Incident Command System

1. How many crews can the company officer effectively supervise at an incident scene? p. 134

A.) Two
B.) Four
*C.) One
D.) Three

2. What entails the use of a standard system of assigning and keeping track of the resources at an incident? p. 122

A.) Integrated communications
B.) Organizational structuring
C.) Command allocation
*D.) Resource management

3. What is an individual vehicle and its assigned personnel? p. 126

A.) Complete resource
B.) Company
C.) Crew
*D.) Single resource

4. What designation do the divisions working within a building take most often? p. 127

A.) Assignment name
*B.) Floor number
C.) Task name
D.) Entry letter

5. Where can branches be created during a large incident to help manage the span of control? p. 129

A.) Planning
B.) Finance/Administration
C.) Logistics
*D.) Operations

6. What is the last step taken during a transfer of command during an emergency incident? p. 134

A.) Communicate tactical priorities and action plan
*B.) Announce transfer over the radio
C.) Assume command
D.) Hold face-to-face transfer meeting

7. What is established to maintain an effective span of control at an incident? p. 126

*A.) Divisions and groups
B.) Teams and crews
C.) Branches and sections
D.) Sectors and lines

8. Who is Command's representative to a point of contact for representatives from outside agencies? p. 124

A.) Public relations
B.) Communications
C.) General staff
*D.) Liaison officer

9. What is the primary means of communicating at an incident scene within a fire department? p. 122

*A.) Radio
B.) Written memo
C.) Text message
D.) Liaison

10. Which is responsible for taking direct action to control the incident? p. 125

A.) Logistics section
B.) Planning section
C.) Tactics section
*D.) Operations section

11. What are the specific assignments that will get the job done? p. 126

A.) Strategies
*B.) Tasks
C.) Skills
D.) Tactics

12. How is a position in an ICS activated? p. 121
    *A.) Assign someone to it
    B.) Put it in the plan
    C.) Tell the sector commander
    D.) Make an announcement

13. What is the first thing that the individual who initially establishes command do? p. 131

    A.) Make an Incident Action Plan
    *B.) Make a formal radio announcement
    C.) Make a note in the run report
    D.) Make sure to delegate tasks

14. Up to how many divisions would the ICS expand when needed? p. 121

    A.) Six
    B.) Three
    *C.) Five
    D.) Four

15. How many direct supervisors does each person have under the unity of command concept? p. 121

    *A.) One
    B.) Four
    C.) Three
    D.) Two

16. Which section is responsible for handling any legal issues that may arise after an incident? p. 126

    A.) Planning
    B.) Operations
    C.) Logistics
    *D.) Finance/administration

17. When was the ICS developed by FIRESCOPE adopted by all federal and most state wildland firefighting agencies? p. 119

    A.) 1970s
    *B.) 1980s
    C.) 1960s
    D.) 1990s

18. What may be employed when responsibilities of responders overlap? p. 120

A.) Single command
B.) Flat command
*C.) Unified command
D.) Mutual command

19. What should be the lowest concern when using unified command? p. 120

A.) What is needed to be effective
B.) How to safely operate
C.) Set objectives
*D.) Who is in charge

20. What should be used to ensure that operations are coordinated and conducted safely and effectively? p. 118

*A.) Incident Command System
B.) Standard Operating Procedures
C.) General Operating Procedures
D.) Incident Action Plan

21. When is command established? p. 123

*A.) When the first unit arrives
B.) When the first fire chief arrives
C.) When the incident is declared by dispatch
D.) After initial size-up

22. Which section is responsible for providing supplies, services, and materials during an incident? p. 125

A.) Planning
B.) Operations
C.) Tactics
*D.) Logistics

23. Who should be in charge if no officer is on the first-arriving unit? p. 131

A.) You should wait for the officer to arrive
B.) Next fire fighter on the schedule to lead
C.) It should be a joint effort
*D.) Fire fighter with greatest seniority

24. What is the only position that must be filled at every incident? p. 122-123

A.) Planning
*B.) Incident Command
C.) Logistics
D.) Operations

25. What are the most frequently use ICS components in structural firefighting? p. 129

A.) Sections and areas
*B.) Divisions and groups
C.) Branches and sectors
D.) Task forces and strike teams

26. What is considered to be the most effective method of transferring command? p. 134

A.) Written documentation
B.) Via radio transmission
C.) Via liaison officer
*D.) Face-to-face communications

27. What is normally the maximum recommended span of control for an individual with command responsibilities in an ICS? p. 121

A.) Nine
B.) Three
*C.) Five
D.) Seven

28. Who is usually the one supervisor that each fire fighter will report to? p. 130

A.) Incident commander
*B.) Company officer
C.) Fire chief
D.) Group leader

29. What term usually refers to companies that are working on the same task even if not in the same location? p. 126-127

A.) Crew
B.) Branch
*C.) Group
D.) Division

30. What is the maximum number of single resources that will be assigned to a task force? p. 127

A.) Four
*B.) Five
C.) Six
D.) Seven

31. What is the most vital resource that the fire service has? p. 122

A.) Hoseline
B.) Water source
C.) Trucks
*D.) Personnel

32. Which position designator is given at the branch level? p. 130

A.) Officer
B.) Supervisor
C.) Leader
*D.) Director

33. How many supervisors are assigned to each strike team? p. 128

A.) Three
B.) Two
C.) Four
*D.) One

34. What type of command is often used in the later stages of a multijurisdictional incident? p. 120

A.) Unified
*B.) Single
C.) Flat
D.) Mutual

35. What designation is given to the front of the building? p. 127

A.) "B"
B.) "C"
*C.) "A"
D.) "D"

36. What was ICS originally intended for? p. 119

A.) Large multiagency incidents involving less than 25 resources or operating units
B.) Small multiagency incidents involving more than 25 resources or operating units
C.) Small multiagency incidents involving less than 25 resources or operating units
*D.) Large multiagency incidents involving more than 25 resources or operating units

37. What is one of the most important requirements of command transfer? p. 131-132

*A.) Accurate and complete exchange of incident information
B.) Command transfer must follow seniority
C.) When a senior officer arrives command must be transferred
D.) Each fire fighter must be informed of the change