LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS & INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FOR FIRST RESPONDERS TEST

NAME_____DATE_____SCORE_____

1. **TRUE** or **FALSE.** It is very important First Responders learn how to use their radios.

2. **TRUE** or **FALSE.** All radios are programmed the same and all have the same frequencies.

3. What are the two primary Lincoln County Command Frequencies?
    a. Gold and Silver
    b. Gold and Maroon
    c. Ruby and Garnet
    d. Maroon and Burgundy

4. Why is it important to have one point of contact at the scene of an incident?
    a. Reduces chaos at the scene.
    b. Reduces confusion with dispatch.
    c. Reduces radio traffic and repetitious requests by different agencies.
    d. All the above

5. Circle all the steps of the Initial Arrival Report to relay to dispatch.
    a. Advise Dispatch you are on scene.
    b. Advise Size of Fire or Spill.
    c. Advise of Exact Location.
    d. Establish IC.
    e. Advise of hazards.
    f. Order or Cancel Resources.
    g. Report on Conditions of Scene.
    h. Advise Stand-by for Size Up Report.

6. Circle all the steps of the Size Up Report to relay to dispatch.
    a. Advise Dispatch you are on scene.
    b. Advise Size of Fire or Spill.
    c. Advise Number and Extent of Injuries
    d. Establish IC.
    e. Advise of Hazards.
    f. Order or Cancel Resources.
    g. Order lunch.
    h. Report on Conditions of Scene

7. Why is it important for only one person to Order or Cancel resources at the scene?
    a. This keeps everything in line with having one point of contact at the scene.
    b. This reduces confusion of what is ordered or canceled.
    c. This reduces radio traffic and assists Dispatchers with their duties.
    d. All the above.

8. What are the two primary direct frequencies used as Command channels during emergencies where the ICS system is utilized?
    a. Gold, Silver
    b. Gold, Blue
    c. Maroon, Gold
    d. Silver, Neon

9. Who is responsible for starting ICS at an incident?
    a. The first arriving responder
    b. The highest trained responder
    c. The chief
    d. The sheriff

10. **True** or **False.** If an ambulance arrives on scene first and establishes Incident Command, it is okay for the ambulance member to turn over the Incident Commander position to the arriving fire or law enforcement officer.

11. **True** or **False.** When a medical helicopter is ordered, fire departments are paged to respond to establish the safe landing zones, provide a point of contact for the helicopter at the LZ and provide fire protection.

12. What is a direct frequency?
    a. A frequency that goes through a mountain top repeater to talk farther.
    b. A frequency that is for law enforcement use only.
    c. A frequency that talks direct car to car or dispatch to car without using a repeater.
    d. A frequency used to give patient names to dispatch.

13. What is a repeater used for?
    a. To talk direct car to car or dispatch to car.
    b. Is for law enforcement use only.
    c. Used to give patient names to dispatch.
    d. A channel that goes through a mountain top repeater so one can talk a farther distance.

14. **True** or **False.** If you can see the person that you want to talk to, you should use a repeater so everyone can hear you.

15. Before someone transmits on the radio, you should?
    a. Press the transmit button twice to let people know you are going to talk.
    b. Listen to make sure no one else is talking before you transmit.
    c. Say the word "break" before you start talking.
    d. Both **a** and **b.**

16. When you want someone to stop responding to the incident, you should tell them to?
    a. Stand Down
    b. Stop Responding
    c. Cancel
    d. Disregard

17. Why should a person use Common Terminology when talking to responders from different agencies?
    a. Not every agency uses the same 10 codes.
    b. A lot of agencies don't use 10 codes.
    c. Using Buzz words that aren't considered Common Terminology might have a different meaning to other agencies.
    d. All the above.

18. What are tactical frequencies used for?
    a. Talk to Dispatch
    b. Dispatch to talk to Hospitals
    c. Fire to talk to Hospitals
    d. Work channels for groups

19. If an ambulance is on a call and farther out than the direct frequency will reach, what frequency should be used to talk to dispatch?
    a. Local Government repeater
    b. Maroon
    c. Gold
    d. Either Maroon or Gold

20. If you are at Highway 2 at the junction of Highway 56 and need to talk to Libby Dispatch, what repeater should you use?
    a. King
    b. Baldy
    c. Calx
    d. Pinkham

21. When multiple agencies are on an incident, why is it important to move the incident off the Dispatch Frequencies and onto a Command Frequency?
    a. To keep the responders trained in how to change radio channels.
    b. Keeps Dispatch frequencies clear so the dispatch frequencies can still be used to dispatch other responders to other incidents.
    c. Flathead County doesn't have our Dispatch Frequencies
    d. All the above

22. Who is responsible to make sure radio users have completed the Communications and ICS training and passed this test?
    a. Lincoln County Emergency Management.
    b. Each agency or department administrator.
    c. Lincoln County Sheriff
    d. None of the Above

23. What is the rational of the 5 step repeat process?
    a. Reduces the number of frequencies dispatch must monitor
    b. Increases efficiency and improves safety at an incident
    c. Reduces radio interference
    d. None of the above

24. **True** or **False.** Stand Down is not an acceptable common terminology.

25. If a responder is talking to someone over a repeater and the responder is told they can't be heard very well, they should?
    a. Switch to the next closest repeater
    b. Responder should hold the radio up in the air so it will get out better
    c. Move their location some in case there was interference
    d. Both **A** and **C** are correct