

## Multiagency Coordination Systems (IS-701): Final Exam

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1. A MAC System includes facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system for coordinating and \_\_\_\_\_ domestic incident management activities.
  - a. Directing
  - b. Initiating
  - c. Supporting
  - d. Controlling
  
2. Direct tactical and operational responsibility for conducting incident management rests with the:
  - a. Emergency Operations Center Manager.
  - b. Emergency Manager.
  - c. FEMA Regional Resource Coordination Center (RRCC).
  - d. Incident Commander.
  
3. Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Groups, Departmental Emergency Operations Centers (DEOCs), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs) are all examples of multiagency coordination:
  - a. Entities.
  - b. Systems.
  - c. Centers.
  - d. Nodes.
  
4. The type, size, complexity, and \_\_\_\_\_ of incident operations determine the complexity of Multiagency Coordination Systems.
  - a. Probable duration
  - b. Resources available
  - c. Organization
  - d. Scale
  
5. Multiagency Coordination Systems help government at all levels:
  - a. Reduce the resources needed for incident response.
  - b. Work together to achieve the operational priorities.
  - c. Minimize the time required to respond.
  - d. Meet the requirements of NIMS.

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6. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) organization chart has the following three units reporting to the Emergency Manager: Coordination Group, Operations Group, and Resource Group. The chart shows an EOC that is organized:
- By major management activities.
  - Using the Incident Command System (ICS).
  - By Emergency Support Function (ESF).
  - As a Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group.
7. When organizing an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) using the Incident Command System (ICS), the EOC Command function is filled by the Incident Commander.
- True
  - False
8. The latest Federal guidance under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) requires that all Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) be organized using the Incident Command System (ICS).
- True
  - False
9. The elements of an effective Multiagency Coordination System include: *(fill in the blank)*
- Multiagency Coordination System Entities
  - Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)
  - Command structures
  - Resource Centers
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Response supply points
  - Non-personnel resources
  - Dispatch Centers
  - Field management systems
10. Jurisdictions should use \_\_\_\_\_ to facilitate making resources available for a response.
- Mutual aid agreements and private-sector contracts
  - FEMA
  - The National Guard
  - Order forms

11. One key advantage of credentialing is that it:
  - a. Makes ordering personnel resources automatic.
  - b. Ensures personnel can operate equipment.
  - c. Allows personnel from outside the jurisdiction to integrate into the incident organization quickly.
  - d. Eliminates the jurisdiction's liability for claims that personnel were unqualified.
  
12. Resources should be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when dispatch can no longer provide effective logistical support to the incident(s).
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
13. \_\_\_\_\_ specify the methods or steps to be followed routinely for the performance of designated operations or in specific situations.
  - a. Procedures
  - b. Policies
  - c. Contracts
  - d. Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)
  
14. One way to resolve issues affecting multiagency coordination ahead of time is to:
  - a. Put everything in writing.
  - b. Involve decision-makers throughout the planning process.
  - c. Hold regular meetings as long as the Multiagency Coordination System is activated.
  - d. Appoint an "arbitrator" to resolve agency conflicts.
  
15. Procedures for activating and deactivating a Multiagency Coordination Entity:
  - a. Should always rest with the Emergency Manager.
  - b. Can't be documented because the time and type of incident can't be predicted.
  - c. Should always be the same, regardless of size or type of incident.
  - d. Must be known to all key personnel.
  
16. For the system to work effectively, all Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Entities must be activated at the same time.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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17. The way to make a good decision about external resource needs during an incident is to:
- Develop a comprehensive resource list for the jurisdiction.
  - Make decisions jointly with surrounding jurisdictions.
  - Work directly with the Incident Commander(s) at the incident(s).
  - Place all resources that could be needed on standby.
18. The process for requesting external assistance should be:
- Discussed with leaders from neighboring jurisdictions.
  - Incorporated into mutual aid agreements of Emergency Mutual Aid Compacts (EMACs).
  - Flexible and changing depending on incident needs.
  - Agreed to on a jurisdiction-wide basis.
19. Because long-term operations usually equate to more financial impact and potential liability, Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) should include strategies for ensuring proper incident:
- Documentation.
  - Staffing.
  - Resource assignments.
  - Protective measures.
20. Perhaps the best way to resolve multiagency coordination issues that arise during an incident is to ensure that:
- The Incident Commander has the authority to resolve all issues that arise.
  - A dedicated conference line is available throughout the incident.
  - Decisions can be made at the department level.
  - Officials with decision-making authority are present in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at all times.
21. All Multiagency Coordination System activities end when the MAC Entity deactivates.
- True
  - False

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22. Every jurisdiction should \_\_\_\_\_ following every incident in which the Multiagency Coordination System is activated.
- Review media reports from the incident
  - Convene a meeting with members of the public
  - Conduct an after-action review
  - Make incident documentation available to the public
23. Before a facilitated participant debriefing or focus group meeting is conducted, participants should:
- Review all pertinent documentation about the incident.
  - Publish an announcement in the local newspaper(s).
  - Limit the number of issues that can be addressed.
  - Notify everyone who was involved in the incident in any way.
24. Lessons learned and solutions are not immediately obvious. One way to target efforts for improvement is to:
- Retrain all personnel.
  - Make obvious changes to the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) first.
  - Ensure that all agency representatives attend a meeting to ensure buy-in to the improvements.
  - Establish a structure that will lead logically to a solution.
25. New plans, policies, systems, and procedures should always be tested, trained, and exercised.
- True
  - False