

**Incident Mobilization (R-T-S) Nets, Course 264**  
**STUDENT QUIZ**

1. T F The Standardized Incident Priorities are: #1 Safety, #2 Confirm, and #3 Monitor.
  
2. T F R-T-S nets provide ways of contacting volunteer communicators before and after a notification, activation, or mobilization.
  
3. T F Safety is emphasized throughout the FIAP.
  
4. T F An agency/organization notification system applies to members and non-members.
  
5. T F Resource status and availability is documented on the RESTAT report.
  
6. T F The Vehicle Safety Inspection form should be completed after receiving SAL #3 (Stand-by).
  
7. T F Notification that neighboring or adjacent emergency communicator organizations are being (or have been) mobilized is made during SAL #1 (Notice).
  
8. T F During SAL #3 (Stand-by) contact with the RNCS will be maintained by the volunteer communicators.
  
9. T F Mobilization is how participating organizations identify which resources should escalate activities beyond activation.
  
10. T F SNCS monitors "in transit" resources.
  
11. T F SAL #5 is the Deploy operation.

12. T F An incident need or mission objective must be identified (by the incident or organization) before incident assignments are given to resources.

13. T F The RNCS provides “authorization to travel” permission and assigned mobilization codes.

14. T F A Quake Net (QN) may precede a Resource Net (RN).

15. T F The RESTAT report becomes a part of the incident document package.

16. T F The TN form documents time donated and miles driven.

17. T F “Departure” and “Arrival” pertain to travel from an incident.

18. T F Only one TNCS is allowed to operate on a single frequency.

19. T F The SNCS has the responsibility to identify all resources as they arrive at the incident and also provide “on scene” instructions regarding parking and POC information.

20. Indicate which net performs the following functions. Use RN for Resource Net, TN for Travel Net, and SN for Staging Net.

\_\_\_\_\_ Maintains portal-to-portal contact for safety purposes.

\_\_\_\_\_ Intermediary between the pool of available resources and the incident.

\_\_\_\_\_ Provides POC for radio contact once the unit arrives at the incident.

\_\_\_\_\_ Conducts and documents RESTAT operations to identify available resources.

21. T F RNCS allows contact for change in routing or assignment while “in transit” to the incident.

22. T F “Alert” is how participating organizations contact and notify members a real or potential incident exists.

23. T F The RN is typically initiated during SAL #1 (Notice)
24. T F The RESTAT for is used only following an official notification, activation, or mobilization by the organization.
25. T F Completion of the VSI form should be noted on the Unit / Activity Log (ICS-214).
26. T F Mobilization is how participating organizations identify which resources should escalate activities beyond notification.
27. T F The RESTAT report documents which members have been activated.
28. T F TNCS provides “authorization to travel” permission.
29. T F SAL #4 is the Stage operation.
30. T F Activation authorization means a position requirement exists for that individual on the incident.
31. T F The RNCS has the responsibility to identify available resources within the organization and coordinate with the field or EOC regarding defined or declared incident needs.
32. T F Only one RNCS is allowed to operate on a single frequency.
33. T F “How big” and “how bad” (size and scope) may be reported to the RN.
34. T F The TNCS has the responsibility to maintain contact with “in transit” resources and conduct periodic health and welfare checks (as time permits).
35. T F “Start” and “Arrival” pertain to travel from an incident.

36. T F Depending on the version of the TN form, "Starting" and "Beginning" mean the same thing, and "Stopping" and "Ending" mean the same thing.

37. T F "How big" and "how bad" can be reported to the TN.

38. T F SN operations are usually conducted on a repeater frequency.