

**Introduction to ICS-214, Course 262
Plus MAPS
STUDENT QUIZ**

1. T F “MAPS” stands for Maximum Acceptable Proficiency Standards.
2. T F Your ICS-214 will become an official incident document and is not yours to keep.
3. T F It is not necessary to date / time / and day your first entry for each day.
4. T F When starting your log for a new day, draw a line across the page, then enter the date / time / and day.
5. T F Refer to the notes in your steno pad to write accurate and concise ICS-214 entries.
6. T F The ICS-214 form is a requirement of ICS and NIMS.
7. T F Always use supplemental (back) page for any entries that exceed the lines on the front page. Do not use another front page unless absolutely avoidable.
8. T F It is necessary to submit a new ICS-214 for each day you were assigned to an incident and actually worked. That is, you do not have to submit an ICS-214 for an “off” day.
9. T F If you are a single resource, only list yourself on the ICS-214.
10. T F Don’t write personal comments on the ICS-214 unless you feel they might be useful references later on.
11. T F At the end of the day, ask if you need to submit an ICS-214.

12. T F Always use 24-hour (military) time format on both your steno pad and the ICS-214.
13. T F An important ICS-214 entry includes Mobilization information (authorization code, by whom, position assignment, where to report, TN and talk-in frequencies).
14. T F The ending of your assignment and/or designation for demobilization does not need to be noted on an ICS-214.
15. T F Each emergency communications volunteer is expected to turn in an ICS-214 each day of the incident.
16. T F The suggested type of steno pad to use for your daily notes has a top spiral binding and green tinted pages.
17. T F Indicate the time only for subsequent entries on the same day.
18. T F Your steno pad is for your own record of the incident and cannot become a legal document.
19. T F Keep a running log in your steno pad of all of your activities throughout each day including (but not limited to) departure/arrival times and mileage, significant occurrences, fuel / meal / rest stops, radio frequencies, net control operator call sign and name, vehicle inspections or accidents.
20. T F It is not necessary for each communicator to have ICS-214 forms.
21. T F V-C-N file reference ZR2-11AE-M provides detailed instructions on filling out an ICS-214.
22. T F Always print clearly on the ICS-214 as it may become a court document during an investigation.

23. T F If you are a Unit Leader, list all resources reporting to you for that operational period, including any changes in resources.
24. T F Partners (for example, a field radio operator and his/her observer) can submit a combined ICS-214.
25. T F Carry only the minimum required number of copies of the ICS-214.
26. T F Important ICS-214 entries include Notifications (when and by whom), Resource Nets (RNCS, when you checked in, and status and availability details), and Activation Levels (when and by whom).
27. T F TNCS operations information does not need to be noted on the ICS-214.
28. T F After you have been demobilized, returned home, and completed your recovery process, you should notify your home unit regarding availability and turn in an ICS-214 to your home unit.
29. T F (MAPS) There is no relation between established standards and “anticipated predictability.”
30. T F (MAPS) ICS can be adapted to meet the needs of the organization using it.
31. T F (MAPS) If a volunteer communications organization has established standards, it is likely that an adjacent organization has the same standards.
32. T F (MAPS) It is your training that will ultimately create the positive or negative level of “anticipated predictability” about emergency communications volunteers.
33. T F (MAPS) Emergency volunteer responders do not need to utilize the same ICS-based structures, systems and forms that emergency first responders use.

34. T F (MAPS) It is not necessary to tell prospective members in advance of what will be expected of them as members with regards to standardized knowledge, training requirements, experience, and performance requirements.
35. T F (MAPS) MAPS identify the requirements expected of all members to maintain ongoing affiliation with the organization.
36. T F (MAPS) Within any operational area, agencies need to know how many of each resource is available.
37. T F (MAPS) It is acceptable for a volunteer to register his/her resources with more than one emergency response organization at any given time.
38. T F (MAPS) The V-C-N defines proficiency as a radio operator responsibility.
39. T F (MAPS) Standards are not important with regards to mutual aid capability.
40. T F (MAPS) Implementation of ICS is predominantly just the proper usage of the standardized ICS forms.
41. T F (MAPS) Developing an adapted version of ICS for emergency communications begins with establishing a set of standards based upon the resources used and operations conducted by emergency volunteer responder communicators.
42. T F (MAPS) The MAPS Implementation Guide is an outline of how to become proficient in shared, common denominator standards.
43. T F (MAPS) Only pre-trained, pre-evaluated, and pre-approved volunteers should be mobilized during an emergency.

- 44. T F (MAPS) Performance requirements should be observable according to a documented series of standards and evaluated objectively based on those same standards.
- 45. T F (MAPS) The “line of demarcation” between organizational autonomy and V-C-N standards applying to all emergency communicators is AFTER participating organizations designate members to be mobilized and BEFORE they initiate travel to the incident.
- 46. T F (MAPS) Under the Multi-Agency Coordination System, each responding organization is assigned a unique 4-digit identifier.
- 47. T F (MAPS) Under certain circumstances, a radio contact can go unanswered.