

Fema Training Answer Key

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Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Independently Published
This Field Operations Guide contains voluntary guidance and is designed to assist emergency response personnel in the use of the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) during incident operations. This guide is intended for use when implementing ICS in response to an incident, regardless of type, size, or location. It does not replace emergency operations plans, laws, regulations, and ordinances. Rather, this document provides guidance for assigned incident personnel. This document follows the guidelines set out by NIMS for the use of plain language and clear text; therefore, the document contains few acronyms. CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION * CHAPTER 2 - INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) OVERVIEW * ICS Overview * Modular Extension * Operations Section * Planning Section * Logistics Section * Finance/Administration Section * ICS Organization Chart * CHAPTER 3 - COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES * Accountability Procedures * Common Responsibilities * Leadership Responsibilities * CHAPTER 4 - OPERATIONAL PLANNING CYCLE * Operational Planning Cycle * Planning "P" CHAPTER 5 - COMMAND STAFF * Organization Chart * Position Checklists * CHAPTER 6 - UNIFIED COMMAND * Introduction * UC Composition * CHAPTER 7 - OPERATIONS SECTION * Organization Chart * Position Checklists * CHAPTER 8 - PLANNING SECTION * Organization Chart * Position Checklists * CHAPTER 9 - LOGISTICS SECTION * Organization Chart * Position Checklists * CHAPTER 10 - FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION * Organization Chart * Position Checklists
The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. NIMS represents a core set of doctrines, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that enables effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management. This consistency provides the foundation for utilization of NIMS for all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), Management of Domestic Incidents, directed the development and administration of NIMS. The NIMS documents integrate best practices into a comprehensive framework for use by emergency management and response personnel in an all-hazards context nationwide. HSPD-5 requires all Federal departments and agencies to adopt NIMS and to use it in their individual incident management programs and activities, as well as in support of all actions taken to assist State, local, and tribal governments. State, local, and tribal governments are not required to participate in NIMS or adopt these best practices. As applied to non-Federal entities, NIMS documents contain guidance that is not legally binding. However, in order to participate in NIMS and to be considered NIMS compliant, it is necessary for entities to adhere to the standards, practices, and/or minimum criteria presented in the NIMS guidance documents. It is also important to note that although a State, local, or tribal government or NGO is not required to apply for Federal preparedness assistance, HSPD-5 requires Federal departments and agencies to make adoption of NIMS by State, local, and tribal governments and NGOs a condition for Federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts, and other activities.
FEMA Customer Service Course for Disaster Assistance Employees and Locally Hired Staff
DIANE Publishing

This series of modules can serve as a refresher training course for those students already proficient in radiological response. The refresher course should take from 6 to 8 hours to complete. The reliance upon, and use of, radioactive material in agriculture, industry, and medicine continues to increase. As the manufacture, use, and disposal of radioactive material has increased, so has the need to transport it. Consequently, the potential for you as a responder to encounter an incident involving some type of radioactive material has increased. Having knowledge of radiological hazards, and the terminology used to describe them, will increase your ability to quickly

recognize, safely respond, and accurately relay information during an incident involving radioactive material. This course includes the following topics: radiological basics, biological effects, hazard recognition (markings, labels, and placards), initial response actions, radioactive material shipping packages, on-scene patient handling, radiological terminology and units, assessing package integrity, radiation detection instrumentation, and radiological decontamination.

The Federal Response to Hurricane Katrina Independently Published

This second edition is a major revision and update of Emergency Response and Emergency Management Law. As the first text to be published on emergency response and emergency management law this book provides an understanding of the legal challenges faced on a daily basis by the front-line troops in emergent situations. The emergency response law section begins with the duty to respond and proceeds through the wide range of legal issues that arise during response. Training accidents, vehicle issues, dispatch, emergency medical services issues, and "Good Samaritan" acts are covered. Additional topics include the standard operating procedures, mutual aid, the incident management system, hazardous materials incidents, OSHA, using volunteer resources, recovery by responders, the rescue doctrine, and the World Trade Center site litigation. The emergency management law section examines the powers of governors, state and local responsibilities, federal emergency management, difficulties in mitigating legal exposure, legal steps for mitigation, potential negligence liability, legal requirements and interpreting/translating assistance, preparedness cases, recovery cases, and the role of the local government attorney before, during, and in the aftermath of a disaster. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Stafford Act and the National Response Framework (NRF) are discussed in great detail. The third section discusses the ethical imperative, homeland security expenditures, policy and legal changes, wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the war veterans. At the end of each chapter, questions and problems refer back to the text. These resources highlight the principal issues and serve as a valuable teaching tool for the instructor. This text provides a firm base of legal knowledge for emergency responders, emergency management professionals, and their attorneys.

21st Century FEMA Radiological Emergency Response Independent Study Course (IS-301), Nuclear Power Plant and Reactor Accidents, Radiation Monitoring, Incident Command System, Biological Effects
DIANE Publishing

Course Overview This is a web-based training course on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS). The course is designed to provide training through an independent study vehicle on the use of ICS forms. Course Objectives: *The participant will be able to describe the goals and objectives of the IS-201 course. *The participant will be able to identify and describe how an IAP is developed and implemented following the primary phases of the planning process. *The participant will be able to identify and describe the standard ICS forms that are used to support the development of an IAP and their importance for effective information management. *The participant will be able to identify and describe sources of information that provide input for composing ICS tactical and safety worksheet forms, and how those forms are used to develop information needed for key elements of the IAP consistent with the Planning "P". *The participant will be able to identify and describe the various ICS forms used for the development of the IAP, and the ICS staff positions responsible for gathering the information needed. *The participant will be able to identify and describe the purpose of supplemental ICS forms and documents needed to assist with information collection and dissemination needed during an incident. *The participant will be able to summarize the IS-201 course, citing key components of the course. Primary Audience The Target Audience

for this course are the emergency management and response personnel who may be called upon to function in a Command, General Staff, or Unit Leader position during a significant incident or event, and who may be called upon to help prepare some portion of the Incident Action Plan.

IS-317 FEMA

Points of Distribution . Points of Distribution are centralized locations where the public picks up life sustaining commodities following a disaster or emergency . Commodities usually include shelf stable food and water What are Points of Distribution or PODs? During a disaster, one method of issuing supplies may not be enough. A Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) could use other distribution systems or use all of them at once. All three complement each other and provide expanded distribution coverage. For this Guide, we will focus on Points of Distribution or PODs. PODs can accommodate vehicle traffic (drive-thru), pedestrian traffic (walk thru), and mass transit traffic (bus or rail). Each person or vehicle receives a set amount of supplies. The recommended amount is for each person/vehicle to receive enough for a household of three. The amount of supplies provided will differ depending on the type of transportation used. For instance, more supplies are provided to someone in a car than to a pedestrian who must hand carry items." IS-100. a - Introduction to Incident Command System (ICS 100) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides guidelines on developing emergency operations plans (EOP). It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed planning and decision making to help planners examine a hazard or threat and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans. The goal of CPG 101 is to make the planning process routine across all phases of emergency management and for all homeland security mission areas. This Guide helps planners at all levels of government in their efforts to develop and maintain viable all-hazards, all-threats EOPs. Accomplished properly, planning provides a methodical way to engage the whole community in thinking through the life cycle of a potential crisis, determining required capabilities, and establishing a framework for roles and responsibilities. It shapes how a community envisions and shares a desired outcome, selects effective ways to achieve it, and communicates expected results. Each jurisdiction's plans must reflect what that community will do to address its specific risks with the unique resources it has or can obtain.

21st Century FEMA Study Course Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

This document was developed expressly for emergency management practitioners as an overview of the process, roles, and responsibilities for requesting and providing all forms of Federal assistance. This overview also presents a summary of each of the 15 Emergency Support Function Annexes and 8 Support Annexes including their purpose, capabilities, membership, and concept of operations. The complete annexes are contained in the online NRF Resource Center. For further information on how the Nation conducts incident response, refer to the National Response Framework.

IS-700 National Incident Management System (NIMS), an Introduction Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Meant to aid State & local emergency managers in their efforts to develop & maintain a viable all-hazard emergency operations plan. This guide clarifies the preparedness, response, & short-term recovery planning elements that warrant inclusion in emergency operations plans. It offers the best judgment & recommendations on how to deal with the entire planning process -- from forming a planning team to writing the plan. Specific topics of discussion include: preliminary considerations, the planning process, emergency operations plan format, basic plan content, functional annex content, hazard-unique planning, & linking Federal & State operations.

IS-800. B National Response Framework FEMA

Does the identification number 60 indicate a toxic substance or a flammable solid, in the molten state at an elevated temperature? Does the identification number 1035 indicate ethane or butane? What is the difference between natural gas transmission pipelines and natural gas distribution pipelines? If you came upon an overturned truck on the highway that was leaking, would you be able to identify if it was hazardous and know what steps to take? Questions like these and more are answered in the Emergency Response Guidebook. Learn how to identify symbols for

and vehicles carrying toxic, flammable, explosive, radioactive, or otherwise harmful substances and how to respond once an incident involving those substances has been identified. Always be prepared in situations that are unfamiliar and dangerous and know how to rectify them. Keeping this guide around at all times will ensure that, if you were to come upon a transportation situation involving hazardous substances or dangerous goods, you will be able to help keep others and yourself out of danger. With color-coded pages for quick and easy reference, this is the official manual used by first responders in the United States and Canada for transportation incidents involving dangerous goods or hazardous materials.

Is-800. B National Response Framework Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Course Overview ICS 100, Introduction to the Incident Command System, introduces the Incident Command System (ICS) and provides the foundation for higher level ICS training. This course describes the history, features and principles, and organizational structure of the Incident Command System. It also explains the relationship between ICS and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Emergency Management Institute developed its ICS courses collaboratively with: National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) U.S. Department of Agriculture United States Fire Administration's National Fire Programs Branch Primary Audience Persons involved with emergency planning, response or recovery efforts. NIMS Compliance This course is NIMS compliant and meets the NIMS Baseline Training requirements for I-100. Prerequisites N/A. CEUs 0.3

Is-26 Guide to Points of Distribution Lulu.com

This Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Incident Management and Support Keystone establishes the foundational doctrine that guides FEMA's conduct of disaster operations and is the primary document from which all other FEMA disaster response, recovery, mitigation, and logistics directives and policies are derived. It describes how the response doctrine, articulated in the National Response Framework (NRF), and recovery doctrine are implemented in the context of FEMA incident management and support operations. This Keystone is fully in line with the National Incident Management System. Incident Management is the incident-level operation of the Federal role in emergency response, recovery, logistics, and mitigation. Responsibilities in incident management include the direct control and employment of resources, management of incident offices, operations, and delivery of Federal assistance through all phases of emergency response. Incident Support is the coordination of all Federal resources that support emergency response, recovery, logistics, and mitigation. Responsibilities include the deployment of national-level assets, support of national objectives and programs affected during the disaster, and support of incident operations with resources, expertise, information, and guidance. This keystone document describes the full function of FEMA assistance, from the earliest lifesaving operations and support through the entire life of the Joint Field Office (JFO). The keystone addresses how FEMA will provide lifesaving operations and necessary resources; restore power and rebuild roads in the affected communities; provide technical assistance to community floodplain management programs and flood insurance; and manage individual assistance inspections, temporary housing, public assistance inspections, 406 mitigation, and hazard mitigation grants. The Incident Management and Support Keystone leads a family of other doctrinal documents that guide the implementation of FEMA's disaster operations. This document is intended to standardize procedures, institutionalize best practices, and guide planning, training, equipping, and staffing. Doctrine is an authoritative statement of fundamental principles of an organization. It is authoritative yet adaptable enough to address diverse situations. Doctrine provides a standard frame of reference for FEMA and explains why the Agency performs its functions. Doctrine is a guide to action and judgment founded in hard-won experience; it facilitates readiness and increased efficiency and effectiveness by standardizing activities and processes. The consistent application of doctrine outlined in this Keystone will assist FEMA in better managing its functions, requirements, capabilities, priorities, policies, organizational design, command and control authorities, and the allocation of resources across the full spectrum of disaster response and recovery. This FEMA Incident Management and Support Keystone applies to all FEMA incident management and support operations, including incidents that have occurred, efforts undertaken based on an identified threat, and actions performed in anticipation of, or in preparation for, a significant event. This doctrine pertains to FEMA incident management and support operations that involve—or that may involve—a presidential declaration under the Stafford Act, as well as incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response where the Stafford Act does not apply. This doctrine applies to the full range of incidents contained within one or several jurisdictions, as well as those incidents that are national in scope. This Keystone is intended to promote readiness to act, effective cooperation, interoperability, and sharing of essential resources and information among all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector—by communicating to our partners the principles by which FEMA conducts incident management and support operations.

Disaster Operations Self-study Guide Createspace Independent Publishing Platform
FEMA housing: an examination of current problems and innovative solutions: hearing, Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh

Congress, first session, July 8, 2009.

Training Operations in Small Departments; TOSD-Student Manual Simon and Schuster

This vital Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) independent training course manual from the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) provides authoritative, official information about radiological emergency response. This course, IS-301, includes: Regulations and Guides for Radiation Protection and Response * Nuclear Physics for Radiological Emergency Response * Biological Effects and Internal Hazards of Radiation Exposure * External Dosimetry * Protection Actions and Protective Action Guides * Federal Response Systems * Incident Command System * Public Information and Media Relations * Environmental Monitoring * Introduction to Nuclear Reactors * Radioactive Materials Transportation * Radiological Hazard Area Control. This is one of the series of influential FEMA documents providing crucial material on disasters and emergency response. The goal of the Radiological Emergency Response Independent Study (RERIS) course is to provide a learning experience in which participants demonstrate comprehensive understanding of radiological protection and response principles, guidelines, and regulations through a cycle of text, stimulus, response, and reinforcement. This course of instruction will improve the performance of radiological response team members. At the conclusion of this course, learners will be able to do the following: Differentiate between regulations, standards, law, license conditions, Regulatory Guides, Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulatory (NUREG) documents, and Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) reports that apply to radiological emergency response operations; Apply basic concepts of nuclear and health physics appropriate to the needs of radiological emergency response personnel; Convert between traditional and SI units of radiation and radiation exposure; Convert between "standard notation" and "scientific notation"; Associate various biological effects with levels of exposure to ionizing radiation; Trace the pathway of radioactive material into, through, and out of the human body; Select appropriate external dosimetry for radiological emergency response operations and identify limitations of dosimetry devices; Associate radiation protection principles and procedures with characteristics of nuclear radiation; Define the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAGs) and the recommendations of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP); Summarize the Federal/State/local government relationship for different types of radiological emergencies; Plan radiological emergency response operations that are consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS) Differentiate between the roles of the media, the public information officer, and the radiological response team in radiological emergency response operations; Give reasons for and components of environmental monitoring in a radiological emergency; Apply knowledge of nuclear power plant structure, operations, and emergency response procedures to the role of the radiological response team member in a related emergency; Apply knowledge of radioactive materials transportation regulations to the role of the radiological response team member in responding to a related emergency; and Develop a checklist for analysis and control of a radiological hazard area. This is a privately authored news service and educational publication of Progressive Management. Our publications synthesize official government information with original material - they are not produced by the federal government. They are designed to provide a convenient user-friendly reference work to uniformly present authoritative knowledge that can be rapidly read, reviewed or searched. Vast archives of important data that might otherwise remain inaccessible are available for instant review no matter where you are. This e-book format makes a great reference work and educational tool.

FEMA Housing Universal-Publishers

FEMA National Response Framework Third Edition June 2016 Department of Homeland Security This manual, the FEMA National Response Framework Third Edition June 2016 Department of Homeland Security, is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. This Framework describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. The National Response Framework describes the principles, roles and responsibilities, and coordinating structures for delivering the core capabilities required to respond to an incident and further describes how response efforts integrate with those of the other mission areas. This Framework is always in effect and describes the doctrine under which the Nation responds to incidents. The structures, roles, and responsibilities described in this Framework can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Selective implementation of National Response

Framework structures and procedures allows for a scaled response, delivery of the specific resources and capabilities, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident. The Response mission area focuses on ensuring that the Nation is able to respond effectively to all types of incidents that range from those that are adequately handled with local assets to those of catastrophic proportion that require marshaling the capabilities of the entire Nation. The objectives of the Response mission area define the capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, restore basic services and community functionality, and establish a safe and secure environment to facilitate the integration of recovery activities.1 The Response mission area includes 15 core capabilities: planning; public information and warning; operational coordination; critical transportation; environmental response/health and safety; fatality management services; fire management and suppression; infrastructure systems; logistics and supply chain management; mass care services; mass search and rescue operations; on-scene security, protection, and law enforcement; operational communications; public health, healthcare, and emergency medical services; and situational assessment. The priorities of the Response mission area are to save lives, protect property and the environment, stabilize the incident, and provide for basic human needs. The following principles establish fundamental doctrine for the Response mission area: engaged partnership; tiered response; scalable, flexible, and adaptable operational capabilities; unity of effort through unified command; and readiness to act. Scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures are essential in aligning the key roles and responsibilities to deliver the Response mission area's core capabilities. The flexibility of such structures helps ensure that communities across the country can organize response efforts to address a variety of risks based on their unique needs, capabilities, demographics, governing structures, and non-traditional partners. This Framework is not based on a one-size-fits-all organizational construct, but instead acknowledges the concept of tiered response, which emphasizes that response to incidents should be handled at the lowest jurisdictional level capable of handling the mission.

Is-301 DIANE Publishing

Course Overview The course introduces participants to the concepts and principles of the National Response Framework. **Course Objectives** At the end of this course, you will be able to describe: The purpose of the National Response Framework. The response doctrine established by the National Response Framework. The roles and responsibilities of entities as specified in the National Response Framework. The actions that support national response. The response organizations used for multiagency coordination. How planning relates to national preparedness. **Primary Audience** This course is intended for government executives, private-sector and nongovernmental organization (NGO) leaders, and emergency management practitioners. This includes senior elected and appointed leaders, such as Federal department or agency heads, State Governors, mayors, tribal leaders, and city or county officials - those who have a responsibility to provide for effective response. **Prerequisite:** None **CEUs:** 0.3

CERT Basic Training Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Book contains the FEMA mandated self-study manual needed to become a CERT team member, with useful information on how to respond to emergencies. It contains the same information as the pdf which can be downloaded from FEMA.gov at no cost. This book contains additional helpful tabs and pages for notes.

FEMA Newsletter Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Course Overview The purpose of this course is to increase awareness and understanding of the need for full inclusion of disaster survivors and FEMA staff who are people with disabilities, and people with access and functional needs. The course provides an overview of disabilities and access and functional needs and explains how disaster staff can apply inclusive practices in their disaster assignments. **Course Objectives:** At the completion of this course, participants should be able to: -Explain the importance of including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in disaster operations at the JFO and field locations. -Describe how JFO and field staff can support and include people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in disaster operations. -Describe principles and FEMA initiatives that provide a foundation for the integration of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in disaster operations. -Describe the history of the treatment of and services for people with disabilities. -Identify laws that provide the legal foundation for issues related to

people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. -Describe the function of the Disability Integration Advisor. -Describe personal actions to support the integration of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in the JFO and field disaster operations. Primary Audience This course is designed for all personnel involved in disaster operations at the Joint Field Office (JFO) and in other disaster facilities and activities.

Reauthorization of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act Createspace Independent Pub

Course OverviewThe Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates individuals about disaster preparedness and trains and organizes teams of volunteers that can support their communities during disasters. The CERT Program offers training in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, and disaster medical operations. With proper CERT training, you can help protect your family, neighbors, and co-workers if a disaster occurs."Introduction to Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)," IS-317, is an independent study course that serves as an introduction to CERT for those interested in completing the basic CERT training or as a refresher for current team members. The course includes six modules: CERT Basics, Fire Safety, Hazardous Material and Terrorist Incidents, Disaster Medical Operations, and Search and Rescue, and Course Summary.While IS-317 is useful as a primer or refresher for CERT training, it is not equivalent to, and cannot be used in place of, the classroom delivery of the CERT Basic Training. To become a CERT volunteer, one must complete the classroom training offered by a local government agency such as the emergency management agency, fire or police department. Contact your local emergency manager to learn about the local education and training opportunities available to you. Let this person know about your interest in taking CERT training.Course Objectives:After completing this course, CERT Independent Study (IS)-317, you should be able to: *Identify key concepts that form the foundation for CERT operations*Identify principles and guidelines for CERT activitiesThis lesson provides an overview of the CERT role in disaster preparedness and response. It also covers what you will learn in other lessons about CERT organization and activities

National Response Plan Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Basic training manual for a Community Emergency Response Team or anyone interested in preparing for a disaster. A free PDF version is available from ready.gov A free copy can be ordered. As of 2020 this is the newest edition. Book contains the FEMA mandated self-study needed to become a CERT team member, with useful information on how to respond to emergencies. Pages are greyscale. August 2019 *Emergency response to terrorism self-study* Charles C Thomas Publisher

Course Overview On February 28, 2003, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. You can also find information about NIMS at <http://www.fema.gov/nims/> This course introduces NIMS and takes approximately three hours to complete. It explains the purpose, principles, key components and benefits of NIMS. The course also contains "Planning Activity" screens giving you an opportunity to complete some planning tasks during this course. The planning activity screens are printable so that you can use them after you complete the course. What will I be able to do when I finish this course? * Describe the key concepts and principles underlying NIMS. * Identify the benefits of using ICS as the national incident management model. * Describe when it is appropriate to institute an Area Command. * Describe when it is appropriate to institute a Multiagency Coordination System. * Describe the benefits of using a Joint Information System (JIS) for public information. * Identify the ways in which NIMS affects preparedness. * Describe how NIMS affects how resources are managed. * Describe the advantages of common communication and information management systems. * Explain how NIMS influences technology and technology systems. * Describe the purpose of the NIMS Integration Center CEUs: 0.3