.

There may be multiple Joint Information Center through out a incident.

Joint Information Centers (JIC) :

JIC include representatives of all players in managing the response. This may include jurisdictions, agencies, private entities or nongovernmental organizations.

JIC have procedures and protocols for communicating and coordinating effectively with other JIC

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2. Preparedness:

Effective incident management begins with a host of preparedness activities, *well in advance of any potential incident, this includes*:

- Planning, training & exercises
- Personnel qualification & certification standards
- Equipment acquisition & certification standards
- Publication management process & activities
- Mutual aid agreement & Emergency Management Assistance Compacts

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2. Preparedness:

Unlike ICS where if the Upper management fails the incident fails, with Preparedness the success or failure fall with the local jurisdiction.

How well the lowest level in the plan prepares ultimately decide the success of the operation.

The more prepared the **Members** are the more prepared the **agency** will be.
The more prepared the **Agency** is the more prepared **Battalion** will be.
The more prepared the **Battalion** is the more prepared the **County** will be.
The more prepared the **County** is the more prepared the **State** will be.
The more prepared the **State** is the more prepared the **Federal Government** will be.

As you can see although we are at the bottom of the food chain, we as members help decide the fate of a commands success.

Understand how the command system works is one of the 1st steps.

2. Preparedness:

Although it is important for Members to prepare themselves, the best results in **Managing preparedness** falls within the **Jurisdictions**.

Jurisdictions must develop several types of plans including:

- **Emergency Operation Plans** explaining how the jurisdiction will respond to emergencies.
- **Procedures** which include overviews, standards operating procedures or other critical information needed for a response.
- **Preparedness Plan** which describes how training needs will be identified and met, how resources will be obtained through mutual aid agreements and the equipment required for the hazards a the jurisdiction may face.
- **Corrective Action and Mitigation Plan** which includes activities required to implement procedures based from lessons learned for actual incidents or training exercises.
- **Recovery Plan** which describes the action to be taken to facilitate long term recovery.

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2. Preparedness:

Under NIMS – the federal government calls for Personal Qualification and Certifications based on the National Standard of Emergency Response Personnel.

The standards will include training, experience, credentialing and physical and mental fitness.

Personnel who are certified to support **interstate** incidents will be required to meet this National qualification & certification standard.

Certification will also be required for equipment also – the equipment must fall within national equipment standards, guidelines and protocols.

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2. Preparedness:

Another Key component in preparedness is **Mutual Aid Agreements** and **Emergency Management Assistance Compacts** (EMAC). These provide a means for one jurisdiction to provide additional resources or support another jurisdiction. (give or receive)

Although the fire service is up to speed with mutual aid agreements, they are lacking with EMAC. This is coming to agreements with vendors such as, emergency lighting generators, water, food, portable bathroom facilities, which could be needed at large scale incident.

The last component of preparedness is publication management. This fall within the federal government, they will start to manage a wide range of publication, conventions etc for qualification information and training courses for best practices.

3. Resource Management:

Resource Management involves 4 primary tasks:

- Establishing system for describing, inventorying, requesting and tracking resources
- Activating those systems prior to, during and after an incident
- Dispatching resources prior to, during and after an incident
- Deactivating or recalling resources during or after an incident.

3. Resource Management:

Effective Resource management can be achieved by:

- Advance planning – organizations working together before an incident and developing a plan to manage and use resources between organizations
- Resource identification and ordering -method to identify, order, mobilize and track resources
- Use of agreements – developing pre-incident agreements for provide needed resources
- Effective management – use validate practices to assure resources can be actually be achieved.

3. Resource Management:

Basically its recognizing what you may need and allows you to know how to get it when it is needed.

A national data base inventorying available resources has been established by NIMS and is maintained by the Department of Homeland Security – Integration Center.

4. Support Technologies

Support technologies deal with a common operating window that is accessible across jurisdictions and agencies.

(willingness to meet the same objectives)

It also provides for common communications and data standards.

This includes computers, radios that can operate interagency, and cellular phone.

From **learned** large scale incidents, the 500 Freq. was born and will only be operated for emergency management. No matter where you go across the county, you'll be able to communicate with operating agencies. *Nassau County has been active on system since 2010?*

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5. Ongoing Management & Maintenance :

NIMS needs to be an on going process and not pulled out when needs.

When utilized on everyday incidents, it becomes be more familiar when needed to at the that larger scale incidents.

Familiarity will make the large scale events more fluent & successful.

Plans put into effect need to be tested and edited as resources within jurisdiction change.

Plans need to reviewed periodically to see if they are still going to be effective today.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

1. **Which entity provides a structure for developing and delivering incident-related coordinated messages by developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies?**

   A. Joint Information Operation
   B. Joint Information Base
   C. Joint Information System
   D. Joint Information Center

Introduction to National Incident Mangaement System

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

1. **Which entity provides a structure for developing and delivering incident-related coordinated messages by developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies?**

C. Joint Information System

by the Public Information officer
from the Joint Information Center

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

2. Select the TRUE statement:

A. In a complex incident within a State, an Area Commander would request resources directly from DHS and FEMA.
B. Frequently jurisdictions and agencies self-dispatch resources in anticipation of a need at the incident scene.
C. Prior to requesting assistance through intrastate mutual aid, a State must first ask the Federal Government for resources.
D. Typically requests for resources flow from the on-scene incident command through the local and State Emergency Operations Centers to the Federal Government.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

2. Select the TRUE statement:

A. In a complex incident within a State, an Area Commander would request resources directly from DHS and FEMA.
B. Frequently jurisdictions and agencies self-dispatch resources in anticipation of a need at the incident scene.
C. Prior to requesting assistance through intrastate mutual aid, a State must first ask the Federal Government for resources.(false)
D. Typically requests for resources flow from the on-scene incident command through the local and State Emergency Operations Centers to the Federal Government.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

3. Select the NIMS term that is defined as 'the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination.'

A. Command and Control Center
B. Multiagency Coordination System
C. Incident Management Team
D. Incident Operations Network

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

3. Select the NIMS term that is defined as 'the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination.'

B. Multiagency Coordination System

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

4. 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. Be repeated until performance is at an acceptable level.
B. Contain a mechanism for incorporating corrective actions.
C. Have consequences for inadequate performance.
D. Be based on the most catastrophic scenario that could affect the community.

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

4. 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.'**

B. Contain a mechanism for incorporating corrective actions.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

5. Interoperability:

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

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

5. Interoperability:

C. Is the ability of emergency management/response personnel to interact and work well together.

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

6. The Joint Information System is:

A. The automated system used by the Situation Unit within the Planning Section to synthesize information and produce reports.
B. The framework for organizing, integrating, and coordinating the delivery of public information.
C. A 24/7 multiagency watch center that provides Federal prevention, protection, and preparedness coordination.
D. A set of guidelines and protocols for sharing sensitive and classified information during an incident response.

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

6. The Joint Information System is:

B. The framework for organizing, integrating, and coordinating the delivery of public information.

Introduction to National Incident Mangaement System

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

7. This structure is the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.

A. Joint Command Post
B. Incident Command Post
C. Emergency Operations Center
D. Strategic Operations Center

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

7. This structure is the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.

C. Emergency Operations Center

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

8. The Public Information Officer:

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

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

8. The Public Information Officer:

C. Interfaces with the public and media and/or with other agencies regarding incident-related information requirements.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

9. To better serve their constituents, elected and appointed officials should do the following, EXCEPT FOR:

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

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

9. To better serve their constituents, elected and appointed officials should do the following, EXCEPT FOR:

D. Assume the role of **incident commander for all incidents** and direct the on-scene technical operations from the Emergency Operations Center.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

10. 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. Direction
B. Coordination
C. Command
D. Leadership

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

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

C. Command

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

11. ICS encourages jurisdictions to use common terminology.
Common terminology:

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

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

11. ICS encourages jurisdictions to use common terminology.
Common terminology:

D. Uses plain English to allow personnel from different agencies to work together.

Introduction to National Incident Mangaement System

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

12. Who is the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources?

A. Emergency Operations Center Manager
B. Incident Commander
C. Operations Section Chief
D. Agency Executive or Senior Official

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

12. Who is the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources?

B. Incident Commander

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

13. Which organization has line authority to oversee the management of multiple incidents being handled by separate Incident Command organizations?

A. Area Command
B. Multiagency Command
C. United Command
D. Joint Command

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

13. Which organization has line authority to oversee the management of multiple incidents being handled by separate Incident Command organizations?

A. Area Command

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

14. A basic premise of the NIMS and National Response Framework (NRF) is that:

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

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

14. A basic premise of the NIMS and National Response Framework (NRF) is that:

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

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

15. Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process:

A. As soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources.
B. When incident activities shift from response to recovery.
C. Right before the first resources are ready to be released.
D. After being requested by the Emergency Operations Center.

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

15. Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process:

A. As soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

16. Which position is responsible for the direct management of all incident-related tactical activities?

A. Operations Section Chief
B. Finance/Administration Section Chief
C. Logistics Section Chief
D. Planning Section Chief

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

16. Which position is responsible for the direct management of all incident-related tactical activities?

A. Operations Section Chief

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

17. Unified Command:

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

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

17. Unified Command:

C. Enables all agencies with responsibility to manage an incident together by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

18. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires all Federal departments and agencies to:

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

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

18. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires all Federal departments and agencies to:

C. Make adoption of NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (through grants, contracts, and other activities).

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

19. The credentialing process involves an objective evaluation and documentation of an individual's:
Current certification, license, or degree,
Training and experience, and

A. Competence or proficiency.
B. Security clearance level.
C. Supervisory expertise.
D. Compensation amount.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

19. The credentialing process involves an objective evaluation and documentation of an individual's:
Current certification, license, or degree,
Training and experience, and

A. Competence or proficiency.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

20. HSPD-5 required the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a mechanism for ensuring the ongoing management & maintenance of NIMS. The Secretary established the National Integration Center (NIC) to perform all of the following functions EXCEPT:

A. Facilitating the establishment and maintenance of a documentation and database system related to qualification, certification, and credentialing of emergency management/response personnel and organizations.

B. Inventorying and tracking all national resources and assets available for deployment in incidents managed using NIMS.

C. Promoting compatibility between national-level standards for NIMS and those developed by other public, private, and professional groups.

D. Developing assessment criteria for the various components of NIMS, as well as compliance requirements and timelines.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

20. HSPD-5 required the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a mechanism for ensuring the ongoing management & maintenance of NIMS. The Secretary established the National Integration Center (NIC) to perform all of the following functions EXCEPT:

B. Inventorying and tracking all national resources and assets available for deployment in incidents managed using NIMS.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

21. In an Incident Command System organization, the term 'General Staff' refers to:

A. Any combination of personnel resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need with common communications and a designated leader.

B. Generalists who are assigned to support Section Chiefs with functions such as administrative matters and documentation of incident events.

C. 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.

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.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

21. In an Incident Command System organization, the term 'General Staff' refers to:

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.

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

22. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

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

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

22. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

D. NIMS specifies how resources will be allocated among jurisdictions.

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

23. The National Response Framework (NRF) presents the guiding principles that:

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

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Introduction to National Incident Mangaement System

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

23. The National Response Framework (NRF) presents the guiding principles that:

B. Are singly focused on improving Federal homeland security agencies' response to catastrophic natural hazards and terrorist-related incidents.

Introduction to National Incident Mangaement System

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

24. Mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements provide:

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

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

24. Mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements provide:

C. Mechanisms to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services.

Introduction to National Incident Mangaement System

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

25. Select the statement below that best describes one benefit of NIMS.

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

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

25. Select the statement below that best describes one benefit of NIMS.

B. Establishment of standardized organizational structures that improve integration among jurisdictions and disciplines.

SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

26. Select the TRUE statement about the Incident Action Plan.

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

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SAMPLE: FEMA NIMS IS-700 Test Questions:

26. Select the TRUE statement about the Incident Action Plan.

A. Establishes the overall incident objectives, strategies, and tactics.

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FEMA – NIMS IS-700

- It’s important to know IS-700
- It lays the groundwork of all the other ICS
- All Firefighter/EMS/PD need to Know IS – 100 & IS 200 and is a requirement to be in this dept. CD- #62

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CONGRADULATIONS!

You just completed the Westbury FD FEMA - N.I.M.S. IS-700 Course

NEXT up is NIMS - IS - 100