

T8A01 (C) [97.401(b)]

What information is included in an FCC declaration of a temporary state of communication emergency?

- A. A list of organizations authorized to use radio communications in the affected area
- B. A list of amateur frequency bands to be used in the affected area
- C. Any special conditions and rules to be observed during the emergency**
- D. An operating schedule for authorized amateur emergency stations

T8A03 (D)

What should you do if you are in contact with another station and an emergency call is heard?

- A. Tell the calling station that the frequency is in use
- B. Direct the calling station to the nearest emergency net frequency
- C. Disregard the call and continue with your contact
- D. Stop your contact immediately and take the emergency call**

T8A05 (B)

What is one reason for using tactical call signs such as "command post" or "weather center" during an emergency?

- A. They help to keep the general public informed
- B. They are more efficient and help coordinate public-service communications**
- C. They are required by the FCC
- D. They increase goodwill and sound professional

T8A02 (B) [97.111(a)]

Under what conditions are amateur stations allowed to communicate with stations operating in other radio services?

- A. When communicating with the space shuttle
- B. When specially authorized by the FCC, or in an actual emergency**
- C. When communicating with stations in the Citizens Radio Service
- D. When a commercial broadcast station is reporting news during a natural disaster

T8A04 (C)

What are the restrictions on amateur radio communications after the FCC has declared a communications emergency?

- A. The emergency declaration prohibits all communications
- B. There are no restrictions if you have a special emergency certification
- C. You must avoid those frequencies dedicated to supporting the emergency unless you are participating in the relief effort**
- D. Only military stations are allowed to use the amateur radio frequencies during an emergency

T8A06 (A) [97.401(b)]

What is legally required to restrict a frequency to emergency-only communication?

- A. An FCC declaration of a communications emergency**
- B. Determination by the designated net manager for an emergency net
- C. Authorization by an ARES/RACES emergency coordinator
- D. A Congressional declaration of intent