

Maine Emergency Communications Course Level III Final Evaluation

Upon completing this course, take the following final examination. e-mail or mail your answers to Bryce, K1GAX (k1gax@juno.com) Bryce Rumery, K1GAX, 75 Ocean House Rd., Cape Elizabeth, ME 04107 for grading and evaluation.

1. The greatest vulnerability for most disasters lies in
 - a. the national communications infrastructure
 - b. the area directly affected by the disaster
 - c. international third party traffic
 - d. specific regions of the country that are most disaster prone
2. Cross-training in served agency communications systems should be avoided by amateur radio operators.

- a. True
- b. False

3. Public safety officials readily accept volunteers

- a. True
- b. False

4. Local Radio Amateurs must demonstrate that they are

Organized
Disciplined
Reliable

Have a sincere interest in public service **and**

- a. Have the capability to provide the types of services needed by the agency
- b. Are willing to be deputized to serve
- c. Have a keen interest in becoming an agency employee
- d. Are willing to work long hours

to gain acceptance by public safety agencies.

5. Identify the false statement: RACES

- a. is an FCC authorized radio service
 - b. can only be utilized by local, county or state government emergency management agencies (EMAs)
 - c. is a group similar to ARES or a radio club
 - d. needs to operate under the highly restrictive RACES rules
6. ARES and RACES are identical organizations

- a. True
- b. False

7. An MOU provides

- a. a specific list of exactly what services ARES will provide to a served agency
- b. what rules the served agency will impose on ARES volunteers

- c. a list of which ARES volunteers will be assigned to a given served agency
- d. a simplified framework for cooperation and coordination with agencies to which we as radio Amateurs may provide communication services

8. At the local level, what two purposes does the MOU serve?

- a. As a “door opener” and spells out the capabilities and organization of the serving agency
- b. As a means of identifying who is the served and serving agency
- c. Serves as a list of locations where communications will be provided and who will provide the communications
- d. Designates who in the served agency and who in the serving agency may dissolve or modify the MOU

9. Who in ARES/ARRL must approve all MOUs?

- a. The ARRL Division Director and the Section Manager
- b. The Section Manager and ARRL HQ
- c. The SEC and the Section Manager
- d. The EC and the SEC

10. NVOAD serves member organizations through:

Communication
Cooperation
Coordination **and:**

-
- a. Resource Management
 - b. Staffing tracking and accountability
 - c. Outreach
 - d. Volunteer recruitment

11. NIMS is a set of standards that include:

Response plans
Information sharing & management
Communication systems
Incident management
Equipment
Credentialing **and**

-
- a. Local modes of operation
 - b. A standard, fixed structure for all incidents
 - c. Methods of assistance
 - d. Training

12. A key element of NIMS is

- a. Joint Information System
- b. Incident Action Committees
- c. Fixed Response Directives
- d. Local Emergency Planning Committees

13. A standard package of amateur radio equipment is specified by NIMS

- a. True
- b. False

14. There are ____ Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

- a. 8
- b. 12
- c. 10
- d. 5

15. What ESF function is likely **not** to include amateur radio?

- a. ESF 2
- b. ESF 6
- c. ESF 8
- d. ESF 10

16. A CERT is directly affiliated with only local (city and town) government agencies

- a. True
- b. False

17. The objectives of CERT organization are

Identifies the scope of the incident
Determines an overall strategy
Deploys resources **and**

- a. Documents actions and results
- b. Provides staffing for all incident functions
- c. Assists the IC in management decisions
- d. Reports all actions to the EOC

18. Most CERTs have the following communication requirements:

Tactical communications within teams
Coordination between teams and sub-groups
With state or county CERT leadership **and**

- a. Long range regional, national and international connectivity
- b. Communicating with the sponsoring agency and other agencies
- c. Direct communication with the Incident Commander
- d. Direct contact with the local media

19. The National Disaster Medical System is a state coordinated initiative to augment the nation's emergency medical response capability through the use of individual state resources.

- a. True
- b. False

20. Amateur Radio operators from the DMAT's home base are appointed:

- a. By local and county public health agencies
- b. By the Department of Human Services
- c. As full members to the DMAT
- d. As associate members of the DMAT

21. HDSCS has two key components:

- a. The Call-Up system and the Equipment Resource system
- b. The Notification System and the Individual Response system
- c. The Activation system and the Demobilization system
- d. The Call-Up system and The Core Team system

22. The two most common initial mistakes made by Amateur Radio groups when asked to support hospitals are:

- a. Encouraging the installation of a fixed station in the facility and pushing to license hospital staff
- b. Mandating fixed and mobile units for all hospitals
- c. Depending on repeaters for all operations and use of handhelds for all operations
- d. Failure to properly plan and appointing a hospital official as communications director

23. In recruiting ARES members one should recruit for quality and not just quantity.

- a. True
- b. False

24. An EC must accept all amateur radio volunteers for ARES membership

- a. True
- b. False

25. Maine would be considered a low-risk area

- a. True
- b. False

26. In dealing with spontaneous volunteers:

- a. If they have an amateur radio license, they should be immediately assigned to a communications position at the incident
- b. They should be make out an intake form, be evaluated, receive a briefing and receive generic communications training before assignment
- c. By ARRL procedures, all spontaneous volunteers must be accepted for duty if they have an amateur radio license
- d. They must have a background check performed before they can be accepted for duty

27. A ready kit should contain:

- a. Communications equipment only
- b. All supplies and equipment needed and be packed for deployment at all times
- c. Small items and essentials, and a detailed checklist for large, expensive, or perishable items
- d. Only personal items as our served agencies provide our communications equipment

28. The emergency communication planning process involves three steps:

Establishing a regular dialog with currently and potentially served agencies
Learning the agencies' probable communication needs in time of emergency **and**

- a. Developing a plan to address all disasters that will occur in a given area
- b. Developing a plan to help as many agencies as request amateur radio assistance
- c. Developing a flexible plan that will best meet those needs with the resources available
- d. Developing a flexible plan that will meet the needs of all disaster relief agencies in your jurisdiction

29. All elements of the ARES communications plan must be coordinated by the EC to ensure a unified and effective response. These elements include:

A sufficiently detailed definition of the needs to be met
Training to ensure that the plan can be implemented smoothly
Equipment needs
Types of nets and communication patterns **and**

- a. Job assignments with specific operators assigned
- b. A specific plan for handling spontaneous volunteers
- c. Names and contact numbers for all disaster agencies in your jurisdiction
- d. Personnel management

30. Some key elements of an Emergency Communications Plan include:

Networks
Physical Assets and Resources
Flexibility = Survivability **and**

- a. Resource Tracking
- b. All potential operating locations
- c. A comprehensive contact list of all potential served agency directors
- d. A list of probable spontaneous volunteers

31. There are five different ARCTs, referred to as:

- a. Kind
- b. Type
- c. Use
- d. Resource Number

32. What ARCT is rarely ordered singly?

- a. Type 2
- b. Type 3
- c. Type 4
- d. Type 5

33. What is the emcomm timeline?

- a. Alert-Standby-Operations-Stand Down
- b. Standby-Alert-Warning-Operational-Stand Down
- c. Preparedness-Standby-Warning-Operational-Stand Down
- d. Preparedness-Alert-Activation-Operations-Stand Down

34. A Command and Coordination Net can be used

- a. To direct incident operations
- b. To coordinate the recruiting and deployment of resources
- c. To direct the distribution of equipment
- d. To organize other nets and manage the flow of messages

35. Debriefings are a chance to learn about the things that went well, and those that need a different approach next time

- a. True
- b. False

36. The "I have done it all" attitude is common, especially among older hams

- a. True
- b. False

37. Some skill sets for emcomm are:

Communications plan knowledge
Net operations for individual stations
Portable and field operations **and**

- a. Operating served-agency communication systems
- b. Preparing served agency contact lists
- c. Planning overall incident objectives
- d. Directing incident operations

38. ARESMAT should be a tool of last resort

- a. True
- b. False

39. ARESMAT members must be

Highly qualified emergency communicators

Experienced

Physically fit

Able to work efficiently under the most adverse conditions **and**

- a. Be knowledgeable of geography outside of their local area
- b. Be familiar with the Incident Command System (ICS)
- c. Have a working knowledge of repeaters in their region
- d. Know the emergency plans for locations outside their local area

40. An ARESMAT will work under the authority of

- a. The SEC
- b. The DEC
- c. The local ARES leadership
- d. The ARRL HQ

41. Dividing a large Section into Districts helps to maintain

- a. Positive Control
- b. Effective Control
- c. Direct Control
- d. Span of Control

42. Who creates Districts?

- a. The SEC
- b. The Division Director
- c. ARRL HQ
- d. A committee of the Section ECs

43. Under the FCC rules, in any emergency, an amateur radio operator may use any means of communications available for the immediate protection of life or property without restrictions

- a. True
- b. False

44. During emergency operations, tactical call signs may be used in place of normal station identification

- a. True
- b. False

45. Amateurs who are employed as paid emergency service workers may use Amateur Radio while on the job during a disaster

- a. True
- b. False

46. During an emergency, third parties may participate in amateur radio if

- a. The amateur radio operator is in direct physical control of the transmitter and the microphone
- b. The control operator continuously monitors and supervises the transmissions of the third party
- c. There is no control operator available
- d. The control operator provides explicit, written permission to do so

47. Emergency Communications Declarations (ECDs) will be issued automatically by the FCC for any emergency event or incident

- a. True
- b. False

48. REACT is a club of CBers

- a. True
- b. False

49. Some of the purposes of REACT include:

Developing skilled use of the CB radio service, GMRS, amateur radio with packet and bulletin board systems, cellular and other radio services as additional sources of communications in emergencies

Coordinating efforts with other emergency organizations including Police, FEMA, NOAA, RACES, ARES, NVOAD, the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross

Providing public service communications for travelers and their local communities **and**

-
- a. Promoting the Citizens Radio Service rules as set forth in Part 97
 - b. Self policing of the Citizens Radio Service
 - c. Using radio in the interest of public safety
 - d. Proper use of the "10" codes

50. REACT is restricted to operations on CB Channel 9

- a. True
- b. False