Clear Form

S-330, Task Force/Strike Team Leader
Pre-Course Quiz

Name: _____ Score: _____

Answers to the following questions may be found by reviewing any required training for the position per the *NWCG Standards for Wildland Fire Position Qualifications*, PMS 310-1, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/pms310-1, or by reviewing the *Incident Response Pocket Guide*, PMS 461, https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/461, and the *NWCG Glossary of Wildland Fire*, PMS 205, https://www.nwcg.gov/glossary/a-z. There are 100 possible points, and 70 points are required for a passing grade.

1. You need to find your transportation to the designated drop point. Who would you contact? (select one) (1 point)

   ☐ a. Situation Unit.
   ☐ b. Communication Unit.
   ☐ c. Supply Unit.
   ☐ d. Ground Support Unit.

2. It is important for a Task Force Leader to be familiar with the capabilities of: (select all that apply) (2 points)

   ☐ a. Engines.
   ☐ b. Crews.
   ☐ c. Equipment.
   ☐ d. Aircraft.

3. List at least three references for firefighting safety guidelines. (3 points)

4. It is the responsibility of the Task Force/Strike Team Leader to ensure the _____ of their assigned incident personnel. (select one) (1 point)

   ☐ a. Fitness level/IROC status.
   ☐ b. Qualifications/Certifications.

5. The_____ contains tables which provide line production rates for various resources under given conditions. (select one) (1 point)

   ☐ a. Incident Response Pocket Guide.
   ☐ b. Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations.
   ☐ c. Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology.
   ☐ d. None of the Above.

6. In Fuel Model 5 and on a 30% slope, a Type 1 dozer strike team will construct 3 times as much fireline in one hour as a Type 2 dozer strike team in 3 hours. (1 point)

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False

7. Your strike team crew and several other strike teams are being delivered to a mountain top by helicopter to a lengthy spike camp assignment. Division Supervisors will be responsible for establishing on and off operational period times. (2 points)

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False

8. While modifying tactics, which of the following must be considered? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Matching resource combinations/capabilities with task.
- ☐ b. The current and expected fire behavior.
- ☐ c. Local factors influencing the weather.
- ☐ d. All the above.

9. Prior to receiving an assignment, what information is available from the previous operational period's Incident Action Plan? (List 5 items) (5 points).

10. As a Task Force Leader, you may have contract resources assigned to you. List at least three items that must be obtained from the contractor, reviewed, and inspected prior to putting these resources to work. (3 points).

11. List at least three items that must be inspected for agency resources, prior to putting these resources to work. (3 points).

12. As a strike team leader of hand crews, what precautions would you take to control the issuing of equipment from the Supply Unit? (1 point).

13. As a strike team leader, you should try to sleep your resources in the same area. Who should you talk to if the incident camp map is not posted, and you are not sure where the crew sleeping area is located? (1 point).

14. Who should attend the operational briefing with you and how many Incident Action Plans should you acquire? (1 point).

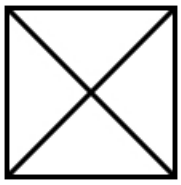
15. What are the four categories in structure protection triage? (4 points).

16. List four hazards which present a threat during structure protection. (4 points).

17. Engines engaged in structure protection should keep at least _____ gallons of water in their tanks. (1 point).

18. If you encounter a hazardous materials incident, what should be your initial actions? (4 points).

19. What does this symbol mean when it is found on a building near the entrance? (1 point).



- ☐ a. The structure is safe to enter.
- ☐ b. The structure is safe in some areas.
- ☐ c. The structure is unsafe and may collapse suddenly.
- ☐ d. Search and rescue team has left this structure.

20. List at least five important considerations to re-evaluate during the operational period. (5 points)

21. Give three examples of non-wildland fire (all-hazards) uses of a task force. (3 points)

22. Your crew strike team is having problems maintaining direct line construction because fireline intensities are too high. No aviation resources are assigned to your division at this time. You have not been able to contact your division supervisor. Using the ICS structure, which aviation function do you contact for support? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Helicopter pilot.
- ☐ b. Air tactical group supervisor.
- ☐ c. Air support group supervisor.
- ☐ d. Airtanker pilot.

23. Describe the steps to be taken when addressing a serious fireline injury. (3 points)

24. When completing forms involving claims for lost, stolen, or damaged property, what incident personnel should the crew boss coordinate with? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Division/Group supervisor.
- ☐ b. Compensation/Claims unit leader.
- ☐ c. Security manager.
- ☐ d. All the above.
- ☐ e. Both a, and c.

25. Who has responsibility for completing crew time reports? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Each individual crew person.
- ☐ b. The squad bosses.
- ☐ c. The Single Resource Boss.

26. The three wildland fire leadership values are: (select three) (3 points)

- ☐ a. Duty.
- ☐ b. Accountability.
- ☐ c. Communication.
- ☐ d. Respect.
- ☐ e. Integrity.

27. What is the foundation of the risk management process? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Hazard assessment.
- ☐ b. LCES.
- ☐ c. Situation awareness.
- ☐ d. Hazard control.
- ☐ e. Decision point.

28. The risk management process is: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. A onetime action.
- ☐ b. Applied only when hazards are encountered.
- ☐ c. A continual process.
- ☐ d. Performed only by safety officer.

29. You are given a fireline assignment that you consider unsafe. What fire management tool provides the protocol to properly refuse the risk? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Interagency Helicopter Operations Guide.
- ☐ b. Incident Response Pocket Guide.
- ☐ c. Incident Action Plan.
- ☐ d. Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide.

Use the Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket to answer questions 30 and 31.

30. The contract dozer assigned to your task force worked from 0630 until 1930 today. During the shift, the dozer ran out of fuel making it unavailable for 45 minutes. There is no daily guarantee in the contract, and they are not required to show a lunch break. Complete the Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket. (5 points).

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT SHIFT TICKET

NOTE: The responsible Government Officer will update this form each day or shift and make initial and final equipment inspections.

1. AGREEMENT NUMBER **1269X**		2. CONTRACTOR **Brinkers**
3. INCIDENT OR PROJECT NAME **S330 Course**	4. INCIDENT NUMBER	5. OPERATOR (name) **Harry Savage**
6. EQUIPMENT MAKE **Cat**	7. EQUIPMENT MODEL **D7**	8. OPERATOR FURNISHED BY ☒CONTRACTOR ☐GOVERNMENT
9. SERIAL NUMBER **123456**	10. LICENSE NUMBER	11. OPERATING SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY ☒ CONTRACTOR(wet)☐ GOVERNMENT (dry)

12. DATE MO/DAY/YR	13.EQUIPMENT USE HOURS/DAYS/MILES				14. REMARKS (release, down time and cause, problems, etc.)
	START	STOP	WORK	SPECIAL	
04/00/04					
					15. EQUIPMENT STATUS ☒ a. Inspected and under agreement ☐ b. Released by Government ☐ c. Withdrawn by Contractor
					16. INVOICE POSTED BY (Recorder initials)

17. CONTRACTOR'S OR AUTHORIZED AGENT'S SIGNATURE	18. GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	19. DATE SIGNED

31. The transport for your dozer was ordered to remain on the incident, at a drop point, in case the dozer was needed on another division. Each vehicle has its own agreement number. You record the equipment time for the transport: (select one) (1 point).

- ☐ a. On the same shift ticket as the dozer.
- ☐ b. Make a note on your Activity Log.
- ☐ c. On a separate shift ticket.
- ☐ d. Ground Support will complete the transport's time.

32. You are on a Type 3 incident. The private water tender supporting your engine strike team is doing a good job, but doesn't appear to have been inspected, since it has a cracked windshield and broken taillights. What should you do? (3 points).

33. A new crew arrives in camp and takes two lunches for each crew member. A crew boss from your task force informs you there are not enough lunches available for his crew. What steps would you take to resolve this situation? (5 points).

34. Upon arrival at the incident you are told to go to Division B and meet with the Division Supervisor (DIVS) on road No. 211 at the Beaver Dam. What do you do? (select all that apply) (2 points)

- ☐ a. Check for needed supplies.
- ☐ b. Ask for a map.
- ☐ c. Request a complete briefing and a current IAP.
- ☐ d. All the above.

35. Name two assignments that the crew boss may need to plan for other than handline construction. (2 points)

36. When constructing fireline using MIST tactics, what are the appropriate actions that would best facilitate site rehabilitation? (select one) (3 points)

- ☐ a. Flush cut stumps, move, or roll downed material out of fireline construction area, use natural, or human made barriers.
- ☐ b. Flush cut stumps, scatter all the debris at least 100 feet from site, build roll trenches, build water bars.
- ☐ c. Ensure that nobody walks back over completed fireline.
- ☐ d. Let a resource specialist determine the actual line specifications.

37. As a TFLD/STL, you evaluate firefighters on the line for: (list two) (2 points)

38. Whenever possible, _____ is used in fireline construction to minimize necessary rehabilitation efforts, without compromising firefighter safety. (1 point)

39. Topography most influences fire behavior by: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Causing heavy fuel loading on southern aspects.
- ☐ b. Increasing stability throughout the atmosphere.
- ☐ c. Directly modifying general weather patterns.
- ☐ d. Decreasing flame lengths and rate of spread as slope increases.

40. Fire is burning in litter on top of the ground, but occasionally carries into the canopies of individual trees, which produces burning embers that start new fires outside the fire perimeter. Choose the correct fire behavior sequence that fits the activities described. (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Crown fire with convection column and fire whirls.
- ☐ b. Running wind-driven fire with active crowning.
- ☐ c. Crown fire with flare-up and torching.
- ☐ d. Ground fire with smoldering and flare-ups.
- ☐ e. Surface fire with torching and spotting.

41. As air sinks, it: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Rises in pressure, cools, and expands.
- ☐ b. Lowers in pressure, warms, and compresses.
- ☐ c. Lowers in pressure, cools, and expands.
- ☐ d. Increases in pressure, warms, and compresses.
- ☐ e. Increases in pressure, warms, and expands.

42. Wind direction is: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. The direction the wind is blowing toward.
- ☐ b. The direction the wind is blowing from.
- ☐ c. Not important for firefighters to know.

43. Local winds are best defined as: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Winds induced by small-scale differences in air temperature and pressure.
- ☐ b. The wind measured at the 20-foot level and is a result of the general wind.
- ☐ c. The wind measured at eye-level and is a result of the general wind.
- ☐ d. A large-scale wind caused by a high-pressure system.

44. Air flows clockwise around low-pressure systems and counterclockwise around high-pressure systems. (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. True
- ☐ b. False

45. Slope affects fuel availability to burn because: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Fuels are preheated upslope through radiation and convection.
- ☐ b. Rolling firebrands ignite new fuels below.
- ☐ c. Drier sites are more prevalent on steeper slopes.
- ☐ d. Both a, and b.

46. Select the statement that best describes the effect of slope steepness on fuel availability. (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. A fire starting at the base of a slope has more fuel available for spread.
- ☐ b. Fuel beds on the upper third of the slope are always denser and more continuous.
- ☐ c. Fuel beds on south and southwest aspects usually are drier.
- ☐ d. All the above.

47. The four fuel groups defined in the Fire Behavior Prediction System (FBPS) are: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Grass, shrub, timber litter, and logging slash.
- ☐ b. Grass, weeds, forbs, and timber litter.
- ☐ c. Perennial, shrub, timber litter, and logs.
- ☐ d. Weeds, grass, timber litter, and logs.

48. Select the fuel complex that would reach its moisture of extinction first during nighttime humidity recovery of 20%. (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Heavy slash, no attached needles.
- ☐ b. Cured cheatgrass.
- ☐ c. Chaparral shrub.
- ☐ d. Palmetto-gallberry.

49. What weather processes can and should be monitored visually? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Thunderstorm buildups.
- ☐ b. Clouds.
- ☐ c. Approaching cold fronts.
- ☐ d. Indications of stable or unstable air.
- ☐ e. All the above.

50. Spot Weather Forecasts are: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Forecasts issued to determine spotting potential on large fires.
- ☐ b. Forecasts that are issued to update television and radio forecasts.
- ☐ c. Forecasts that are issued to fit the time, topography, and weather of a specific location.

51. Initiate action based on: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Current fire behavior.
- ☐ b. Expected fire behavior.
- ☐ c. Current and expected fire behavior.
- ☐ d. Weather.

52. En route to a fire, you notice smoke from a burning haystack rising straight up. What could this indicate on a wildland fire? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. An inversion may reduce the fire activity.
- ☐ b. An unstable atmosphere may increase fire activity.
- ☐ c. The relative humidity will be low.
- ☐ d. No information can be gained from the rising smoke.

53. Four factors that are responsible for the occurrence of fire behavior in the third dimension are: (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. High fuel moistures, wind, low atmospheric moisture, and instability.
- ☐ b. Available fuels, wind, high atmospheric moisture, and instability.
- ☐ c. Available fuels, wind, low atmospheric moisture, and instability.
- ☐ d. Available fuels, wind, low atmospheric moisture, and stability.

54. Which of the following is an indicator of stable air? (select one) (1 point)

- ☐ a. Clear visibility.
- ☐ b. Gusty winds and dust devils.
- ☐ c. Inversion.
- ☐ d. Thunderstorm development.