



**ICS 200
LONG TERM CARE ORGANIZATIONS
POST TEST**



Question 1: Unified Command allows multiple response agencies to manage an incident together so that:

- A. Each agency may establish response strategies for their own agency
- B. All responding agencies manage an emergency together using a common set of objectives**
- C. Agencies know when to establish an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- D. The Incident Commander (IC) can make all the critical response decisions

Question 2: Think about typical incidents you may need to manage. Which factor is likely to influence span of control?

- A. Stability of the situation**
- B. Expected length of time to control the emergency
- C. Number of responding agencies
- D. Location of the helipad

Question 3: Scenario: A catastrophic ice storm hits parts of Kentucky. Communication is a major concern for Long Term Care Administrators. Response and recovery of an emergency of this scope succeed or fail based on the cooperation of the unified command and other community agencies.

What steps should the LTC facility Incident Commander take to support a unified command with the Emergency Management Incident Commander?

- A. Jointly develop strategic goals for the incident
- B. Conduct periodic briefings to keep unified command informed
- C. Work together to manage external relations
- D. All of the above**

Question 4: The LTC facility administrator has the authority to function as the facility Incident Commander because:

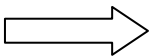
- A. The Fire Chief delegated the authority
- B. She is acting within her existing authority established by her position with the facility and facility policy**
- C. The ICS structure requires it
- D. She arrived after the Fire Department was called

Question 5: Which Command Staff position serves as the primary contact for supporting agencies and organizations that are assisting at an emergency?

- A. Public Information Officer
- B. Safety Officer
- C. Liaison Officer**
- D. Operations Planning Officer

Question 6: Which General Staff position collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence?

- A. Operations
- B. Logistics
- C. Planning**
- D. Finance



Question 7: Who is responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including health and safety of emergency responder personnel?

- A. Operations Section Chief
- B. Medical Unit Leader
- C. Public Information Officer
- D. Safety Officer**

Question 8: Scenario: At noon, a sudden, severe windstorm strikes the county, uprooting trees and damaging one wing of the Long Term Care facility. This is wide-spread power outage that includes the facility. The storm has passed as quickly as it began.

The primary incident objectives in the Case Study above would be to:

- A. Confirm the safety and immediate needs of the staff and residents in the damaged area of the facility**
- B. Contact the local Emergency Manager
- C. Develop the Incident Action Report
- D. Call out the National Guard

Question 9: Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs):

- A. Are required to be developed at the Local (city or county), State and Federal levels
- B. May include plans for power restoration during community-wide power outage
- C. May build in LTC facilities as a source of shelter or hospital surge during a community wide emergency
- D. All of the above**

Question 10: Who generally facilitates the Operational Period Briefing?

- A. Logistics Section Chief
- B. Operations Section Chief
- C. Incident Commander
- D. Planning Section Chief**

Question 11: Modular Organization can expand or contract based on the complexity of the emergency, the need for personnel, equipment, and supplies, and the scope of the ICS structure. Approximately 95% of emergencies involve:

- A. An Incident Commander, verbal or written Incident Action Plan and local response agencies**
- B. Five to ten shifts or operational periods
- C. The Governor's request for a Presidential Declaration of Emergency
- D. The ICS structure to include Branches, Divisions, and Strike Teams

Question 12: When analyzing an incident's complexity, what factor is not considered?

- A. Community and responder safety
- B. Likelihood of cascading events
- C. Whether the LTC facility needs to evacuate or shelter-in-place
- D. Ordering resources in excess of what the analysis suggests "to be on the safe side"**

Question 13: *The most complex type of incident requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage an incident:*

- A. Type 1
- B. Type 2
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 4

Question 14: Scenario: A facility fire has occurred. The fire chief has required full evacuation of the facility. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and the LTC facility administration manage the evacuation with ambulances and local buses. LTC facilities are contacted to activate Memoradums of Understanding (MOU's) to receive evacuated residents. The facility is restored to operations and evacuees are returned to the facility. The incident is controlled within two operational periods/shifts. Operational briefings were documented; a written Incident Action Plan was not prepared.

Which Incident TYPE does the scenario represent?

- A. Type 2
- B. Type 3
- C. Type 4
- D. Type 5

Question 15: Scenario: A power outage has occurred at a nursing facility due to a windstorm. Outside temperatures have reached 30 degrees. The facility notified the local power company which estimates an 8-hour delay for power restoration. The facility activates its back-up diesel generator to heat the main area of the facility. The diesel generator provides emergency power for oxygen supply, critical equipment and emergency lighting. Power is restored within 6 hours because the power company had the facility listed as a priority healthcare facility.

Which Incident TYPE does the scenario represent?

- A. Type 2
- B. Type 3
- C. Type 4
- D. Type 5

*Approved by the Kentucky Hospital Association (KHA) as the
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