

STUDENT QUIZ- 2020 TRAINING YEAR
DISTANCE LEARNING MODULE
EMERGENCY HORSE & LIVESTOCK HANDLING

By submitting an answer sheet, you attest that you are submitting the answers yourself.
You may refer to any of the training materials to check your answers before submitting them.

Purpose: This quiz has been developed to establish that Least Resistance Training Concepts and public agencies that may employ the use of civilian volunteers in addressing large animal incidents have made reasonable efforts to determine the ability of each participant to engage in the activities safely, is aware of the risks, and can be reasonably expected to control the animals. (NRS 41.519)

Instructions: Please submit your answers via email. Answer emails should be sent to [megan@whmentors.org?subject=Quiz Answers](mailto:megan@whmentors.org?subject=Quiz%20Answers). Be sure to include your name (as registered for the course,) name of the quiz, the date you took the quiz, and then note the number of each question for which you provide an answer.

Choose the most appropriate answer from those provided. An answer key with explanations will be provided when all the quiz responses are received.

SECTION I: Operational Safety

1. The order of priorities with respect to safety is:
 - A. The public, yourself, other responders, the animal.
 - B. Yourself, the public, other responders, the animal.
 - C. Yourself, other responders, the public, the animal.
 - D. The animal, yourself, other responders, the public.

2. Who is the Safety Officer?
 - A. A person designated to oversee incident safety protocols.
 - B. The Incident Commander is the Safety Officer.
 - C. A paramedic on scene would be a Safety Officer.
 - D. A formal Safety Officer may be designated, but everyone is considered to be a Safety Officer and can stop an operation if a safety violation or dangerous issue is observed.

3. If there is a disagreement as to the risks posed regarding an assignment, task or situation:
- A. Report your concerns to your Team Captain.
 - B. Report your concerns to the Safety Officer.
 - C. Report your concerns to the Incident Commander.
 - D. Call for an “All Stop” if the situation appears serious and request that senior personnel evaluate the circumstances.
4. “Work it or Leave It” refers to a decision process as to whether the benefits that would likely be derived from an operation justify the risks involved.
- A. True
 - B. False

SECTION II: Chain of Command / Unity of Command

5. Regarding the distinction between Chain of Command and Unity of Command:
- A. Chain of Command refers to the incident hierarchy while Unity of Command refers to the principle that personnel take orders from and are accountable to only one superior.
 - B. Chain of Command refers to the incident hierarchy while Unity of Command means that only one person is in charge of the incident.
 - C. Chain of Command is a structure while Unity of Command is only a guideline.
 - D. There is no functional difference between Chain of Command and Unity of Command.
6. If you arrive as a member of a specific unit or team but are tasked as an individual to assist another team to complete a mission, your superior is:
- A. The original Captain or Team Leader you responded with.
 - B. Your superior will now be the Leader of the mission you were assigned to assist and will be so for the remainder of the incident.
 - C. Your superior will now be the leader of the mission you were assigned to assist until the mission is completed, at which point you should report back to your original Captain or Team Leader.
 - D. Unity of Command doesn't apply when assigned to another mission.

7. If you arrive as part of a specific unit or team and during the incident something urgent occurs where another ranking officer issues a directive that you assist with a new task or mission, your most appropriate action would be:

- A. Inform the other officer that you don't work for him/her
- B. Assist with the task or mission and later explain to your Captain or Leader why you had to go.
- C. Inform (or have someone inform) your Captain or Leader that you have been tasked to help with an urgent issue, and assist unless directed otherwise.
- D. Have your Captain or Leader take on the requested assignment.

8. Multiple animal rescue resources may fall under the control of an Animal Rescue Group Supervisor. In such an event, your immediate supervisor will be the ARG Supervisor, not your Captain or Team Leader.

- A. True
- B. False

SECTION III: Working Within the Incident Command System

9. All incidents, regardless of size, will include an Incident Commander.

- A. True
- B. False

10. Animal Rescue resources will typically fall under the authority of:

- A. For small incidents, the Incident Commander
- B. For more complex incidents, the Operations Section Chief or his/her designate.
- C. For major incidents, someone from the Animal Rescue compliment may be designated Animal Rescue Group Supervisor.
- D. Any of the above scenarios may be utilized as an incident requires.

11. Transfer of control from the Communications Dispatcher to the Incident Commander occurs when resources arrive and check-in to the incident.

- A. True (Once at an incident, responders only answer to the I.C.)
- B. False (Dispatchers can always supersede field commanders.)

12. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. Groups of similar resources responding together for similar purposes are typically referred to as Strike Teams.
- B. A Division refers to a specific area or location within an incident while a Group refers to an organized collection of resources assigned a specific type mission anywhere within the incident area.
- C. A Task Force is similar to a Group, but only assigned a support role.
- D. The purpose of organizing resources into Groups, Strike Teams and Task Forces is to reduce the numbers of units that Incident Commanders have to supervise (Span of Control.)

SECTION IV: Mobilization and Response

13. Accountability is a critical factor for safe and orderly command and control over significant incidents. A critical element with respect to accountability is:

- A. Responders don't self-deploy, but respond in response to a request as part of an organized deployment.
- B. All responders will check-in with a representative of Incident Command as instructed before taking on any assignments.
- C. Responders forming up into Strike Teams or Task Forces will arrive together (as Strike Teams or Task Forces) and leave together.
- D. Individual units assigned missions shall always report back upon the conclusion of their assignments and report the outcomes of their missions.
- E. All of the above statements are applicable.

14. Strike Teams and Task Forces shall always have a designated leader and some form of common communications.

- A. True
- B. False

15. Unless ordered to respond directly to a specific location for a mission assignment, resources responding to an incident shall report to a designated staging area.

- A. True
- B. False

16. If Animal Rescue resources and/or teams arrive at their assigned Staging Area and there is no Staging Area Manager present, an appropriate action would be:

- A. Park Animal Rescue resources in a group, facing outbound, in a location that will not impede the movement and parking of other types of resources that may arrive.
- B. Have a ranking member of the Animal Rescue response take Inventory of the Animal Rescue resources and start an accountability list of volunteers associated with each resource.
- C. Organize single resources into functional teams or groups.
- D. Dispatch and maintain accountability of resources sent on missions assigned to the Animal Rescue resources by Incident Command.
- E. Any one or more of the above may apply depending on the incident.

SECTION V: Scene Safety

17. When responding to a mission within a wildfire operational area, a critical safety issue involves:

- A. Having every person involved with the mission wearing proper PPE.
- B. Posting a lookout whose responsibility is to watch for changing / threatening conditions.
- C. Having an escape plan that includes at least two means of egress.
- D. Having sufficient radio communications or some recognizable audible signal in the event the responders need to withdraw.
- E. Each of these issues are critical to safe operations.

18. When operating at a scene with fire personnel:

- A. It's critical that members of each function know what the others performing different missions at the scene are doing.
- B. Lights and sirens don't bother most horses and livestock.
- C. It is desirable to wet down horses and livestock with hoses before evacuating.
- D. The deployment of fire personnel with tools and hoses should be reassuring to horses.

19. When conducting night operations:

- A. Low glare, non-moving or non-flashing lighting tends to make the movement of horses and other livestock less hazardous.
- B. Responders should all wear DOT type reflective outerwear.
- C. Incandescent helmet lamps are often less disturbing to horses as compared with bright handheld flashlights since helmet lamps don't tend to "dance around."
- D. Employing fixed temporary lighting (lanterns, flashlights, cab spotlights, etc.) to illuminate hazards and exit routes can increase safety if not directed toward the eyes of the animals being moved.
- E. All of the above may be applicable depending on circumstances.

20. When assigning resources to an evacuation mission:

- A. Only send as many transport resources as you think you will need to minimize responder risk.
- B. Send at least one additional transport trailer in the event there are more animals to move, some turn out to be incompatible in the same load, or traction won't allow full loads to be moved safely.
- C. Don't send a "pilot car" or escort vehicle unless it's a back country response.
- D. Law Enforcement or SAR should be discouraged from responding with the evacuation assignment since they may not know how to conduct themselves around livestock.

SECTION VI: Livestock Behavior

21. Horses in particular have blind spots to the rear and may kick when startled by unexpected stimulus from behind.

- A. True
- B. False

22. Horses respond unfavorably to excess energy (e.g., rapid movements by vehicles & people) and such unfavorable responses can spread among the group.

- A. True
- B. False

23. Horses collected in a large enclosure need to be evacuated. The approach with the highest potential rapid success rate would be to:

- A. Rope each horse and bring it to the trailer.
- B. Construct a hasty corral and move the horses as a group to the corral to prepare for loading.
- C. Saddle up a horse to drive the group to the trailer.
- D. Tie plastic grocery bags to sticks and chase the horses to the trailer.

24. Horses are instinctive herd animals. You are removing multiple horses from stalls or paddocks. One or more horses become overly agitated when directed toward the trailer because it / they don't want to leave a companion. An approach with a high success rate would be to:

- A. Blindfold the horse and lead it to the trailer.
- B. Force the horse to the trailer by driving it with a stick or flag.
- C. Load the companion horses together.
- D. (If impractical to load both in the same trailer) bring the companion horse next to the loading chute to encourage the upset horse to enter the chute, then close the chute and complete the load.
- E. Both answers C and D could be applicable.

SECTION VII: Horse Handling

25. Degloving is:

- A. The removal of gloves because they make it difficult to complete a task.
- B. The removal of skin (and sometimes fingers) because a soft rope was held in a closed loop, a large animal spooked and bolted, and the rope cinched tight around the handler's hand.

26. Handlers have been dragged to death because they held a closed loop of soft rope in their hand when a horse spooked and bolted.

- A. True
- B. False

27. A horse in a corral is wearing a halter but with the ambient level of activity at the scene, it does not want a stranger to approach but it needs to be led from its corral to a loading area. The approach with the highest percentage of success involving the least amount of time would be:

- A. Drive the horse to a smaller area and attempt to attach a lead.
- B. Find a treat that the horse wants and lure it to the handler.
- C. Quietly approach with a Rescue Clip on a pole and clip a lead onto the halter.
- D. Leave the horse until last and hope it wants human contact.

28. A primary safety concern regarding flight, fight or freeze behavior is:

- A. A horse will not always telegraph when it's going to fight.
- B. A horse taking flight can be hazardous to an evac operation.
- C. A horse that appears to be in freeze mode can suddenly switch to flight or fight mode when stimulated.
- D. All of the above are significant safety concerns.

SECTION VIII: Horse Loading

29. The term Opposition Reflex refers to:

- A. An animal's instinctive behavior to counter against the "pull" of a handler.
- B. A behavioral condition.
- C. Flight instinct.
- D. A prey animal "shutting down" when stressed.

30. Generally speaking, the safest and most effective way to load a "balky" horse during an emergency is to:

- A. Force it forward with a lead rope.
- B. Chase it in with a plastic bag on a stick.
- C. Use the lead rope to encourage movement in the right direction with someone applying a moderate level of driving pressure from a safe distance behind.
- D. Leave the horse in a loading chute until it is ready to load.

31. A reason that it is not desirable to drive horses into a trailer using excessive energy is:

- A. The horses are less likely to be calm in the trailer.
- B. The horses may turn around and blast back out.
- C. The intensity of the load could stimulate horses being loaded in other trailers.
- D. All of the above answers could be applicable.

32. When loading unfamiliar horses into unfamiliar trailers, the use of loading chutes can save time as it limits the choices of direction that the horse perceives is available to it, and it provides some level of containment of the horse during loading.

- A. True
- B. False