1. In threat management, which of the following is **not** a factor for consideration?
	1. Target
	2. Situation
	3. Person of Concern
	4. **Weather**
2. When working with identified victims/targets, which of the following should you ***NOT***do?
	1. Review the safety plan
	2. Guide the victim’s perception away from the extremes of denial or fatalism
	3. **Assist the victim in determining their ability to work extra hours and save money, just in case**
	4. Assist with developing a sense they are surrounded by an active safety team
3. On the continuum of options with a person of concern, which of the following is ***not***included?
	1. Watch and wait
	2. Take no further action
	3. **Execution**
	4. Confinement
4. What tends to motivate third party intervention (TPI)?
	1. **Money/primary enrichment**
	2. Command from authority
	3. Mistrust of the system or leadership
	4. A sense of moral duty
5. Th purpose of an interview by a threat assessment team member or authority is:
	1. To gather information about grievance, motivations, plans, and the identity of additional interview contacts
	2. To redirect the person of concern away from violence
	3. To admonish the person of concern against further negative behaviors
	4. **All of the above**
6. What is an example of Administrative Action from a Threat Management perspective?
	1. **Probation or suspension**
	2. Causing the person of concern to experience degradation to decrease risk of harm/violence
	3. Providing funding resources for reproductive planning
	4. Pension/retirement planning in the remote future
7. Which of the following is true regarding the use of Civil Action such as restraint in managing a threat?
	1. It can inflame the potential for violence in a person of interest
	2. The enforcement of a violation of a court order is generally low priority for police
	3. The decision to pursue a civil order needs to carefully weigh both intended and unintended consequences.
	4. **All of the above**
8. Generally speaking, law enforcement intervention may include:
	1. Mediation
	2. Victim case management
	3. **Arrest**
	4. All of the above
9. If a mental health commitment is considered/used for threat management, which of the following is true:
	1. Commitment is typically used as a tactic to gain more information about the subject’s plans
	2. **Most involuntary commitments are for a maximum of 72 hours, and the person could be released at any time**
	3. The treating mental health staff has no particular duty to keep the patient safe from self and others during their involuntary treatment
	4. All of the above
10. Involuntary commitment is a temporary intervention and not a permanent solution.
	1. **True**
	2. False