

Final Exam for: IS-800.b: National Response Framework, An Introduction

Each time that this test is taken online, questions and answers are scrambled to protect the integrity of the exam

Completion of this examination is an individual effort

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

- A basic premise of the National Response Framework is that:
 - Unity of effort results when responding agencies are willing to relinquish their authorities.
 - Readiness to act encourages response partners to self-dispatch to an incident scene.
 - Incidents should be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.
 - Response partners use nonstandard structures to allow for flexible and scalable responses.

- The National Response Framework is:
 - Written exclusively for professional emergency management practitioners.
 - A comprehensive guide to preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
 - Triggered following a declaration by the Secretary of Homeland Security.
 - Part of the larger National Strategy for Homeland Security.

- The National Incident Management System (NIMS):
 - 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.
 - Establishes standardized methodology and terminology used for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.
 - Creates a comprehensive framework to protect critical infrastructure and key resources through developing partnerships with the private sector.
 - Ensures consistent reporting methods across departments, agencies, and operations centers at the Federal, State, local, and private-sector levels.

- 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?
 - Area Command
 - Unified Command
 - Unity of Command
 - Unity of Effort

- Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process when:
 - The first resources are ready to be released.
 - They begin the resource mobilization process.
 - Incident activities shift from response to recovery.
 - Requested by the emergency operations center.

- The State Coordinating Officer is:
 - Appointed by the Governor to coordinate State disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.
 - Deployed through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to coordinate State-to-State mutual aid and assistance.
 - Assigned by the FEMA Regional Administrator to expedite the delivery of needed services to a State.
 - Selected by the chief elected officials in impacted jurisdictions to interface with the State officials during the incident response.

- Which organization serves as FEMA's primary operations management center, as well as the focal point for national resource coordination?
 - National Response Coordination Center
 - Federal Operations Center
 - Strategic Information and Operations Center
 - Disaster Response Center

- Who is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management?
 - Federal Coordinating Officer
 - FEMA Administrator
 - Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
 - Secretary of Homeland Security

- Planning across the full range of homeland security operations is:
 - Primarily conducted by Federal agencies with homeland security missions.
 - Required in order to receive assistance under the Stafford Act.
 - An inherent responsibility of every level of government.
 - Focused primarily on the protection of the Nation's critical infrastructure.

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

- Select the FALSE statement from below:
 - The Framework promotes partnerships with nongovernmental and voluntary organizations which provide specialized services that help individuals with special needs.
 - The Framework mandates that the private-sector entities responsible for critical infrastructure and key resources develop and exercise contingency plans.
 - 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.
 - The Framework is focused on incidents of all types, including acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies.

- The National Preparedness Vision, National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List, and Target Capabilities List are the four critical elements comprising the _____.
 - National Preparedness Guidelines
 - Federal Department and Agency Operations Plans
 - National Infrastructure Protection Plan
 - National-Level Interagency Concept Plan

- Select the false statement from the following:

Make sure your emergency plans:

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

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

- 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.
 - Emergency Operations Center
 - Joint Command Post
 - Incident Command Post
 - Strategic Operations Center

- Operating under the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator, Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs) coordinate Federal regional response until:
 - The National Operations Center (NOC) assumes coordination.
 - Incident response and demobilization are completed.
 - The Principal Federal Official (PFO) is designated.
 - The Joint Field Office (JFO) is established.

- 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.
 - And _____.
 - Acquiring cutting-edge technology.
 - Limiting access to information sources.
 - Standardizing reports.
 - Using advanced statistical methods.

- As a member of the Unified Coordination Group, the Principal Federal Official (PFO):
 - Directs the incident command structure established at the incident.
 - Has responsibility for administering Stafford Act authorities.
 - Promotes collaboration and works to resolve any Federal interagency conflict that may arise.
 - Has directive authority over the senior Federal officials who are responding to the incident.

- 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?
 - Secretary of Homeland Security
 - DHS Director of Operations Coordination
 - The President
 - FEMA Administrator