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A basic premise of the national response framework is that weegy

Whenever this test loads, you'll receive a unique set of questions and answers. Scratched test questions to protect the integrity of the exam.5 Each Page10 Per PageDisplay All11. The act of directing, ordering, or controlling as a statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority clearly at the field level is referred to as: A. Direction B. DirectionS C. Leadership D. CoordinationWeegy: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling due to statutory, regulatory, or delegated powers in the field is 12. Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process: A. Precisely before the first source is ready for release. B. As soon as possible to facilitate the accountability of the resource. C. After requested by the Emergency Operations Centre. D. When incident activity moves from response to recovery. When responding to system incidents, demobilization begins when the response process moves from response to recovery. More specifically, demobilization begins after adverse incidents (failure or catastrophe) are reduced. Mitigation puts the service or system back into operating conditions, although it provides a relatively deteriorating service (meeting the Service Level Agreement, but may not fully recover). Recovery puts the system into full operational state. Many participants in one incident can move to the next crisis or carry out other tasks once the incident is reduced. This is why demobilization can start at the point of mitigation. D.13. This structure is a physical location where information and resource coordination to support incident management activities (operations at the scene) usually occurs. A. Emergency Operations Centre B. Joint Directions Post C. Center for Strategic Operations D. Postal Incident Instructions14. HSPD-5 requires the Homeland Security Secretary to establish a mechanism to ensure ongoing nimS management and maintenance. The Secretary establishes the National Integration Centre (NIC) to perform all the following functions EXCEPT: A. Promoting compatibility between national level standards for NIMS and those developed by public, private, and other professional groups. B. Facilitate the establishment and maintenance of documentation systems and databases related to eligibility, certification, and qualifications of employees and emergency management organization/response. C. Develop assessment criteria for various NIMS components, as well as compliance requirements and timelines. D. Inventory and tracking of all resources and national assets available to be deployed in managed incidents using NIMS.Ans. D15. The eligibility process involves assessing and documenting an individual's objectives: current certification, license, or degree, training and experience, Supervisory expertise. B. Efficiency or efficiency. C. Compensation amount. D. Safety clearance level.Competence or efficiency 16. The following statements are FALSE? A. NIMS integrates best practices in a comprehensive and standardized framework. B. NIMS can be used across a full spectrum of potential occurrences, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. C. NIMS determines how resources will be allocated among jurisdictions. D. NIMS is based on best practices collected from all levels of respondents.Ans. B17. United Order: A. Allows all agencies responsible for managing an incident together by creating a common set of incident objectives and strategies. B. Requires employees to report to several different Commanders of the Incident, each representing each jurisdiction. C. Requires all agencies responsible for collecting their resources without consideration to the terms of the assistance agreement and mutual assistance. D. Allocate sole Incident Commander to assume the unity of order and decide for all jurisdictions.Ans. AA's unified directive is the structure of power in which the role of incident commanders is shared by two or more individuals, each of which already has power in different responding agencies. UC connects organizations that respond to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions.18. Public Information Officer: A. Interface with the public and the media and/or with other agencies on the information requirements of the incident. B. Served as press secretary for an Agency Executive or Senior Officer during the incident. C. Control messaging and limit the independence of other organizations participating in this incident. D. Direct the operation of the Information Centre together with the Center for Emergency Operations.Ans. A19. Reliability: A. Is the ability of management staff/emergency response personnel to interact and cooperate well. B. Requires non-governmental organizations and the private sector to purchase standardized communication equipment. C. Involves surveillance by the Federal Communications Commission to provide for emergency frequency. D. Mainly involves creating an automated system that enables the sharing of sensitive incident information.Ans. A20. In the Organization Of Incident Order System, the term 'General Staff refers to: A. A person assigned by a cooperative agency or non-governmental/private organization that has been delegated the power to decide affecting the participation of the agency or organization in incident management activities. B. Any combination of personnel resources installed to support certain missions or operational needs with regular communications and designated leaders. C. Management personnel organized according to functions (i.e. Head of Operations Section, Head of Planning Section, Logistics Section and Head of Finance/Administration Section) and who reported directly to the Commander of the Incident. D. Generalis assigned to support the Head of Section with functions such as administrative matters and documentation of events. In the organization of the Incident Order System, the term 'General Staff' refers to: Members of incident management organized in accordance with the functions (i.e., Head of Operations Section, Head of Planning Section, Head of Logistics Section, [and Head of Finance/Administration Section) and who report directly to the Commander of the Incident.] Privacy Act Statement Page 2 (Public Law 93 579)Whenever this test is loaded, you will receive a unique set of questions and answers. Scratched test questions to protect the integrity of the exams.5 Each Page10 Per PageDisplay All21. The Joint Information System is: A. Multi-agency 24/7 observation center that provides the Coordination of Federal Prevention, protection and preparedness. B. Automated systems used by the Situations Unit in the Planning Section to synthesization information and produce reports. C. A set of guidelines and protocols for sharing sensitive information and classified during incident responses. D. Framework for organizing, integrating, and coordinating the delivery of public information.Ans. D22. Training should:Include multi-disciplinary, multiciplinary incidents. Includes the participation of private sector and non-governmental organisations. Covering aspects of the preparedness plan, including activating assistance and assistance agreements._____ A. Having consequences for insufficient performance. B. Repeated until performance is at an acceptable level. C. Based on the most catastrophic scenario that could affect society. D. Contains a mechanism for inserting corrective actions. Ans.B 23. Which position is responsible for the direct management of all tactical activities related to incidents? A. Logistics Section Head B. Operating Section Head of Planning Section D. Head of Finance/Administration Section. B24. Which organizations have the low power to oversee the management of various incidents conducted by a separate Incident Command organization? A. Unified Order B. Area Order C. Joint Order D. Multiagency Order. B25. Select TRUE statement: A. Before asking for help through intrastate joint assistance, a State must first ask the Federal Government for resources. B. In a complex domestic incident, an Area Commander will ask for resources directly from DHS and FEMA. C. Typically request a source flow from the incident instructions at the scene through the Local and State Emergency Operations Centre to the Federal Government. D. Jurisdictions and agencies frequently send their own resources in anticipation of requirements at the scene.Ans. C26. Agreement together together Assistance agreements provide: A. Mechanisms for quick emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other related services. B. Measures to ensure continuity of government at local, tribal, and State levels following catastrophic incidents. C. List of specific codes to facilitate communication among respondents representing different departments, agencies, and jurisdictions. D. Strategies to restore critical infrastructure that affects various sectors and jurisdictions across specific geographical areas. 1. The guiding principles of the National Response Framework are: A. Unity as a result of efforts when agency respondents are ready to release their authorities. B. Readiness to act encourages response partners to send themselves to the scene. C. Effective partnership depends on engaging all elements of the community. D. Response partners use an unclear structure to enable flexible and scalable response. 2. The basic premise of the National Response Framework is that the structure and resources of the response must be able to grow rapidly to meet the requirements associated with specific incidents. A. TRUE B. FALSE 3. States seek assistance from other states through interstate assistance and assistance agreements such as: A. Compact Emergency Management Assistance (EMACs) B. Economic Act Binding C. or other relevant authorities D. Personnel Act 4. The National Response Framework is: A. Written exclusively for professional emergency management practitioners. B. Comprehensive guidelines for prevention, protection, response, rehabilitation, and reduction. C. Triggered following a declaration by the Homeland Security Secretary. D. Always take effect, and the elements can be implemented as flexibly and scalable to increase the response. 5. The core capabilities of the Response involving the provision of living and human services to affected residents, including hydration, nutrition, shelter, temporary housing, evakuee support, reunification, and the distribution of emergency supplies? A. Mass Care Services B. Public Health Services, Healthcare and Emergency Medicine C. Massive Search and Rescue Operations D. Infrastructure System 6. The MAC group is: A. Central locations where scene outdoor activities supported by state or tribes are coordinated. B. FEMA focus point for national resource coordination. C. Consists of senior officials, such as agency administrators, executives, or design holders, who are empowered to represent or do agency resources and funds to support incident activities. D. Evolving coordination centre into an inter-agency facility serious or immediate incident following an incident. 7. Core Response capabilities include carrying out appropriate measures to ensure health and safety protection civilians and employees, as well as the environment, from all the dangers to supporting the operations of responders and affected communities? A. Public Health Services, Healthcare and Emergency Services Death Management C. Response/Health and Environmental Safety D. Safety, Protection and Enforcement of Law At The Scene 8. SIoC acts as the FBI's Emergency Operations Centre worldwide. Which of them was established by the FBI in response to significant threats or incidents involving Federal crimes under the jurisdiction of united States crimes? A. National Operations Centre (NOC) B. Disaster Response Center C. National Military Command Center (NMCC) D. Joint Operations Centre 9. Some non-governmental organizations are officially designated as elements of support to the country's response capabilities. Examples include all of the following EXCEPT: A. American Red Cross B. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children C. National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster D. National Response Coordination Center 10. Who is responsible for spearheading the Federal Government's response efforts to ensure the necessary structure, leadership, and resources are applied quickly and efficiently to large-scale incidents and disasters? A. Homeland Security Secretary B. Director of Operations Coordination C. President D. FEMA Administrator 11. Which of the following is the core ability to respond? A. Housing; forensics and attribution; and screening, search, and detection B. Integrity and security of supply chains; risk assessment and catastrophic resilience; and infrastructure system C. Identity verification; intermediates and interference; and reduction of long-term vulnerability D. Fire and oppression management; lethal management services; and environmental/health and safety response 12. Situational assessment, operational communication, and cybersecurity are the core capabilities required for all five areas of mission. A. TRUE B. FALSE 13. Coordination leadership at the Joint Field Office is provided by: A. United Order B. Consolidated Coordination Group C. Joint Terrorism Task Force D. Homeland Security Secretary 14. To help form an overview of the joint operations of the incident and to obtain additional resources the Commander-in-Chief of the Incident delivers the requirements to: A. Local Emergency Operations Center B. Group Integrated Coordination C. State emergency operations/tribe D. Regional Response Coordination Center D. Regional Response Coordination Center 15. The Federal Coordination Structure includes: A. Emergency Support Function B. Federal Law Enforcement C. FEMA D. National Guard 16. As the Federation's top official for domestic incident management, the Homeland Security Secretary coordinates federal resources in prevention, preparation, response to, or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies. A. TRUE B. FALSE 17. 17. Response terms as used in the National Response Framework include: A. Actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, stabilize communities, and meet basic human needs following incidents. B. Actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, stabilize communities, and meet basic human needs before an incident. C. Action of private sector entities responsible for critical infrastructure but not public service agency action. D. Actions related only to emergency respondents. 18. The community uses NIMS principles to integrate response plans and resources across jurisdictions and departments, as well as with the private sector and NGOs. A. TRUE B. FALSE 19. The protocols and response structures described in the National Response Framework are in line with NIMS, and all components of NIMS support the response. A. TRUE B. FALSE 20. How the Federal Government coordinates resources and delivers core capabilities to achieve the Shared National Preparedness Goals described in: A. Management of The Federal Inter-Agency Operating Plan B. National Movement Center C. Center for Strategic Information and Operations D. Science and Technology 21. All agencies with jurisdiction and/or responsibility function for this incident provide mutual support through the objectives and strategies of the incidents developed together. Here are examples: A. Integrated Order B. Area Order C. Tiered Response D. Scalable Operational Capabilities 22. Which of the following is the core ability to respond? A. Forensics and attribution; physical protection measures; and economic recovery B. Critical transportation; assessment of situations; and massive care services C. Intermediates and interruptions; access control; and threats/dangers of identification D. Cybersecurity; community resilience; and housing 23. Which organizations multiagenation coordination centers are generally operated by ESF in anticipation or urgency following an incident? A. Regional Response Coordination Centre B. Federal Operations Center C. Center for Strategic Information and Operations D. Disaster Response Center 24. Select false statements from below: A. The National Response Framework explains how, at all levels, the country effectively manages the response of all dangers. B. The National Response Framework mandates that private sector entities are responsible for critical infrastructure and key resources developing and implementing contingency plans. C. The National Response Framework explains certain authorities. D. The National Response Framework describes best practices for managing all types of disasters and emergencies. 25. The Community Emergency Response Team is an example: A. Local coordination B. Federal coordination structure C. State coordination structure D. Regional coordination structure