

**Final Examination**  
**ICS-200: Applying ICS to Healthcare Organizations**  
**(Total of 25 questions)**

1) \_\_\_\_\_ means that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.

- (a) Span of Control
- (b) Unity of Command
- (c) Supervisor Authority
- (d) Unified Command

2) Select the TRUE statement:

- (a) Formal communication is used in reporting progress of assigned tasks.
- (b) Informal communication is prohibited within the Incident Command System.
- (c) Formal communication is used for exchanging all incident information.
- (d) Informal communication is the preferred method for communicating resource needs.

3) Which is the top priority within the ICS common leadership responsibilities?

- (a) Ensuring safe work practices.
- (b) Establishing agency policies for future incidents.
- (c) Encouraging creativity and risk taking.
- (d) Enhancing partnerships with Agency Representatives.

4) These levels of the ICS organization may have Deputy positions:

- Branch
- Incident Commander
- \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Division
- (b) Staging Area
- (c) Group
- (d) Section

5) Branches within the ICS organization can be established:

- (a) Geographically or functionally.
- (b) Along agency jurisdictional lines.
- (c) Within Groups to organize resources.
- (d) Under the supervision of a Leader.

6) Select the TRUE statement:

- (a) Span of control may be extended beyond 1:10 in order to ensure that more resources can be deployed on complex, large incidents.
- (b) Span of control should be established without consideration of factors such as the type of incident, nature of the task, hazards, and safety factors.
- (c) Span of control is accomplished by organizing resources into Teams, Divisions, Groups, Branches, or Sections.
- (d) Span of control is less of a factor of concern for incidents that are resolved within the initial operational period.

7) The concept, Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) is the basis for the "all hazards" approach to emergency management. CEM consists of which four phases?

- (a) Preparedness, Prevention, Response, and Recovery.
- (b) Mitigation (including prevention), Preparedness, Response, and Return to Readiness.
- (c) Mitigation, Prevention, Preparedness, and Response.
- (d) Mitigation (including prevention), Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

8) Who is responsible for determining the appropriate tactics for an incident?

- (a) The Safety Officer
- (b) The Operations Section
- (c) The Planning Section
- (d) The Deputy Incident Commander

9) The Agency Executive is:

- (a) Responsible for overseeing the Staging Area.
- (b) Responsible for managing the incident along side the Incident Commander.
- (c) Responsible for coordinating with other agencies through their Liaison Officer.
- (d) Responsible for establishing overall priorities and delegating authority to the Incident Commander to manage the incident.

10) Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), such as the National Response Plan, are based on:

- (a) Hazards.
- (b) Agencies.
- (c) Functions.
- (d) Cost.

11) Representatives from Assisting or Cooperating Agencies and Organizations coordinate through the:

- (a) Operations Section Chief
- (b) Liaison Officer
- (c) Public Information Officer
- (d) Logistics Section Chief

12) The information and intelligence function may be organized in one of the following ways:

- Within the Command Staff
  - As a Unit Within the Planning Section
  - As a Branch Within the Operations Section
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) As a separate General Staff Section
  - (b) At a separate Incident Command Post
  - (c) Under the Communications Unit within Logistics
  - (d) Outside the command structure for security reasons

13) Resources within the Staging Areas:

- (a) Are managed by the Logistics Section.
- (b) Are available and ready for assignment.
- (c) Include out-of-service resources that are being made ready for deployment.
- (d) Include those being made ready for demobilization and return to their jurisdictions.

14) The Operations Briefing:

- (a) Presents the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the upcoming period to supervisory personnel.
- (b) Provides an orientation to individual resources at the beginning of their assignments.
- (c) Sets forth the specific tasks, reporting relationships, and expectations for support staff.
- (d) Helps keep the public and media informed about the incident status and operational accomplishments.

15) Which Section is responsible for handling claims related to property damage, injuries, or fatalities at the incident?

- (a) Operations Section
- (b) Planning Section
- (c) Logistics Section
- (d) Finance/Administration Section

16) Which ICS form can serve as the initial Incident Action Plan?

- (a) Form 202.
- (b) Form 215.
- (c) Form 201.
- (d) Form 204.

17) Who generally facilitates the Operations Briefing?

- (a) Public Information Officer
- (b) Logistics Section Chief
- (c) Agency Representative
- (d) Planning Section Chief

18) Select the TRUE statement:

- (a) ICS positions may be combined in order to save on staffing or achieve a higher level of efficiency.
- (b) ICS encourages the use of unique position titles in order to better meet the specific incident needs.
- (c) ICS organizational structure should include only the functions and positions needed to achieve the incident objectives.
- (d) ICS recognizes that an Incident Commander may not be necessary if an Operations Section Chief is assigned.

19) Chris Smith is the Situation Unit Leader. No Planning Section Chief is assigned.

Who does Chris Smith report to?

- (a) Operations Section Chief
- (b) Incident Commander
- (c) Public Information Officer
- (d) No Direct Supervisor

20) Which positions make up the Command Staff?

- (a) Public Information Officer, Liaison Officer, Safety Officer.
- (b) Safety Officer, Logistics Section Chief, Public Information Officer.
- (c) Staging Area Manager, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer.
- (d) Liaison Officer, Public Information Officer, Agency Executive.

21) The initial response phase of an incident is the timeframe when pre-plans such as the Emergency Operations Plan and Incident-specific Guidance (e.g. standard operating procedures, response guides, Job Action Sheets, etc.) are used. As the incident continues into the extended response phase, what is used to guide the decision-making process?

- (a) Situation assessments.
- (b) Incident action planning.
- (c) Resource management.
- (d) All of the above.

22) When command is transferred, then all personnel with a need to know should be told:

- (a) The qualifications of the incoming Incident Commander.
- (b) The limits of the Incident Commander's scope of authority.
- (c) The effective time and date of the transfer.
- (d) The Incident Commander's cell phone number.

23) Select the TRUE statement:

- (a) Upon arriving at an incident the higher ranking person will either assume command, maintain command as is, or reassign command to a third party.
- (b) A lower ranking but more qualified person may not be designated as the Incident Commander.
- (c) Transfer of command procedures are implemented at the Emergency Operations Center before the Incident Commander arrives at the scene.
- (d) When a new Incident Commander assumes command, the outgoing Incident Commander should be demobilized to avoid confusion.

24) The Medical Unit is responsible for:

- (a) Providing emergency services to injured victims at the accident scene.
- (b) Providing medical screening, evaluation and follow-up of employees who are assigned to an incident.
- (c) Coordinating with public health services to determine where critical resources are deployed.
- (d) Authorizing purchases of any medical supplies and services.

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) Planning Section Chief
- (d) Operations Section Chief