

ZR Communications Specialist – Sessions 031A & 031B

STUDENT QUIZ

1. T F “Anticipated Predictability” refers to actions expected to be performed in order to meet desired outcomes.
2. T F When individuals of the same specialty share the same knowledge base and skills, the expectation levels for the service to be performed decreases.
3. Indicate for each of the following items whether it applies to a Ham operator (H) or a ZR Communications Specialist (Z):
 - _____ Has no checklist
 - _____ Has standardized forms
 - _____ Complies with a mobilization process
 - _____ Just shows up to help
 - _____ Standardized performance tasks
4. T F The eight activation levels in order are: Normal, Alert, Notice, Disaster, Stand-By, Stage, Deploy, Recovery.
5. T F A classroom-based training system is totally adequate for the ICS.
6. T F In general, the current “face” of EmComm does not use ICS-based organizational or operational structures.

7. For each of the following items indicate whether they pertain to “Know” (K), “Have” (H), or “Do” (D).

_____ Personal items in “go” kit

_____ Organizational “MAPS”

_____ Areas within home unit with compromised communications capability

_____ Participate in, or conduct, RNCS

_____ Why use of checklists is critical

_____ Emergency contact list(s)

_____ Conduct VSI prior to departing

8. T F With regards to the current “status” of EmComm, the “vision” of the organization might change when a new volunteer coordinator takes charge.

9. T F The current status of EmComm always utilizes AAR/IPs.

10. T F The standardized documentation utilized by a ZR Specialist includes a Performance Justified Authorization (PJA).

11. T F VFTOM is an example of performance-based training.

12. T F “ZR” stands for “volunteer response.”

13. T F Conducting a TNCS is a standardized performance task.

14. For each of the following items indicate whether they apply to “before notification” (B) or “after notification” (A):

_____ MAPS

_____ Standardized activation levels

_____ RNCS and TNCS

_____ Standardized procedures and protocols

15. T F Monitoring the designated frequency is the number one priority during an incident.

16. T F Classroom training is an indicator of the ability to perform a task.

17. For each of the following items indicate whether they pertain to a Ham operator (H) or a ZR Communications Specialist (Z):

_____ Qualifications based upon objective evaluations

_____ No performance-based training

_____ Completion of Position Task Book

18. T F The new “face” of EmComm includes the implementation of specialized versions of the ICS specifically for volunteer emergency communications.

19. T F The new “face” of EmComm does not include standardized position codes.

20. T F Travel nets (transit nets) are a component of the new “face” of EmComm.
21. T F The new “face” of EmComm does not have a standardized method of identifying equipment resources.
22. T F EmComm needs to offer a comprehensive program of structured training and development with a requirement to demonstrate an ability to perform based upon MAPS.
23. T F The “desire to serve” is the same as “qualified to participate” and must be used to provide resources to meet incident or mission objectives.
24. T F Position Task Books (PTB) contain all critical tasks which are required to perform the [emergency communications] job.
25. T F “ZR Field Specialist” (ZR2F) is an optional call when needed (CWN) position that reports to Logistics.
26. T F As responses use up local (City, Operational Area) resources, state and federal resources are mobilized under the National Response Framework so that operational priorities are met during emergency responses of decreasing size and complexity.
27. T F Our weekly Tuesday Night Net qualifies as “ZRX” according to ZR(ICS).
28. Select which one of the following is not essential for effective ICS accountability during incident operations:

- a. Check-In
- b. Timely Mobilization
- c. Incident Action Plan
- d. Unity of Command
- e. Span of Control
- f. Resource Tracking

29. T F “Unified Command” inhibits agencies with different legal and geographical authority and responsibility from working together and adversely affects individual agency authority, responsibility, and accountability.

30. T F The Incident Command System was established in response to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon after September 11, 2002.