

State of Florida Department of Health
Public Safety Telecommunicator
WORKSHEET 1

The below worksheet is based off the DOH study guide dated 07/01/2017. This worksheet should be used as a guide to help learn the material within it in preparation for the state exam. This worksheet does not cover all elements of **Chapter 11**. When preparing for the state exam, the state study guide is the primary resource.

Chapter 11: Understand the basic principles of emergency management and homeland security

1. What are the four (4) federal resources available through emergency management that help Florida prepare to respond, recover from and mitigate the impact of emergencies?

2. Explain the difference between international and domestic terrorism.

3. List and explain three (3) types of terrorism (exclude international and domestic).

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4. List examples of manmade and natural disasters.

5. What are the five (5) functional areas of the typical structure to facilitate activities in ICS?

6. What is TERT?

7. What are the responsibilities of the TERT member?

8. What do the acronyms NIMS and ICS stand for and explain their purpose?

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9. List six (6) common methods of disseminating crucial information to the public.

10. List five (5) manmade disasters/incidents that would be reported to the State Watch Office.

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WORKSHEET 1 – Answer Key

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Chapter 11: Understand the basic principles of emergency management and homeland security

1. What are the four (4) federal resources available through emergency management that help Florida prepare to respond, recover from and mitigate the impact of emergencies? (11.01)

US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) – National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)

2. Explain the difference between international and domestic terrorism. (11.02)

International terrorism is defined as terrorism practices in a foreign country by terrorists who are not native to that country. **Domestic** terrorism is defined as terrorism practices in one's own country against one's own people.

3. List and explain three (3) types of terrorism (exclude international and domestic). (11.02)

State Terrorism: states that use force or the threat of force without declaring war to terrorize citizens and achieve a political goal (e.g., Hitler) – **Nationalist Terrorism:** terrorism used to seek to form self-determination which may range from gaining greater autonomy to establishing a completely independent sovereign state—they consider themselves freedom fighters (e.g., Irish Republican Army) – **Eco-Terrorism** and animal rights: the use or threat of the use of violence of a criminal nature against people or property by an environmental-oriented group for environmental-political reasons – **Cyberterrorism:** Any premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents (hacking) – **Narcoterrorism:** A subset of terrorism in which terrorist groups participate directly in the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, or distribution of controlled substances and the monies derived from these activities (e.g., Taliban) – **Nuclear Terrorism:** Using nuclear materials as a terrorist tactic with the intent to cause massive devastation; attacking nuclear facilities, purchasing or building nuclear

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weapons, and dispersing radioactive materials.

4. List examples of manmade and natural disasters. (11.02)

Manmade disasters examples include plane crashes, train derailments, nuclear accidents, rioting, mass shootings, and major automobile crashes

Natural disasters examples include hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, storms, and sinkholes

5. What are the five (5) functional areas of the typical structure to facilitate activities in ICS? (11.03)

Command – Operations – Planning – Logistics – Finance/Administration

6. What is TERT? (11.04)

The TERT involves a comprehensive program that includes assistance to individual states in developing programs that would lead to the establishment of predetermined and preselected teams of trained individuals who can be mobilized quickly and deployed to assist communications centers during disasters.

7. What are the responsibilities of the TERT member? (11.04)

NIMS (ICS 100, ICS 200, ICS 700, team leaders also need ICS 800) – FEMA IS-144 TERT training – Flexibility with work schedules – Adaptability in working with unfamiliar equipment – Preparation for a deployment

8. What do the acronyms NIMS and ICS stand for and explain their purpose? (11.03)

National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a consistent, nationwide approach and vocabulary for multiple agencies or jurisdictions to work together to build, sustain, and deliver the core capacities needed to achieve a secure and resilient nation. – **Incident Command System** (ICS) is a subcomponent of NIMS as released by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in 2004. The ICS is a systematic tool used in the command, control, and coordination of emergency response.

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9. List six (6) common methods of disseminating crucial information to the public. (11.05)

Sign Boards/Dynamic Message Signs – Social Media – Gas Pump Displays –
Emergency Alert System – Texting – Emails – Community Alerts – Integrated
Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) – Press Releases – TV – Radio

10. List five (5) manmade disasters/incidents that would be reported to the State Watch Office. (11.06)

Mass Evacuations – Major Road Closures – Significant Civil Disturbances –
Haz-Mat Incidents – Mass Transportation Incidents – Bomb Threats – Dam
Failures – Two or More Traffic-Related Fatalities – Terrorism