IS-331 - REP Exercise Evaluation

Final Test

1. The four emergency classification levels, arranged from lowest to highest, are:

   - a. General Emergency, Alert, Site Area Emergency, Notification of Unusual Event.
   - b. Alert, Notification of Unusual Event, General Emergency, Site Area Emergency.
   - c. Site Area Emergency, Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, General Emergency.
   - d. Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, General Emergency.

2. A loss of offsite and onsite power has caused a serious safety condition at a nuclear facility. A release is possible that could exceed PAGs within the plant boundaries but is not expected to exceed PAGs outside the plant. What Emergency Classification Level is this situation likely to trigger?

   - a. Notification of Unusual Event (NOUE)
   - b. Alert
   - c. Site Area Emergency (SAE)
   - d. General Emergency (GE)

3. A PAG is:

   - a. The amount of radiation dose that will be avoided by taking a protective action.
   - b. The projected radiation dose that warrants taking protective action.
   - c. The degree of acute health risk a protective action is permitted to have.
   - d. The likelihood of delayed health risks from a particular radiation dose.

4. Which of the following is an example of a protective action?

   - a. A dose limit of 5 to 25 REM for emergency workers.
   - b. A limit on the radionuclide concentration permitted in food.
   - c. Installation of safety systems in a nuclear facility.
   - d. Use of potassium iodide to block the thyroid's uptake of radioiodines.

5. The area within a 10-mile radius of a nuclear facility is known as the:

   - a. Ingestion exposure pathway
   - b. Plume EPZ
   - c. Emergency response zone
   - d. Ingestion EPZ

6. NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1:

   - a. Describes the methodology to be used in evaluating REP exercises.
   - b. Documents the procedures an ORO will use when responding to an incident.
   - c. Provides planning standards for offsite radiological emergency response plans.
   - d. Establishes the objectives to be met during REP exercises.

7. Exercise evaluation focuses on whether the jurisdiction:

   - o a. Protects the health and safety of the public and emergency workers.
   - o b. Follows the emergency plan and procedures exactly as written.
   - o c. Responds adequately to the emergency in the absence of a plan.
   - o d. Meets the 34 objectives specified in REP-14.

8. According to FEMA's evaluation philosophy, response activities in an exercise:

   - o a. Must be performed in strict accordance with the emergency response plan.
   - o b. May not deviate from the emergency response plan.
   - o c. Are based on the Extent of Play, not the emergency response plan.
   - o d. Should be based on the emergency response plan and procedures.

9. Which question is at the core of exercise evaluation?

   - o a. Was this criterion adequately demonstrated?
   - o b. Did participants precisely follow local procedures?
   - o c. Has the ORO met all of the checklist criteria for this objective?
   - o d. Was performance as described in the general Extent of Play?

10. The _____ identifies demonstrations and simulations, indicates what evaluators should look for, and specifies acceptable simulation limits.

    - o a. Emergency Response Plan
    - o b. Evaluation Module
    - o c. Extent of Play
    - o d. Narrative Summary

11. The Evaluation Modules completed by evaluators are:

    - o a. Given to exercise participants for the purpose of staff improvement.
    - o b. Used by the FEMA region to prepare the overall exercise report.
    - o c. Provided to the NRC as documentation of exercise findings.
    - o d. Used by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board to determine liability.

12. An important part of preparing for an evaluator assignment is:

    - o a. Correlating the evaluation criteria with the ORO's response plan.
    - o b. Developing an exercise-specific Extent of Play.
    - o c. Determining whether the response plan is consistent with the planning standards.
    - o d. Deciding which criteria to focus on during exercise play.

13. An evaluator should:

    - o a. Avoid interacting with participants.
    - o b. Develop a detailed time record for observed events.
    - o c. Help participants by explaining plans and procedures.
    - o d. Choose an observation post and stay there without moving around.

14. If an evaluator sees that an event that should have occurred is omitted, he/she should:

- o a. Remind the player in a friendly manner.
- o b. Tell the player an issue has been recorded.
- o c. Give the benefit of the doubt and log it anyway.
- o d. Document its omission.

15. During the exercise activity, an evaluator should:

- o a. Fill out the Evaluation Module form.
- o b. Start writing the narrative summary.
- o c. Take concise notes about what you see and hear.
- o d. Look up NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 references for issues.

16. Which of the following is an example of immediate correction?

- o a. The evaluator notices incorrect times entered on the event log and changes them.
- o b. A player performs a task unsatisfactorily, receives retraining, and repeats the task satisfactorily.
- o c. One participant catches an error by another and points out the problem.
- o d. The evaluation team leader finds problems in an evaluator's documentation and revises it before submission.

17. How is the use of immediate correction in an exercise determined?

- o a. Negotiated before the exercise as part of the Extent of Play.
- o b. Decided on a case-by-case basis by the Exercise Controller.
- o c. Determined by the evaluation team in pre-exercise meetings.
- o d. Decided by the RAC chair in consultation with input from the evaluator.

18. A major purpose of the preliminary feedback session is to:

- o a. Inform the participants of exercise issues that will be included in the report.
- o b. Discuss each evaluator's observations and conclusions.
- o c. Conduct a preliminary discussion of positive and negative aspects of the exercise.
- o d. List deficiencies and ARCAs that the ORO will need to address.

19. Exercise activities are managed by:

- o a. The participants.
- o b. FEMA headquarters staff.
- o c. The controller.
- o d. The evaluation team.

20. An exercise issue is:

- o a. An activity that is unsatisfactorily performed and then adequately performed after retraining, if negotiated in advance as part of the Extent of Play.
- o b. A performance problem that is linked with specific NUREG-0654 standards and evaluation criteria and has the potential of impacting public health and safety.
- o c. Any action that deviates from the procedures spelled out in the ORO's response plan or implementing procedures.
- o d. An instance where the criterion is met but public health and safety are potentially at risk.

21. To ensure objectivity and accuracy, an evaluator should:

- o a. Coordinate with other evaluators at the same location.
- o b. Avoid discussing the exercise until the Evaluation Module is completed.
- o c. Guard against being swayed by explanations given by the participants.
- o d. Write the Evaluation Module during the exercise, while impressions are fresh.

22. The capability to notify emergency personnel of an emergency situation or of a change in emergency classification is evaluated under:

- o a. Facilities.
- o b. Mobilization.
- o c. Direction and control.
- o d. Protective action decisionmaking.

23. When an evaluator sees a deviation from the plan or procedures but does not directly observe a negative impact, the evaluator should:

- o a. Document the deviation.
- o b. Write up an exercise issue.
- o c. Ignore the deviation.
- o d. Point out the deviation to the participant.

24. Keeping facility staff informed through periodic briefings is an important aspect of:

- o a. Protective action decisionmaking.
- o b. Mobilization.
- o c. Facilities.
- o d. Direction and control.

25. Which of the following are evaluated under Evaluation Area 2, Protective Action Decisionmaking? (Select all that apply.)

- o a. Ensuring that emergency workers understand radiation exposure limits.
- o b. Decisions to control emergency workers' radiation exposure.
- o c. Provision of adequate supplies of potassium iodide.
- o d. Use of available data to make protective action recommendations and decisions.

26. In evaluating the communication system, you find that the backup system is not functional. You observe no impact on exercise performance. You should:

- o a. Ignore the lack of a functioning backup system because it was not needed.
- o b. Advise the EOC director to correct the situation during the exercise.
- o c. Document the fact and write up an exercise issue.
- o d. Document the fact but not write up an exercise issue.

27. Evaluation Area 5 evaluates the ORO's capabilities with regard to alert, notification, and public information. Alert refers to:

- o a. Distribution of an instructional message through the Emergency Alert System.
- o b. Providing instructions to assist the public in carrying out protective actions.
- o c. Notifying emergency workers of the existence of an emergency situation.
- o d. Activation of an attention-getting warning signal.

28. OROs should maintain enough inventories of potassium iodide for:

- o a. Emergency workers only.
- o b. Emergency workers and institutionalized persons only.
- o c. Emergency workers, institutionalized persons, and general public within the plume pathway EPZ if stipulated in the plan.
- o d. Emergency workers, institutionalized persons, and all members of the general public.

29. In demonstrating primary alerting and notification, the ORO should:

- o a. Broadcast at least one emergency alert message or test message.
- o b. Activate the alert signal, followed by a test of the EAS system.
- o c. Demonstrate broadcast procedures, short of actual transmission.
- o d. Describe in an interview the required elements of an EAS message.

30. During an exercise you are evaluating whether the ORO has the ability to select, establish, and staff appropriate traffic and access control points. This capability is evaluated under:

- o a. Evaluation Area 1, Emergency Operations Management.
- o b. Evaluation Area 2, Protective Action Decisionmaking.
- o c. Evaluation Area 3, Protective Action Implementation.
- o d. Evaluation Area 6, Support Operations/Facilities.

31. Evaluation Area 4, Field Measurement and Analysis, requires OROs to demonstrate their capability to:

- o a. Characterize the release and control radiation exposure.
- o b. Measure individuals' exposure levels and assess their need for decontamination.
- o c. Develop computer modeling techniques to predict the impact of a release on the population.
- o d. Measure and analyze release levels within the nuclear facility.

32. In the post-plume phase, field measurement and analysis focuses on:

- a. Characterizing the extent of the release and the direction of the plume path.
- b. Protection of the public from contaminated food and water.
- c. Obtaining peak measurements in the plume.
- d. Determining the size of the population that may require immediate evacuation.

33. Decontamination of evacuees/emergency workers:

- a. Must be demonstrated on at least 6 individuals.
- b. Should be set up and demonstrated as in an actual emergency.
- c. Must be addressed in the plan but does not need to be set up or demonstrated.
- d. May be simulated and conducted by interview.

34. During the exercise, reception center facilities for evacuees:

- a. May be demonstrated through a combination of interview and videotapes.
- b. Should be set up and demonstrated as they would be in an actual emergency.
- c. Must be included in the emergency response plan but do not need to be demonstrated.
- d. Are assumed to be operable if there are sufficient written records of past performance.

35. What should an evaluator do about documenting Federal play in the exercise?

- a. Ignore Federal participation.
- b. Act as a Federal participant.
- c. Document Federal play.
- d. Prohibit Federal representatives from playing.