APPENDIX C

FINAL EXAM,

FINAL EXAM ANSWER KEY,

AND COURSE EVALUATIONS
1. Which first responders share the responsibility for ensuring that wildland fires are properly observed and protected in a manner that assists the wildfire investigators upon their arrival?

2. List two of the four reasons why agencies should determine the origin and cause of a wildland fire.

3. Based on recent US Supreme Court decisions, what personnel should conduct a legal and scientifically sound wildfire investigation?

   A. Any fire service personnel or fire fighter.
   B. Any law enforcement personnel.
   C. A certified wildfire investigator.

4. First responders should be prepared to do the following when responding to, and arriving at the scene of a wildfire.

   A. Record observations.
   B. Identify potential witnesses.
   C. Take and record weather data upon arrival.
   D. All of the above.
5. If you suspect a human caused fire, list four things that should be protected if they are present.

6. Many wildland fires caused by children occur in residential areas, and
   A. Always have their origins recognized and protected.
   B. Are quickly detected and suppressed resulting in poorly protected origins.
   C. Are not a concern regarding origin protection.

7. An arsonist uses a butane lighter to ignite grass along a road. This type of ignition is often referred to as
   A. Cold trail
   B. Cold set
   C. Hot trail
   D. Hot set

8. The area between distinct zones of fire spread is referred to as
   A. Backing fire zone
   B. Transition zone
   C. Lateral zone

9. Burn indicators that show signs of more damage, cleaner burning and rapid spread are found
   A. In the backing fire zone of the fire.
   B. In the lateral fire zone of the fire.
   C. In the advancing zone of the fire.
10. What statement is most correct?

A. The specific origin area is usually larger than the general origin area, but seldom smaller than the point of origin.
B. The general origin area is the area you, as a first responder, want to protect and keep secured.
C. The general origin area is always a fixed size regardless of fuel type and fire behavior.
D. When determining an area to protect, it usually is a good idea to quickly narrow down the possibilities rather than trying to secure a large area.

11. All wildfire investigation related information obtained by the first responder should be turned over to

A. His/her supervisor.
B. The fire investigator.
C. The incident commander.

12. A first responder’s responsibility to be alert regarding information related to a given wildfire

A. Ends when a first responder reaches the fire scene.
B. Exists during travel to the fire and upon arrival at the fire.
C. Exists during travel to a fire, arrival at the fire, during suppression action and after release from the fire.

13. A fire that is creeping or backing into the wind will leave the heads of grasses:

A. On the ground pointing in the direction the fire went.
B. Standing and partly consumed.
C. On the ground pointing in the direction the fire came from.
14. The first responder should, upon arrival at the fire:

A. Find the fire cause.
B. Gather all available evidence.
C. Flag and protect the general origin area.
D. Interview as many witnesses as possible.

15. A good fire investigation starts when

A. The fire is reported.
B. When the initial attack, first responders leave for the fire.
C. When the investigator arrives at the fire.
D. When the first suppression resources arrive at the fire.

16. List the three legs of the “fire behavior equation.”

17. List three of the six basic elements that describe a person’s appearance.

18. List three of the five basic elements that describe a vehicle.

19. Describe “evidence protection areas.”

20. Do not discuss the investigation or any information related to the investigation with others, especially the public and the media, without prior approval from the ________________ and _____________________.

C-6
FI-110 Wildand Fire Observations and Origin Scene Protection for First Responders

Final Exam Answer Key

1. Which first responders share the responsibility for ensuring that wildland fires are properly observed and protected in a manner that assists the wildfire investigators upon their arrival?

   All

2. List two of the four reasons why agencies should determine the origin and cause of a wildland fire.

   • Obtain accurate fire cause statistics to prepare effective prevention plans.

   • Pursuit of criminal and/or civil prosecution of violators.

   • Recovery of suppression costs and collection of damages.

   • Preparation of efficient pre-suppression plans based on knowledge of causes and responsible parties.

3. Based on recent US Supreme Court decisions, what personnel should conduct a legal and scientifically sound wildfire investigation?

   A. Any fire service personnel or fire fighter.
   B. Any law enforcement personnel.
   C. A certified wildfire investigator.

4. First responders should be prepared to do the following when responding to, and arriving at the scene of a wildfire.

   A. Record observations.
   B. Identify potential witnesses.
   C. Take and record weather data upon arrival.
   D. All of the above.
5. If you suspect a human caused fire, list four things that should be protected if they are present.

- Point of origin.
- Tire impressions.
- Foot impressions.
- Ignition source or ignition device.
- Any other physical evidence.

6. Many wildland fires caused by children occur in residential areas, and

A. Always have their origins recognized and protected.
B. Are quickly detected and suppressed resulting in poorly protected origins.
C. Are not a concern regarding origin protection.

7. An arsonist uses a butane lighter to ignite grass along a road. This type of ignition is often referred to as

A. Cold trail
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8. The area between distinct zones of fire spread is referred to as

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10. What statement is most correct?

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B. The general origin area is the area you, as a first responder, want to protect and keep secured.

C. The general origin area is always a fixed size regardless of fuel type and fire behavior.

D. When determining an area to protect, it usually is a good idea to quickly narrow down the possibilities rather than trying to secure a large area.

11. All wildfire investigation related information obtained by the first responder should be turned over to

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B. Standing and partly consumed.

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14. The first responder should, upon arrival at the fire:

A. Find the fire cause.
B. Gather all available evidence.
C. **Flag and protect the general origin area.**
D. Interview as many witnesses as possible.

15. A good fire investigation starts when

A. **The fire is reported.**
B. When the initial attack, first responders leave for the fire.
C. When the investigator arrives at the fire.
D. When the first suppression resources arrive at the fire.

16. List the three legs of the “fire behavior equation.”

- **Fuel**
- **Topography**
- **Weather**

17. List three of the six basic elements that describe a person’s appearance.

- **Sex**
- **Race**
- **Age**
- **Height**
- **Weight**
- **Hair**

18. Name three of the five basic elements that describe a vehicle.

- **Year**
- **Make**
- **Model**
- **Style**
- **Color**
19. Describe “evidence protection areas.”

Evidence protection areas include the general origin area, approaches to it, and may involve other locations in the vicinity of the fire.

20. Do not discuss the investigation or any information related to the investigation with others, especially the public and the media, without prior approval from the Investigator and Public Information Officer.
STUDENT FINAL COURSE EVALUATION

Course Name and Number: ____________________________________________

Date: ___________   Location: _______________________________________

Check the response that best reflects your opinion. If you have specific input on the course’s strengths or improvement opportunities, provide comments in the Remarks section.

This Course

[ ] Exceeded my expectations
[ ] Fulfilled my expectations
[ ] Failed to meet my needs

Remarks:

Course Time Allocated

[ ] Appropriate
[ ] Took too much time (should be shorter)
[ ] Insufficient (needed to be longer)

Remarks:

Level of Instruction

[ ] Appropriate
[ ] Too basic
[ ] Too advanced

Remarks:

Instructor Presentations

(Consider objectives met, clarity of instruction, enthusiasm, training aids, exercises, methods used)

[ ] Excellent
[ ] Good
[ ] Satisfactory
[ ] Unsatisfactory

Remarks:
Course Materials
(Consider usefulness of texts, exercises, handouts, reference materials)

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Unsatisfactory

Classroom and Breakout Room
(Consider lighting, temperature, cleanliness, furnishings, equipment, distractions)

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Unsatisfactory

Correspondence and Guidance
(Consider timing of pre-course materials and information provided concerning, travel, lodging, logistics)

- Excellent
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Unsatisfactory

What did you like MOST about this course?

What did you like LEAST about this course?

Recommendations for improving this course (be specific):

Name (optional):
UNIT EVALUATION

Unit Name and Number: __________________________________________

Date: ___________   Location:_____________________________________

Check the response that best reflects your opinion. If you have specific input on the course’s strengths or improvement opportunities, provide comments in the Remarks section.

This Unit

☐ Exceeded my expectations
☐ Fulfilled my expectations
☐ Failed to meet my needs

Remarks:

Unit Time Allocated

☐ Appropriate
☐ Took too much time (should be shorter)
☐ Insufficient (needed to be longer)

Remarks:

Level of Instruction

☐ Appropriate
☐ Too basic
☐ Too advanced

Remarks:

Instructor Presentations

(Consider objectives met, clarity of instruction, enthusiasm, training aids, exercises, methods used)

☐ Excellent
☐ Good
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Remarks:
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(Consider lighting, temperature, cleanliness, furnishings, equipment, distractions)

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☐ Good
☐ Satisfactory
☐ Unsatisfactory

Correspondence and Guidance
(Consider timing of pre-course materials and information provided concerning, travel, lodging, logistics)

☐ Excellent
☐ Good
☐ Satisfactory
☐ Unsatisfactory

What did you like MOST about this unit?

What did you like LEAST about this unit?

Recommendations for improving this unit (be specific):

Name (optional):
TRAINING COURSE EVALUATION
(To be completed by the course coordinator and/or lead instructor)

The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Fire Training is interested in obtaining your candid evaluation of the various factors of this NWCG course. Your evaluation of the factors listed below and any other constructive suggestions will be valuable guides for improving the course. Comments associated with specific cadres, locations and facilities should be forwarded to the course coordinator, not to NIFC Fire Training.

Course: ___________________  Location presented: ___________________

Dates presented: __________  Your name: __________________________

Course Related Material (understandability, completeness, technical errors); consider any or all of the following items:

1. Pre-course work/pre-test  7. Quizzes/tests
2. Objectives  8. Exercises/scenarios
3. Instructor materials  9. Simulations/field work
4. Student workbook  10. Group interaction
5. Handouts  11. Time allotted
6. Audio/video aids

Comments:
Please give us your feedback on any or all of the following:

1. Did the lecture follow the student workbook?
2. What percent of the materials was new to you?
3. Were the course materials relevant to the associated position?
4. What aspects of the course did you find most valuable?
5. What aspects of the course did you feel needed to be strengthened?
6. Did the course meet or exceed your expectations?
7. Were unit and course objectives met?
8. When the course is re-written, would you be interested in participating?

Comments:

Please return this form to:

National Interagency Fire Center
Fire Training
Training Standards Unit
3833 S. Development Avenue
Boise, ID 83705

or

E-mail: nwcg_standards@nifc.blm.gov