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Pentagon 9/11 2007 The response and subsequent performance of federal, state, and especially local agencies, in particular their coordination and cooperation with each other and with Pentagon authorities, provide lessons for dealing with other large-scale emergencies in the future. Material used in this study was distilled from more than 1,300 interviews, relying on the corroborative testimony of two or more witnesses wherever possible.

Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Andy Wapling 2016-08-22 Intensely practical and down to earth, this timely new text covers the breadth of health emergency preparedness, resilience and response topics in the context of inter-disciplinary and whole society responses to a range of threats. It includes public, private and third sector roles in preparation for and in response to natural and man-made events, such as: major incident planning; infectious disease epidemics and pandemics; natural disasters; terrorist threats; and business and service continuity management. The book builds upon the basics of risk assessment and writing an emergency plan, and then covers inter-agency working, command and control, communication, personal impact and business continuity as well as training, exercises and post-incident follow up. Detailing the full emergency preparedness and civil protection planning cycle, the book is illustrated throughout with real-life examples and case studies from global experts in the field for countries with both advanced and developing healthcare systems. This practical handbook covering the essential aspects of major incident and disaster management is ideal for undergraduate and master's students in emergency management and public health, as well as for practitioners in emergency preparedness and civil protection. It will be valuable to all health practitioners from ambulance, hospital, primary and community care, mental health and public health backgrounds.

Basic Guidance for Public Information Officers Fema 2007-11-01 This guidance was developed in coordination with Federal, State, tribal, and local Public Information Officers (PIOs). The goal of this publication is to provide operational practices for performing PIO duties within the Incident Command System (ICS). It offers basic procedures to operate an effective Joint Information System (JIS). During an incident or planned event, coordinated and timely communication is critical to effectively help the community. Effective and accurate communication can save lives and property, and helps ensure credibility and public trust. This Basic Guidance for Public Information Officers provides fundamental guidance for any person or group delegated PIO responsibilities when informing the public is necessary. The guidance also addresses actions for preparedness, incident response, Joint Information Centers (JICs), incident recovery, and Federal public information support. The guidance material is adaptable to individual jurisdictions and specific incident conditions.

Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms United States. Joint Chiefs of Staff 1994

Is-800. B National Response Framework Fema 2010-08-17 Course Overview The course

introduces participants to the concepts and principles of the National Response Framework. Course Objectives At the end of this course, you will be able to describe: The purpose of the National Response Framework. The response doctrine established by the National Response Framework. The roles and responsibilities of entities as specified in the National Response Framework. The actions that support national response. The response organizations used for multiagency coordination. How planning relates to national preparedness. Primary Audience This course is intended for government executives, private-sector and nongovernmental organization (NGO) leaders, and emergency management practitioners. This includes senior elected and appointed leaders, such as Federal department or agency heads, State Governors, mayors, tribal leaders, and city or county officials - those who have a responsibility to provide for effective response. Prerequisite: None CEUs: 0.3

Agenda 2021-2030 Exposed Rebel Press Media 2021-05-14 Rebel Press Media delves deep into the untold truth about how the mainstream media has sold out and continues to lie about what's really going on... Connecting the dots between the current state of the world and the truth about the next world wars, population control, vaccine chips, and passports. Rebel Media Press explains how The Great Reset will unfold and how our governments, globalists, China, and Russia will dictate future politics in the West. What impact will "Build Back Better" have on you? What will happen in the next world war? What role will the coronavirus play in advancing the New World Order? What does it all mean, and how can you prepare for the next chapter of our history?

Developing and Managing Volunteers Fema 2011-08-02 "This course is for emergency managers and related professionals working with all types of volunteers and coordinating with voluntary agencies. [It] provides procedures and tools for building and working with voluntary organizations."--Page 4 of cover.

Disaster Preparedness Coloring Book Homeland Security 2015-02-23 Helps your children prepare for a disaster in a fun way.

Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0 U. s. Department of Homeland Security 2013-01-23 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidance on the fundamentals of planning and developing emergency operations plans (EOP). CPG 101 shows that EOPs are connected to planning efforts in the areas of prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Version 2.0 of this Guide expands on these fundamentals and encourages emergency and homeland security managers to engage the whole community in addressing all risks that might impact their jurisdictions. While CPG 101 maintains its link to previous guidance, it also reflects the reality of the current operational planning environment. This Guide integrates key concepts from national preparedness policies and doctrines, as well as lessons learned from disasters, major incidents, national assessments, and grant programs. CPG 101 provides methods for planners to: Conduct community-based planning

that engages the whole community by using a planning process that represents the actual population in the community and involves community leaders and the private sector in the planning process; Ensure plans are developed through an analysis of risk; Identify operational assumptions and resource demands; Prioritize plans and planning efforts to support their seamless transition from development to execution for any threat or hazard; Integrate and synchronize efforts across all levels of government. CPG 101 incorporates the following concepts from operational planning research and day-to-day experience: The process of planning is just as important as the resulting document; Plans are not scripts followed to the letter, but are flexible and adaptable to the actual situation; Effective plans convey the goals and objectives of the intended operation and the actions needed to achieve them. Successful operations occur when organizations know their roles, understand how they fit into the overall plan, and are able to execute the plan. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides guidelines on developing emergency operations plans (EOP). It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed planning and decision making to help planners examine a hazard or threat and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans. The goal of CPG 101 is to make the planning process routine across all phases of emergency management and for all homeland security mission areas. This Guide helps planners at all levels of government in their efforts to develop and maintain viable all-hazards, all-threats EOPs. Accomplished properly, planning provides a methodical way to engage the whole community in thinking through the life cycle of a potential crisis, determining required capabilities, and establishing a framework for roles and responsibilities. It shapes how a community envisions and shares a desired outcome, selects effective ways to achieve it, and communicates expected results. Each jurisdiction's plans must reflect what that community will do to address its specific risks with the unique resources it has or can obtain. Planners achieve unity of purpose through coordination and integration of plans across all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and individuals and families. This supports the fundamental principle that, in many situations, emergency management and homeland security operations start at the local level and expand to include Federal, state, territorial, tribal, regional, and private sector assets as the affected jurisdiction requires additional resources and capabilities. A shared planning community increases the likelihood of integration and synchronization, makes planning cycles more efficient and effective, and makes plan maintenance easier.

Handbook for EMS Medical Directors (March 2012) U. S. Department of Homeland Security 2019-07-16 The purpose of this handbook is to provide assistance to both new and experienced medical directors as they strive to provide the highest quality of out-of-hospital emergency medical care to their communities and foster excellence within their agencies. The handbook will provide the new medical director with a fundamental orientation to the roles that define the position of the medical director while providing the experienced medical director with a useful reference tool. The handbook will explore the nuances found in the EMS industry? a challenge to describe in generalities due to the tremendous amount of diversity among EMS agencies and systems across the Nation. The handbook does not intend to serve as an operational medical practice document, but seeks to identify and describe the critical elements associated with the position.

Firefighter Fatality Retrospective Study Federal Emergency Management Agency 2013-03-13 This analysis sought to identify trends in mortality and examine relationships among data elements. To this end, data were collected on firefighter fatalities between 1990 and 2000. (For further information, see the "Methodology" section or the Appendix.) Using this analysis, better targeted prevention strategies can be developed in keeping with the USFA's goal to reduce firefighter deaths 25 percent by 2005. In contrast to the annual USFA firefighter fatality reports, this analysis allowed for comparisons over time to determine any changes in firefighter mortality, with a depth of scrutiny not present in earlier analyses.

National Preparedness Goal United States. Department of Homeland Security 2011-09-30

Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD-8) describes the Nation's approach to preparing for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. This document describes our security and resilience posture through the core capabilities (Prevention; Protection; Mitigation; Response; and Recovery) that are necessary to deal with great risks, and we will use an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation approach as our foundation.

IS-100.C Michigan Legal Publishing Ltd. 2020 ICS 100, Introduction to the Incident Command System, introduces the Incident Command System (ICS) and provides the foundation for higher level ICS training. This course describes the history, features and principles, and organizational structure of the Incident Command System.

Canadian Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills and Hazardous Materials Response includes Navigate Advantage Access IAFC 2019-04-12 Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, Canadian Fourth Edition is specifically designed for Canadian fire service. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) are pleased to bring you the most comprehensive, evidence-based curriculum that is sure to transform Canada's fire fighter education. This edition is designed for Canadian fire services that are transitioning their training to NFPA compliance or wish to align their training with recognized best practices. The Canadian Fourth Edition features exceptional content, along with current research, standards, and technology, including the latest research-based data from UL Firefighter Safety Research Institute and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). This research explains the interrelationship between heat release rates, reduced time to flashover, and the dangers associated with fighting fires in modern lightweight-constructed buildings. Foundational knowledge is covered extensively, along with an orientation and history of Canada's fire service and extreme cold weather operations. The content in the Canadian Fourth Edition meets and exceeds the job performance requirements in the 2019 edition of NFPA 1001, Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualification, including the requirements for operations level personnel in the 2017 Edition of NFPA 1072, Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications, and the 2018 Edition of NFPA 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents. New to the Canadian Fourth Edition:

- Five distinct sections: Fire fighter I, Fire fighter II, Hazardous Materials Awareness, Hazardous Materials Operations, Hazardous Materials Operations: Mission Specific
- A personal health and well-being section that addresses physical fitness, nutrition, hydration, sleep, heart disease, cancer, tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs, counseling and stress management, and suicide awareness and prevention.
- The importance of respiratory protection and the use of air monitoring devices during salvage and overhaul operations.
- The need to perform field reduction of contaminants to remove dirt and debris from personal protective equipment before returning to the station.
- The basic principles of community risk reduction, including the integration of emergency response, engineering enforcement, education, and economic incentives as cohesive strategies to manage community risks.
- Critical fire suppression tactics, including those used for concealed space fires, attic fires, buildings with solar photovoltaic systems, and chimney fires.
- Updated research and statistics to ensure evidence-based recommendations and protocols.

The Canadian Fourth Edition Features

- Alerts to additional content available in Navigate 2.
- Thought-provoking case studies.
- Detailed chapter summaries, key terms, and

Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning Kay C. Goss 1998-05 Meant to aid State & local emergency managers in their efforts to develop & maintain a viable all-hazard emergency operations plan. This guide clarifies the preparedness, response, & short-term recovery planning elements that warrant inclusion in emergency operations plans. It offers the best judgment & recommendations on how to deal with the entire planning process -- from forming a planning team to writing the plan. Specific topics of discussion include: preliminary considerations, the planning process, emergency operations plan format, basic plan content, functional annex content, hazard-unique planning, & linking Federal & State operations.

Actions Taken to Implement the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

United States. Government Accountability Office 2008

Incident command system National Fire Academy 1999

IS-700 National Incident Management System (NIMS), an Introduction Fema 2010-08-11 Course

Overview On February 28, 2003, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. You can also find information about NIMS at <http://www.fema.gov/nims/>

This course introduces NIMS and takes approximately three hours to complete. It explains the purpose, principles, key components and benefits of NIMS. The course also contains "Planning Activity" screens giving you an opportunity to complete some planning tasks during this course. The planning activity screens are printable so that you can use them after you complete the course. What will I be able to do when I finish this course? * Describe the key concepts and principles underlying NIMS. * Identify the benefits of using ICS as the national incident management model. * Describe when it is appropriate to institute an Area Command. * Describe when it is appropriate to institute a Multiagency Coordination System. * Describe the benefits of using a Joint Information System (JIS) for public information. * Identify the ways in which NIMS affects preparedness. * Describe how NIMS affects how resources are managed. * Describe the advantages of common communication and information management systems. * Explain how NIMS influences technology and technology systems. * Describe the purpose of the NIMS Integration Center CEUs: 0.3

Successful Response Starts with a Map National Research Council 2007-01-19

In the past few years the United States has experienced a series of disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina in 2005, which have severely taxed and in many cases overwhelmed responding agencies. In all aspects of emergency management, geospatial data and tools have the potential to help save lives, limit damage, and reduce the costs of dealing with emergencies. Great strides have been made in the past four decades in the development of geospatial data and tools that describe locations of objects on the Earth's surface and make it possible for anyone with access to the Internet to witness the magnitude of a disaster. However, the effectiveness of any technology is as much about the human systems in which it is embedded as about the technology itself. *Successful Response Starts with a Map* assesses the status of the use of geospatial data, tools, and infrastructure in disaster management, and recommends ways to increase and improve their use. This book explores emergency planning and response; how geospatial data and tools are currently being used in this field; the current policies that govern their use; various issues related to data accessibility and security; training; and funding. *Successful Response Starts with a Map* recommends significant investments be made in training of personnel, coordination among agencies, sharing of data and tools, planning and preparedness, and the tools themselves.

Field Operations Guide United States Fire Administration 2010

Is-42 Fema 2013-10-31 Social media is a new technology that not only allows for another channel of broadcasting messages to the public, but also allows for two way communication between emergency managers and major stakeholder groups. Increasingly the public is turning to social media technologies to obtain up to date information during emergencies and to share data about the disaster in the form of geo data, text, pictures, video, or a combination of these media. Social media also can allow for greater situational awareness for emergency responders. While social media allows for many opportunities to engage in an effective conversation with stakeholders, it also holds many challenges for emergency managers. The purpose of this course is to provide the participants with best practices including tools, techniques and a basic roadmap to build capabilities in the use of social media technologies in their own emergency management organizations (State, local, Tribal) in order to further their emergency response missions. By the end of this course, participants will be able to: Explain why social media is important for

emergency management Describe the major functions and features of common social media sites currently used in emergency management Describe the opportunities and challenges of using social media applications during the 5 phases of emergency management Describe better practices for using social media applications during the 5 phases of emergency management Describe the process for building the capabilities and to sustain the use of social media in an emergency management organization (State, local, tribal, territorial)"

Traffic Incident Management Systems U.s. Fire Administration 2013-02-21 This report was developed through a cooperative agreement between the USFA and the International Fire service Training Association (IFSTA) at Oklahoma State University (OSU).

What is a Disaster? Ronald W. Perry 2005 What is a Disaster? Addresses the most basic question in the field: that of defining the phenomenon of study. For theoretical advancement, it is important that researchers begin to develop a consensus about the meaning of disasters and related phenomena. With the rise in international terrorism, one must clarify whether these events are disasters and if so, what kind of disasters. Similarly, in addition to natural disasters, do we include riots, explosions, nuclear power plant accidents, damn collapses, and land subsidence under the same conceptual umbrella? What practical and theoretical differences does it make if the same label is used or not used for such different situations? What is a Disaster? Brings together twelve social scientists representing eight disciplines and seven countries to share their definition and vision of disasters. In the process, a wide range of views are expressed and issues raised regarding the relationship of academic versus practical definitions, the impact of grouping types of disasters in different ways, and the epistemologies on which theoretical growth should rest. The forum provided involves the presentation of each author's views, followed by a discussant's critique, and closed with a response from the author. The editor's close the volume with discussions of the theoretical framework of disaster research and an agenda for disaster research in the twenty-first century.

National Incident Management System Donald W. Walsh 2011-02-14 Developed and implemented by the United States Department of Homeland Security, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) outlines a comprehensive national approach to emergency management. It enables federal, state, and local government entities along with private sector organizations to respond to emergency incidents together in order reduce

IS-775: EOC Management and Operations Fema 2008-08-06 Course Overview This course describes the role, design, and functions of Emergency Operations Centers and their relationships as components of a multi-agency coordination system. The course contains disaster-related examples, activities and case studies that relate to EOC's and multi-agency coordination systems at the local, state and federal levels of government. Course Objectives: At the end of the course, students should be able to: *Relate EOC operations to National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements.*Describe the role that EOCs play in overall multiagency coordination.*Describe the relationship between the EOC and the on-scene Incident Command System (ICS) structure.*Identify staffing, information, systems, and equipment needs at the EOC.*Determine whether participants' EOC organizations are conducive to effective coordination.*Identify potential alternate locations suitable for EOC operations should the primary EOC facility become damaged or inoperable.*Create a test, training and exercise plan for critical EOC operations. *Develop a strategy and schedule for reviewing EOC resource requirements and technology needs.

The Law of Emergencies Nan D. Hunter 2017-08-08 *The Law of Emergencies: Public Health and Disaster Management, Second Edition*, introduces the American legal system as it interacts with disaster management, public health and civil unrest issues. Nan Hunter shows how the law in this area plays out in the context of real life emergencies where individuals often have to make split-second decisions. This book covers the major legal principles underlying emergency policy and operations and analyzes legal authority at the federal, state and local levels, placing the issues in historical context but concentrating on contemporary questions. The book includes

primary texts, reader-friendly expository explanation and sample discussion questions in each chapter, as well as scenarios for each of the three major areas to put the concepts in to action. Prior knowledge of the law is not necessary in order to use and understand this book, and it satisfies the need of professionals in a wide array of fields related to emergency management to understand both what the law requires and how to analyze issues for which there is no clear legal answer. The book features materials on such critical issues as how to judge the extent of Constitutional authority for government to intervene in the lives and property of American citizens. At the same time, it also captures bread-and-butter issues such as responder liability and disaster relief methods. No other book brings these components together in a logically organized, step by step fashion. Updated with expanded coverage and several new chapters Re-organized to improve topic focus, with sections covering The President, Congress, and the Courts; Governance on the Ground; The Rights of Individuals; Disaster Management and Reconstruction; Health Emergencies; Preserving the Social Fabric; and Liability Includes a new disaster scenario (a dirty bomb explosion in Washington, DC) to illustrate the application of key concepts Features two new appendices that provide key excerpts from the U.S. Constitution and the Stafford Act Includes a new glossary of legal and legislative terms

Operational Templates and Guidance for EMS Mass Incident Deployment U. S.

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency 2013-04-20
Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies regardless of service delivery model have sought guidance on how to better integrate their emergency preparedness and response activities into similar processes occurring at the local, regional, State, tribal, and Federal levels. This primary purpose of this project is to begin the process of providing that guidance as it relates to mass care incident deployment.

Reference Manual To Mitigate Potential Terrorist Attacks Against Buildings Department of Homeland Security. Federal Emergency Management Agency 2003

A Citizen's Guide to Disaster Assistance Fema 2010-08-04 IS-7 Course Overview This independent study course provides a basic understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the local community, State, and the federal government in providing disaster assistance. It is appropriate for both the general public and those involved in emergency management who need a general introduction to disaster assistance. CEUs: 1.0 Course Length: 10 hours
Cert Federal Emergency Management Agency 2011 Instructor Guide for the FEMA course to become a CERT team member. It contains the same information as the pdf which can be downloaded from FEMA.gov at no cost. This book contains additional helpful tabs and pages for notes.

A Failure of Initiative United States. Congress. House. Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina 2006 The results of the official Congressional investigation into the government's preparation for and response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

EMT-Basic Exam 2 2002 Take the EMT-Basic Written Exam with confidence, so you can embark upon a rewarding career in the Emergency Medical Services. This online practice test will help you achieve the score you need.

Emergency Incident Rehabilitation 1992

Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide NWCG 2014-06-06 The Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide is a revision of what used to be called the Fireline Handbook, PMS 410-1. This guide has been renamed because, over time, the original purpose of the Fireline Handbook had been replaced by the Incident Response Pocket Guide, PMS 461. As a result, this new guide is aimed at a different audience, and it was felt a new name was in order.

Is-101.C Fema 2013-10-31 Course Overview This course is designed to help prepare participants for deployment to a domestic incident. Responding to incidents requires that we must be ready, willing, and able to deploy at a moment's notice. This course provides personnel with practical

tips and advice for incident deployment. Course Objectives: By the end of this course, participants will be able to: -Prepare for deployment, including detailing what information to gather, what steps to take, and what things to pack. -Check in when arriving at the assigned location. -Acclimate to the working and living conditions at the assigned incident facility. -Take care of themselves during deployment. -Maintain standards for accountability. -Complete the check-out process. Primary Audience This course is designed for FEMA employees who deploy to domestic incidents. It is suggested that personnel who have not completed the IS-700 and IS-800b courses do so before completing this course.

FEMA Preparedness Grants Manual - Version 2 February 2021 Fema 2021-07-09 FEMA has the statutory authority to deliver numerous disaster and non-disaster financial assistance programs in support of its mission, and that of the Department of Homeland Security, largely through grants and cooperative agreements. These programs account for a significant amount of the federal funds for which FEMA is accountable. FEMA officials are responsible and accountable for the proper administration of these funds pursuant to federal laws and regulations, Office of Management and Budget circulars, and federal appropriations law principles.

The Federal Response to Hurricane Katrina Superintendent of Documents 2006 "The objective of this report is to identify and establish a roadmap on how to do that, and lay the groundwork for transforming how this Nation- from every level of government to the private sector to individual citizens and communities - pursues a real and lasting vision of preparedness. To get there will require significant change to the status quo, to include adjustments to policy, structure, and mindset"--P. 2.

Is-922 Fema 2013-10-31 Course Overview The goal of this course is to explore how GIS technology can support the emergency management community. Topics addressed in this course include: -GIS fundamentals and history. -How GIS is used in emergency management. -Tools available to enhance GIS usefulness. Course Objectives: At the completion of this course, participants should be able to: -Describe the types of products that GIS can produce. -Explain the role that GIS plays in supporting emergency management through each mission area. - Understand the types of technology options that are currently available, and equip you with a list of questions and issues that you should consider when choosing the best solution for your organization. Primary Audience This course is designed for individuals who supervise emergency management mitigation, planning, response, and recovery operations.

Hazardous Materials Technician Libby Snyder 2017

Fema Incident Action Planning Guide Federal Emergency Management Agency 2012-01-28 Buy the paperback, get Kindle eBook FREE using MATCHBOOK. go to www.usgovpub.com to learn how Why buy a book you can download for free? We print this book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy). Some documents found on the web are missing some pages or the image quality is so poor, they are difficult to read. We look over each document carefully and replace poor quality images by going back to the original source document. We proof each document to make sure it's all there - including all changes. If you find a good copy, you could print it using a network printer you share with 100 other people (typically its either out of paper or toner). If it's just a 10-page document, no problem, but if it's 250-pages, you will need to punch 3 holes in all those pages and put it in a 3-ring binder. Takes at least an hour. It's much more cost-effective to just order the latest version from Amazon.com This book includes original commentary which is copyright material. Note that government documents are in the public domain. We print these large documents as a service so you don't have to. The books are compact, tightly-bound, full-size (8 1/2 by 11 inches), with large text and glossy covers. 4th Watch Publishing Co. is a SDVOSB. www.usgovpub.com