

WILDLAND INTERAGENCY INCIDENT BUSINESS MANAGEMENT (S-260) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What type of agreements can be used to obtain resources in wildland fire incidents?**
 - A. Commercial agreements
 - B. Cooperative agreements and mutual aid agreements
 - C. Private contracts
 - D. Service level agreements
- 2. When should commissary needs be assessed during an incident?**
 - A. Once the incident is declared
 - B. Before deployment
 - C. During the briefing session
 - D. Throughout the entire incident
- 3. Who is responsible for making the final determination on the validity of a claim?**
 - A. Supervisor
 - B. Injured individual
 - C. OWCP
 - D. Compensation for injury specialist
- 4. Which example would NOT be considered a traumatic injury?**
 - A. Smoke inhalation
 - B. Back strain
 - C. Burns from fire
 - D. Condition from repetitive stress
- 5. What must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement after an incident?**
 - A. A detailed claim and documentation of all eligible expenses incurred
 - B. An incident summary report and lessons learned
 - C. Witness statements and incident timelines
 - D. A budget proposal for upcoming projects

- 6. What does the Initial Attack Plan aim to provide?**
- A. Long-term recovery strategies
 - B. Immediate strategies and resources for effective initial response
 - C. A budget for incident management
 - D. Historical data on past incidents
- 7. What does the OF-294 document pertain to?**
- A. Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement
 - B. Vehicle Inspection
 - C. Equipment Use Invoice
 - D. Shift Ticket
- 8. Who ensures property identification and marketing procedures are followed?**
- A. Crew Boss
 - B. Incident Personnel
 - C. Incident Commander
 - D. Supply Unit Leader
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a reason a GS employee can receive hazard pay?**
- A. Uncontrolled fireline
 - B. Working in controlled environments
 - C. Rough terrain
 - D. Working with helicopter overhead
- 10. What critical document should each incident have regarding procurement?**
- A. A written procurement plan detailing processes and authorities
 - B. A verbal agreement between all agencies involved
 - C. A summary of past procurement activities
 - D. A request for proposals submitted to local vendors

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What type of agreements can be used to obtain resources in wildland fire incidents?

- A. Commercial agreements
- B. Cooperative agreements and mutual aid agreements**
- C. Private contracts
- D. Service level agreements

The use of cooperative agreements and mutual aid agreements is essential in managing resources during wildland fire incidents. These agreements formalize partnerships between agencies, organizations, or jurisdictions to provide mutual assistance in the sharing of resources, including personnel, equipment, and facilities. Cooperative agreements allow different fire management entities to establish clear guidelines and responsibilities for collaboration, which is invaluable during large or complex incidents where the demand for resources can exceed local capabilities. They ensure that there is a shared understanding of how resources will be allocated and the roles each party will play. Mutual aid agreements complement this by enabling neighboring jurisdictions to respond quickly to requests for assistance without the need for complex procurement processes. This type of agreement fosters a rapid response framework that is crucial during emergency situations when every minute counts. This approach not only enhances resource availability but also helps build trust and working relationships among various agencies, which is fundamental in managing large-scale fire incidents effectively. The other options, while representing various types of agreements that might be used in different contexts, do not specifically emphasize the collaborative aspects crucial in rapid response scenarios typical of wildland fire incidents.

2. When should commissary needs be assessed during an incident?

- A. Once the incident is declared
- B. Before deployment
- C. During the briefing session
- D. Throughout the entire incident**

The correct response highlights the continuous nature of assessing commissary needs throughout the incident. This approach ensures that all personnel have the necessary supplies and services at each stage of the incident's response. By consistently evaluating these needs, incident management can promptly address any changes in the situation, including fluctuations in personnel requirements, operational demands, and logistical challenges. This ongoing assessment allows the incident management team to adapt quickly, ensuring that supplies are delivered in a timely manner and that all resources are utilized effectively. Conducting a one-time assessment after the incident is declared or before deployment may overlook evolving needs, especially as the operation scale changes, and different teams mobilize. Similarly, limiting the assessment to the briefing session might miss critical updates that can arise during the incident's progression. Hence, a continuous evaluation approach is essential to ensure that all logistical and support needs are met efficiently throughout the duration of the incident.

3. Who is responsible for making the final determination on the validity of a claim?

- A. Supervisor
- B. Injured individual
- C. OWCP**
- D. Compensation for injury specialist

The final determination on the validity of a claim is the responsibility of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP). This agency is specifically dedicated to overseeing and ensuring compliance with the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), which governs compensation claims for federal employees who are injured while on the job. When a claim is filed, it goes through various reviews and assessments. The OWCP is equipped with the necessary authority, resources, and expertise to evaluate all aspects of the claim, including medical evidence and work-relatedness of the injury. Their role is critical because they are responsible for making informed decisions that ultimately determine whether the claim meets the required criteria for compensation. In contrast, a supervisor typically may initially report injuries or facilitate the claim process, but they do not have the authority to approve or deny claims. The injured individual can provide personal accounts and documentation but is not positioned to make the final determination on the claim's validity. Similarly, while a Compensation for Injury Specialist may assist in the claims process and provide insight or recommendations, they do not hold final decision-making authority; that responsibility rests solely with the OWCP.

4. Which example would NOT be considered a traumatic injury?

- A. Smoke inhalation
- B. Back strain
- C. Burns from fire
- D. Condition from repetitive stress**

A condition from repetitive stress would not be considered a traumatic injury because traumatic injuries are typically defined as those resulting from a one-time event or an acute incident that causes immediate physical harm. Examples include smoke inhalation, where a sudden exposure to harmful smoke causes immediate respiratory issues, and burns from fire, which are direct results of contact with a hot substance or flames. On the other hand, repetitive stress conditions develop gradually over time due to repeated motions or strain on specific body parts. These conditions, such as carpal tunnel syndrome or tendonitis, often result from prolonged periods of inadequate ergonomics or overuse rather than from a distinct traumatic event. Understanding the difference between acute traumatic injuries and chronic conditions is crucial for effective management in a wildland fire incident context, where quick decisions regarding health and safety are critical.

5. What must be submitted to FEMA for reimbursement after an incident?

- A. A detailed claim and documentation of all eligible expenses incurred**
- B. An incident summary report and lessons learned
- C. Witness statements and incident timelines
- D. A budget proposal for upcoming projects

The requirement to submit a detailed claim and documentation of all eligible expenses incurred to FEMA for reimbursement is based on the need for accurate and comprehensive evidence of expenditures related to an incident. FEMA requires specific documentation to verify that the expenses are eligible under their guidelines and to ensure that the funds were used appropriately in response to the incident. This documentation typically includes invoices, receipts, and other financial records that clearly outline the nature of each cost and the necessity for it in the context of the incident. Providing detailed claims helps FEMA process reimbursements efficiently and ensures compliance with federal regulations associated with disaster funding. While other options may involve important aspects of incident management, such as incident summaries or lessons learned, these do not directly pertain to the financial reimbursement process with FEMA. Witness statements may be relevant for operational reports, and budget proposals may guide future funding requests, but they do not have a direct role in the process of claiming reimbursements after an incident. The primary focus for FEMA reimbursement is substantiating the actual costs incurred during the incident response.

6. What does the Initial Attack Plan aim to provide?

- A. Long-term recovery strategies
- B. Immediate strategies and resources for effective initial response**
- C. A budget for incident management
- D. Historical data on past incidents

The Initial Attack Plan is designed specifically to offer immediate strategies and resources for an effective response to an incident. This plan is crucial in the early phases of an emergency, as it outlines the tactics and resources needed to contain a situation quickly and minimize damage. The focus is on swift action that ensures safety, effective fire management, and the coordination of available resources. In contrast to options that involve long-term strategies or historical analyses, the Initial Attack Plan is inherently proactive and situational, addressing the immediate needs of an incident as it unfolds. This approach ensures that personnel are equipped with the necessary tools and knowledge to respond effectively, aligning with established protocols and best practices in incident management. The emphasis is on prompt action rather than financial considerations or retrospective studies, which are not the primary objectives of this plan.

7. What does the OF-294 document pertain to?

A. Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement

B. Vehicle Inspection

C. Equipment Use Invoice

D. Shift Ticket

The OF-294 document is specifically designed as an Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement. This form is established for the purpose of documenting the rental of equipment during fire and emergency incidents, ensuring a formal and consistent approach to managing rental agreements. It outlines the terms and conditions between the government and the equipment vendor, which includes critical information such as the duration of the rental, rates, responsibilities of both parties, and any logistical considerations. In the context of incident business management, maintaining an accurate and standardized rental agreement helps to prevent disputes and ensures that all parties are aware of their obligations. This document is essential for accountability and financial tracking throughout the duration of an incident response, which can involve numerous asset rentals to effectively manage resources and support firefighting operations. Understanding that the OF-294 pertains to Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements highlights the significance of formal agreements in incident business practices and underscores the importance of thorough documentation in interagency communication and coordination.

8. Who ensures property identification and marketing procedures are followed?

A. Crew Boss

B. Incident Personnel

C. Incident Commander

D. Supply Unit Leader

The Supply Unit Leader plays a crucial role in ensuring that property identification and marketing procedures are properly followed during an incident. This position is responsible for overseeing the supply chain and logistical support, which includes managing the inventory of equipment and resources. This responsibility entails maintaining accurate records and ensuring all materials are tracked, identified, and properly marked for accountability. The Supply Unit Leader also monitors property usage and ensures that all procedures related to the acquisition, distribution, and return of supplies are adhered to in compliance with agency policies and regulations. The role is vital in maintaining the integrity of the incident's financial tracking, as proper identification and handling of resources prevent losses and ensure that all supplies are accounted for, ultimately contributing to operational efficiency and regulatory compliance during the incident response.

9. Which of the following is NOT a reason a GS employee can receive hazard pay?

- A. Uncontrolled fireline
- B. Working in controlled environments**
- C. Rough terrain
- D. Working with helicopter overhead

A GS (General Schedule) employee receiving hazard pay must be engaged in work that involves risk or danger beyond normal levels. Hazard pay is typically assigned when employees face specific hazards such as uncontrolled firelines, rough terrain, or the presence of helicopter operations overhead, all of which can pose significant risks to their safety. The choice indicating working in controlled environments does not warrant hazard pay, as such environments are often designed to minimize risks and hazards. These environments usually provide a level of safety that is not present in uncontrolled or hazardous settings. Therefore, working in controlled environments does not meet the criteria for hazard pay, as employees are not exposed to the same level of danger as they would be in the other scenarios listed.

10. What critical document should each incident have regarding procurement?

- A. A written procurement plan detailing processes and authorities**
- B. A verbal agreement between all agencies involved
- C. A summary of past procurement activities
- D. A request for proposals submitted to local vendors

A written procurement plan detailing processes and authorities is essential for managing any incident effectively. This document outlines the specific procedures and protocols that govern procurement activities in the context of an incident. It defines roles, responsibilities, and authority levels for making purchases and securing services, ensuring that all actions taken are consistent, legal, and adhere to agency guidelines. Having this plan in place helps to streamline procurement processes, prevent misunderstandings, and ensure that everyone involved is aware of how procurement decisions should be made. It reduces the likelihood of complications or delays caused by miscommunication or lack of clarity about who has the authority to make purchases. This formal approach also supports accountability and enables accurate documentation for future audits and evaluations. The other options do not provide the same level of structure or assurance. A verbal agreement lacks the specificity and enforceability of a written document. A summary of past procurement activities may be useful for reference but does not guide current actions. A request for proposals submitted to local vendors is a step in the procurement process but does not encompass the comprehensive planning and framework that a written procurement plan provides. Thus, having a well-defined procurement plan is a critical component of effective incident management.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://wildlands260.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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