

THE SKI PATROLLER'S MANUAL STUDY GUIDE
FOURTEENTH EDITION
Revised 11-06

1. When was the National Ski Patrol (NSP) founded?
 - A. 1935
 - B. 1940
 - C. 1938
 - D. 1945

2. Who was the founder of the NSP and its first National Director?
 - A. "Minnie" Pearl
 - B. "Minnie" Haha
 - C. "Minnie" Dole
 - D. "Minnie" Apolis

3. In what year were women first admitted to the NSP?
 - A. 1935
 - B. 1949
 - C. 1942
 - D. 1960

4. Which U.S. Army division was formed in 1943 at Camp Hale near Leadville, CO?
 - A. 8th Airborne
 - B. 4th Panzer
 - C. 10th Mountain
 - D. 5th Cavalry

5. The Gold Cross was adopted as the official NSP Emblem in 1964.
 - A. True
 - B. False

6. When was Nordic skiing added to the NSP?
 - A. 1958
 - B. 1960
 - C. 1974
 - D. 1970

7. What U.S. President granted the NSP its Federal Charter?
 - A. Roosevelt
 - B. Nixon
 - C. Carter
 - D. Kennedy

8. The National Office is located in
 - A. Denver, CO
 - B. Lakewood, CO
 - C. Golden, CO

9. What year saw the addition of snowboarding patrollers?
 - A. 1985
 - B. 1988
 - C. 1990
 - D. 1994

10. The NSP courses and continuing education programs are targeted toward fulfilling the responsibilities that area management may require of patrollers, including
 - A. Outdoor Emergency Care
 - B. Avalanche Control and Mountain Travel and Rescue
 - C. On-hill patrolling skills
 - D. All of the above

11. What are the member levels for patrollers?
 - A. Candidate, Patroller, Nordic, Certified
 - B. Candidate, Senior, Certified, Paid
 - C. Candidate, Patroller, Senior, Certified
 - D. Candidate, Patroller, Certified, Volunteer

12. Which is NOT an NSP membership classification?
 - A. Alpine
 - B. Auxiliary
 - C. Administrative
 - D. Nordic

13. Who determines the role of the patroller and the number of patrollers on a duty shift?

14. A Basic Alpine Candidate may be allowed to transport a patient by toboggan.
 - A. True
 - B. False

15. Basic Alpine Candidates may perform their on-hill training on downhill skis, Telemark skis, or snowboard.
 - A. True
 - B. False

16. Auxiliary Patrollers do NOT participate in the ____ of injured persons while on the ski slope.
- A. Lift evacuation
 - B. First aid
 - C. On-snow transportation (toboggan)
 - D. Reloading of the toboggan first aid packs
17. Senior Patrollers are patrollers who
- A. Have been with the NSP for at least 15 years
 - B. Are over the age of 65
 - C. Have demonstrated expanding patrolling skills, leadership and problem management capabilities
 - D. Are auxiliary patrollers who are certified to transport a patient on a toboggan
18. Which of the following is NOT required of inactive members
- A. Pay registration dues
 - B. Complete an on-hill refresher
 - C. Maintain CPR certification
 - D. Complete an annual OEC refresher
19. To keep membership with the NSP, active members need to complete what five things annually?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
20. What is the minimum age for a candidate or member of the NSP?
- A. 19
 - B. 15
 - C. 16
 - D. 18
21. The NSP Code of Conduct sets forth general performance standards and procedural guidelines for dealing with violations of those standards.
- A. True
 - B. False
22. Can an NSP Alumni wear a patrol parka or give first aid?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

23. A patroller may be paid by management for his/her services.
- A. True
 - B. False
24. How many people are needed to form a Patrol?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
25. Under whose direction does the patrol give aid, provide safety, and mark hazards?
- A. Patrol Director
 - B. Shift Leader
 - C. Area Management
 - D. The Green Berets
26. Who must approve all patrol policies and procedures?
- A. Patrol members
 - B. Section Chief
 - C. Area Management
 - D. Division Director
27. Who is the ultimate authority over a local protocol?
- A. Patrol Director
 - B. Area Management
 - C. Region director
 - D. National Director
28. How many geographic Divisions are in the NSP?
- A. 1
 - B. 9
 - C. 10
 - D. 11
29. Patrol Directors/Representatives are responsible for:
- A. Ensuring that patrol members meet national educational requirements
 - B. Communicating NSP policies to patrol members
 - C. Maintaining administrative and financial records for their patrols
 - D. All of the above

30. On-duty ski patrollers may be allowed to serve as ski instructors.
- A. True
 - B. False
31. The best protection from a risk management standpoint is provided when a patroller:
- A. Understands his/her role as a patroller at a ski area.
 - B. Prepares himself/herself for patrolling activities by actively participating in training and refresher programs.
 - C. Confines his/her patrolling activities to those which are part of his/her role as a patroller.
 - D. Understands and is comfortable with the interaction of NSP, ski area, and personal liability insurance coverage and the Good Samaritan laws.
 - E. All of the above
32. Volunteer patrollers who participate as emergency care providers in special events such as races, biking events, Special Olympics, etc.:
- A. Are covered by NSP's general liability insurance policy
 - B. Are covered by NSP's general liability policy only if the patroller signs a waiver form.
 - C. Should not be concerned with liability issues because they are covered by Good Samaritan laws
 - D. Should make sure that the event sponsor has adequate errors and omissions coverage because the patrollers are NOT covered by NSP insurance.
33. Why do patrollers ask "May I help you?" before giving aid to a person?
34. If a patroller believes that a skier requires assistance and the skier repeatedly refuses and will not sign a Refusal of Aid form, the patroller should:
- A. Fill the form out and record any witnesses present
 - B. Remove the skier's lift ticket to prevent him/her from further injury.
 - C. Notify Area Management
 - D. Arrest the skier for disturbing the peace.
35. It is NOT advisable to give an injured person's equipment to a bystander or friend to bring to the first aid room.
- A. True
 - B. False

36. Why must patrollers fill out accident/incident report forms completely?
37. In the area of risk management, volunteer patrollers should:
- A. Determine the extent of liability coverage offered by their local area
 - B. Determine whether their homeowner's or renter's insurance policies afford coverage for patrolling activities
 - C. Complete incident records fully and accurately
 - D. All of the above
38. Who is authorized to give out information after an incident?
39. If a patroller receives a letter from an outsider setting forth a claim for monetary damages against the patroller or the NSP, the patroller should:
- A. Contact the his/her Patrol Director and area management
 - B. Send the letter back to the originator advising the originator that you are not an agent of either the NSP or area management and therefore cannot accept the letter.
 - C. Do nothing because the patroller is protected by the Volunteer Protection Act
 - D. None of the above.
40. NSP's comprehensive liability insurance policy:
- A. Covers patrollers while they are performing their normal patrolling functions
 - B. Covers the medical costs of patrollers who are injured while participating in an officially sponsored NSP function.
 - C. Cover liability risks while patrollers are engaged in activities that are within the NSP Vision and Mission Statement and approved by the NSP Board of Directors and the NSP Executive Committee.
 - D. All of the above
41. The National Ski Patrol carries the following type(s) of insurance coverage for volunteer patrollers who are instructing a registered NSP course:
- A. Comprehensive general liability policy
 - B. A medical policy
 - C. A general liability policy and a medical policy
 - D. None of the above.

42. While on patrol duty, a patroller is called to render emergency care to a skier who has fallen and been injured within the ski area boundaries. The skier later claims that the patroller gave inappropriate care. If the patroller is sued, the following insurance coverage(s) could be available:
- A. The NSP's general liability policy
 - B. The ski area's general liability policy
 - C. The Patroller's homeowner's or renter's insurance policy
 - D. B and C
43. An NSP Avalanche instructor offers an approved avalanche course. During the course, a candidate is seriously injured and sues the instructor for negligence. What insurance coverage is available through the NSP?
- A. The instructor would be covered from a liability standpoint because the avalanche course is an approved NSP course.
 - B. The candidate would have medical coverage because the avalanche course is an approved NSP course
 - C. A and B
 - D. There would be no NSP insurance coverage available in this scenario.
44. Are patroller's entitled to worker's compensation?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Maybe
45. Volunteer patroller who participates in fund-raising activities to benefit their local patrol are covered by the NSP's general liability insurance policy.
- A. True
 - B. False
46. As a patroller you are a representative of your area and it would be good to know:
- A. The cost of lift tickets
 - B. The cost of a skiing lesson
 - C. The hours of operation
 - D. All of the above
47. Legally speaking, volunteer NSP patrollers are:
- A. Agents of the NSP
 - B. Agents of their local patrol
 - C. Agents of the area management that they patrol for
 - D. All of the above

48. The ____ is responsible for the adequate and proper training of all patrollers under her/his administration.
- A. Area Manager
 - B. Patrol Director/Representative
 - C. Region Director
 - D. Division Director
49. The Patrol Director/Representative is the direct link between the area management and the NSP.
- A. True
 - B. False
50. Name two roles of the local Patrol Director/Representative.
51. The Patrol Director/Representative may be selected by:
- A. Area Patrollers
 - B. Area Management
 - C. Previous Patrol Director/Representative
 - D. Any of the above
52. The _____ is the basic and most important level of organization and administration in the NSP.
- A. Division
 - B. Region
 - C. Section
 - D. Patrol
53. Self-evacuation from a lift is an approved NSP procedure.
- A. True
 - B. False
54. The establishment of lift evacuation procedures is the responsibility of:
- A. Area Management
 - B. Region Director
 - C. Patrol Director/Representative
 - D. National Office
55. The NSP and NSAA collaborative writing of the Lift Evacuation Manual is a reference guide for the ski industry.
- A. True
 - B. False

56. A National Appointment is considered an honor and is not determined by a set of skills that can be evaluated.
- A. True
 - B. False
57. The Gold Merit Star is NSP's highest award and is given for the saving of a human life through first aid.
- A. True
 - B. False
58. A _____ is awarded to a member for any outstanding act of service to the National Ski Patrol.
- A. Purple Heart
 - B. Certificate of Appreciation
 - C. Yellow Merit Star
59. Basic Patrollers are expected to demonstrate an above-average level of skiing or snowboarding ability with an emphasis on:
- A. Stability
 - B. Control
 - C. The use of sound techniques
 - D. All of the above
60. When operating a toboggan, a patroller should be able to do an emergency stop at any time.
- A. True
 - B. False
61. The purpose of the Basic Avalanche course is to provide participants with general knowledge and skills for avalanche awareness.
- A. True
 - B. False
62. A Certified patroller is required to participate in a ski and toboggan refresher every:
- A. 2 years
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 4 years
63. The Patroller Enrichment Seminar is open to any NSP member.
- A. True
 - B. False

64. Which NSP program is designed to equip patrollers with the knowledge that will enable them to cope successfully with winter emergencies, to take care of themselves and other individuals in the most adverse winter conditions typical of the area and to assist in search and rescue operations?
- A. Mountain Travel and Rescue
 - B. Alpine Ski and Toboggan
 - C. Certified
65. All _____ patrollers will remain proficient in building and utilizing improvised toboggans.
- A. Certified
 - B. Nordic
 - C. Senior
 - D. Professional
66. When transporting an injured patient to the first-aid room, which of the following is usually NOT essential?
- A. Best route
 - B. Periodic patient checks
 - C. Smooth handling
 - D. Speed
67. Once a patroller has achieved Senior status, refreshing OEC skills is required only every 3 years.
- A. True
 - B. False
68. In a two-patroller toboggan team, what are the duties of the patroller in the handles while going down the hill?
- A. Selecting the proper route
 - B. Applying the primary braking force
 - C. Communicating with the tail rope person
 - D. All of the above
69. In a two-patroller toboggan team, what are the duties of the patroller handling the tail rope?
- A. Overall safety of the handling operation
 - B. Assessing the effect of the ride on the patient
 - C. Being prepared to control toboggan movement is the lead patroller needs help
 - D. All of the above

70. A patroller who is NOT on duty, but still wearing a patrol jacket may consume alcoholic beverages.

- A. True
- B. False

71. Which Ski industry shares the NSP's office, staff, and resources?

- A. PSIA
- B. USFS
- C. NSAA

72. Many ski areas in the Western U.S.A. are on public land administered by what national agency?

- A. PSIA
- B. USFS
- C. NSAA

To find the answers to the following questions, visit:

www.d.umn.edu/~nspscdwr/

Look under "roster".

73. My patrol is part of the _____ Region.

74. The Region Director is _____.

75. My patrol is in Section _____.

76. The Section Chief is _____.

77. The Patrol Representative or Director for my patrol is

_____.

To find the answers to the following questions, visit:

www.nsp.org/division/central/index.htm

Look under "Rusty Parka News" (page 1 has the answers)

78. My patrol is part of the _____ Division.

79. The Division Director is _____.