

## Unit Eighteen

# Final Exam

- 1. Animal source foods in U.S. diets are typically prevalent at what level?**
  - a. Very few processed foods contain animal source components.
  - b. Approximately 80% of processed foods contain dairy products.
  - c. Most cereals are fortified with dairy products.
  - d. Milk bought at the grocery store usually comes from a single farm.
  
- 2. Which of the following dietary components are typical in American diets?**
  - a. Foods of animal origin are the most common source of Vitamin B-12.
  - b. Foods of animal origin are the most common source of Vitamin A.
  - c. Foods of animal origin contain few vitamins and minerals that are of use to humans.
  - d. Foods of animal origin are the sole source of calcium.
  
- 3. How many farms are in the U.S.?**
  - a. approximately 1 million.
  - b. approximately 2 million.
  - c. approximately 5 million.
  - d. approximately 10 million.

- 4. The value of livestock and livestock products sold in the U.S. each year is approximately \_\_\_\_\_.**
- a. \$100 billion.
  - b. \$10 billion
  - c. \$1 billion
  - d. \$100 million
- 5. What percent of U.S. families live on farms?**
- a. less than 2%.
  - b. more than 5%.
  - c. 10%.
  - d. 25%.
- 6. Why is livestock agriculture thought to be more vulnerable to disasters now than in 1900?**
- a. Intensification and consolidation has resulted in an increased number of animals living in a smaller space.
  - b. Livestock agriculture's reliance on machines and technology has increased the need for evacuation procedures.
  - c. Intensification of U.S. dairy production has manifested itself as lower productivity of individual cows.
  - d. Livestock agriculture is more widely dispersed than ever before.

- 7. Why is livestock agriculture in the U.S. vulnerable to disasters?**
- a. Intensification and consolidation of livestock agriculture has made individual farms more vulnerable to large-scale losses in disasters.
  - b. The cost of disasters affecting farmers include animal deaths and lost production.
  - c. Many of the indirect costs of disasters affect the allied industries, such as feed mills, service and supply vendors, and veterinary practices.
  - d. All of the above.
- 8. Which of the following accurately describes relationship between disasters and the economic impact on livestock farmers?**
- a. Large-scale disasters affecting livestock never have serious implications for state revenues.
  - b. When disasters affect many livestock farms in a county it is unlikely that this will represent a significant loss to the county's tax base.
  - c. Pre-existing economic difficulties can exacerbate the impact of disasters on livestock farmers.
  - d. The only loss in disasters is to affected farms.
- 9. Which of the following statements describes the vulnerability of farms to disasters?**
- a. When critical infrastructure, such as power supply, road access, machinery and equipment, is affected in disasters, farms are likely to suffer losses.
  - b. Obstructed access to farms can be costly to farmers because feed cannot be delivered and animals cannot be sold.
  - c. Many types of farms depend on electricity to operate.
  - d. All of the above.

**10. Which of the following are effective MITIGATION (reduction, prevention) activities for farms?**

- a. Purchasing a generator as an alternative power supply.
- b. Crop insurance to protect against the effects of summer storms.
- c. Construction of a new barn at a site above a floodplain.
- d. All of the above.

**11. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the human food supply in disasters?**

- a. Intoxications of livestock are common in disasters, but there are no concerns over the safety of the human food supply.
- b. If livestock raised for human consumption are removed from a farm, care must be taken that the animals are not exposed to diseases or hazardous materials that could threaten the human food supply.
- c. If escaped livestock ingest toxic plants, their milk is likely to still be suitable for human consumption.
- d. Even though smoke residues can be harmful to livestock, if livestock have been exposed to smoke residues they can be used for human consumption without concern.

**12. Which of the following statements regarding thunderstorms is correct?**

- a. Sustained winds of more than 20 mph and hail greater than or equal to 2 inches in diameter are characteristic of severe thunderstorms.
- b. Thunderstorms and their consequences are common, but rarely create problems.
- c. Thunderstorms and their consequences, such as lightning and floods, are the most common hazard associated with human death due to natural disasters in the United States.
- d. It is necessary for it to be raining to be struck by lightning.

**13. Which of the following statements is correct regarding snow fall?**

- a. Small amounts of snow never has devastating effects on a community.
- b. The simplest way to avoid snow drifts from blocking access to buildings, feed, and machinery is to make sure that each is placed at least 60 feet apart from the other.
- c. Snow has to fall at rates of greater than 6 inches per hour to cause severe disruptions.
- d. Ice dams on roofs and large icicles are uncommon causes of building collapse.

**14. Which of the following statements is correct in regards to the control of fires?**

- a. Light fuels are easy to ignite, burn at low temperatures, but are more difficult to extinguish than heavy fuels.
- b. Once animals have been evacuated, barn fires are usually easy to extinguish.
- c. Electrical wiring that has aged or been damaged by rodents is a common predisposing factor for barn fires.
- d. Wildfires never develop into raging firestorms.

**15. Which of the following statements will reduce risks arising from fires?**

- a. Allowing people to smoke in barns.
- b. Designating access to barns and water for firefighters.
- c. Waiting to evacuate livestock from approaching wildfires until you see smoke.
- d. Relying on the instinct of livestock to find evacuation routes.

**16. Which of the following statements is correct regarding hurricanes?**

- a. A good time to test communications, back up data and test alternative sources of power is during a hurricane watch.
- b. Hurricane storm surges is an uncommon cause of hurricane-related deaths in the U.S.
- c. Hurricanes frequently cause flooding along the coast, but not inland.
- d. Even when debris has been deposited in pastures during a hurricane livestock can be left to graze without concern for injuries.

**17. Which of the following statements is correct about the behavior of landslides?**

- a. Landslides rarely affect agricultural property.
- b. Accumulation of water and bulging ground at the bottom of slopes are normal occurrences after heavy rains.
- c. Planting deep-rooted ground cover is an effective mitigation measure against landslides.
- d. Damage from mudflows cannot be covered by insurance.

**18. Which of the following statements is an important risk factor for fatal drowning associated with floods?**

- a. Floods are an uncommon cause of natural disaster in the United States.
- b. Floods are a rare cause of human deaths from natural disasters.
- c. Alcohol consumption.
- d. Floodwaters are rarely hazardous because of suspended chemicals, electrical currents and debris.

- 19. Which of the following statements is correct regarding livestock manure and the environment?**
- a. Livestock produce more manure than humans in the U.S..
  - b. Over-application of manure can readily occur when soils are saturated with water.
  - c. Individual citizens can sue farm owners for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act of 1972.
  - d. All of the above.
- 20. Which of the following statements is correct regarding droughts?**
- a. Proper watershed, forest, and rangeland management is effective mitigation against droughts.
  - b. Spreading livestock operations out among several states is effective mitigation against weather-related disasters.
  - c. Reducing personal water usage helps reduce the impact of droughts.
  - d. All of the above.
- 21. Which of the following statements describes effective communication in disasters?**
- a. Communications are rarely a problem in disasters, because most people use unambiguous language to convey messages.
  - b. Specialized use of codes (e.g., “10-codes”) is necessary for effective communications in disasters.
  - c. Emergency management officials prefer to use information from a disaster-struck area if the information has been authenticated.
  - d. The components of effective communications are talking, listening and talking back.

**22. Which of the following is accurate regarding damage resulting from thunderstorms?**

- a. To prevent shifting in high winds, manufactured (mobile) homes should be tied down.
- b. Flying debris is the least of concerns in causing injury to people and animals in tornadoes.
- c. When hail has destroyed trees, it is a poor indicator that buildings have also likely been damaged.
- d. Tie downs rarely protect manufactured (mobile) homes from typical high winds that occur in thunderstorms.

**23. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding specialized training for hazardous materials?**

- a. Hazardous material spills only rarely create disasters in the United States.
- b. The Occupational Safety and Hazards Act (OSHA) requires all organizations that handle hazardous materials accidents or spills to use the Incident Command System.
- c. Only few farmers are trained in the proper use and handling of agricultural chemicals on their farm.
- d. When hazardous chemicals are released, most people know how to control the source of release correctly.

**24. Which of the following statements are correct regarding injuries and damages that result from earthquakes?**

- a. Most human injuries in earthquakes result from falling objects.
- b. Storing heavy objects and containers with hazardous chemicals on lower shelves is an important mitigation for earthquakes.
- c. Housing animals so that heavy objects do not fall on them in earthquakes is an important preparedness activity for earthquakes.
- d. All of the above.

**25. Which of the following is NOT relevant to the care of animals in floods?**

- a. Animals will frequently resist walking through flowing water.
- b. Animals that have recently moved from a warmer to a colder climate are at a greater risk of hypothermia than animals that have lived in a colder climate for longer periods.
- c. The number of animals that need to be evacuated from a farm is an important factor in determining how quickly a farm can be evacuated.
- d. Floodwaters are frequently contaminated with hazardous chemicals.

**26. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the disposal of carcasses?**

- a. The time required to dispose safely of carcasses does not depend on the season or temperature.
- b. When an animal dies, its carcass is no longer a source of infection to other animals.
- c. The disposal of carcasses may require the permission of the State or Federal Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Natural Resources.
- d. Many renderers in U.S. continue to process sheep carcasses despite public concerns of scrapie (a prion disease).

**27. Which of the following statements apply to the transportation of livestock?**

- a. The response to transportation accidents often requires coordination among law enforcement, fire department, emergency management, the hauler and owner.
- b. Mitigation of transportation accidents involves the use of properly designed trailers and regular trailer maintenance.
- c. When livestock are being transported, the driver should have details on the animal owner's address and place of business.
- d. All of the above.

**28. Which of the following statements is correct regarding a Foreign Animal Disease outbreak?**

- a. Authoritative reports of a Foreign Animal Disease are made by the Chief Veterinary Official (CVO) for the United States.
- b. Freedom from a List A disease, such as Foot and Mouth Disease, in a country usually includes being free of clinical disease and vaccinating against the disease.
- c. The most likely route of entry of a List A disease is from wind blowing the agent across the borders.
- d. Practicing veterinarians are the officials who must conduct the investigation of a suspected Foreign Animal Disease.

**29. Which of the following statements is correct regarding heat stress in livestock?**

- a. Heat stress in animals only occurs under conditions of extreme heat.
- b. Under extreme heat conditions, livestock require less than 10% body weight of water per day.
- c. Postponing transportation of livestock until it is cooler is an effective method to reduce heat-related deaths in livestock.
- d. Livestock are resistant to heat stress.

**30. Which of the following statements correctly describes animal disease outbreaks?**

- a. Costs from animal disease outbreaks include loss of production and replacement of animals.
- b. Biosecurity is the principal method to mitigate (prevent, reduce) disease outbreaks.
- c. To prevent introduction of disease to farms, delivery and dispatch points on farms should be located away from livestock.
- d. All of the above.

- 31. Which of the following statements describes appropriate procedures for dealing with animal health/disease?**
- a. A federally qualified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is the official who must conduct the investigation of a suspected Foreign Animal Disease.
  - b. Only animals intended for human consumption require an official health permit signed by a veterinarian when moved across state lines.
  - c. Veterinarians don't know much about the clinical aspects of food animals exposed to hazardous chemicals.
  - d. Under emergency conditions, animal health services should always be provided by the person who is closest to the scene.
- 32. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the identification of animals in disasters?**
- a. Many animals look sufficiently distinct for most persons other than the owner to be able to distinguish one animal from another.
  - b. Documentation of ownership may be needed to reclaim a lost animal.
  - c. Emergency managers are responsible for finding the owners of all lost animals.
  - d. Unique and permanent identification for all animals would be of little help in reuniting animals with their correct owner in disasters.
- 33. Which of the following statements correctly describe liability issues in disasters?**
- a. The owner of an escaped animal may be held liable for damages his/her animal creates.
  - b. The local Department of Animal Control is the legal entity in most communities to deal with abandoned and lost animals.
  - c. In most States Good Samaritan Laws do not directly apply to the care of animals.
  - d. All of the above.

**34. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the humane care of animals in disasters?**

- a. Disasters can be a threat to animal well-being.
- b. Livestock that are adapted to cold can tolerate low temperatures if they have adequate feed intake.
- c. Guidelines for proper methods for euthanasia for livestock are available from veterinary, producer, and humane groups.
- d. All of the above.

**35. Which of the following statements are correct?**

- a. Effective biosecurity on farms includes restricting access to feed storage bins to authorized persons only.
- b. An outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease in the U.S. would likely require the disposal of large numbers of carcasses.
- c. When large numbers of carcasses need to be disposed of on-site, special permits may be required.
- d. All of the above.

**36. Which of the following statements applies correctly to disasters?**

- a. It is typical for large numbers of livestock to die in most natural disasters.
- b. It is unusual for people to feel stressed after experiencing death of animals in disasters.
- c. Guidelines for proper methods for euthanasia for livestock are available from veterinary, producer, and humane groups.
- d. Preemptive slaughter policies for Foreign Animal Disease outbreaks means that only few animals will be euthanized.

- 37. Which of the following statements most accurately describes MITIGATION (reduction, prevention) of hazards?**
- a. Mitigation includes preventing the creation of the hazard in the first place.
  - b. Mitigation includes reducing the amount or size of the hazard.
  - c. Mitigation includes modifying the basic qualities of a hazard.
  - d. All of the above.
- 38. Which of the following statements is NOT a MITIGATION (reduction, prevention) activity?**
- a. Purchasing a generator as an alternative power supply.
  - b. Developing business resumption plans.
  - c. Purchasing crop insurance to protect against the effects of summer storms.
  - d. Constructing a snow fence to protect cattle at pasture.
- 39. Which of the following statements is correct regarding PREPAREDNESS (planning, awareness, training) for disasters?**
- a. Personal disaster preparedness plans have little effect on reducing the impact of almost all disasters.
  - b. Producers, emergency management official and allied industries should work together to develop local contingency plans for disease outbreaks.
  - c. Full-scale exercises are the best way to test a plan and should be conducted before testing a plan with a tabletop exercise.
  - d. Developing and rehearsing a family disaster plan for a severe summer storm is of little help in protecting against hurricanes.

**40. Which of the following is a MITIGATION (reduction, prevention) activity?**

- a. A farmer builds a new horse barn with materials designed to withstand the effects of wind, flying debris, and pouring rains.
- b. A group of farmers plan for a hurricane by dividing responsibilities for communication, evacuation and feed supplies among themselves.
- c. After a severe summer storm there is concern that the water tanks for horses have been contaminated. To prevent illness in their horses the owners thoroughly clean the tanks before they let their horses drink from the tanks.
- d. Several weeks after a flood there is concern that a well supplying drinking water to beef cattle has become contaminated. To minimize the risk to the cows, the owner tests the water quality weekly for bacterial contamination.

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**42. Which of the following is a RESPONSE (during the immediate aftermath) activity?**

- a. A farmer builds a new horse barn with materials designed to withstand the effects of wind, flying debris, and pouring rains.
- b. A group of farmers plan for a hurricane by dividing responsibilities for communication, evacuation and feed supplies among themselves.
- c. After a severe summer storm there is concern that the water tanks for horses have been contaminated. To prevent illness in their horses the owners thoroughly clean the tanks before they let their horses drink from the tanks.
- d. Several weeks after a flood there is concern that a well supplying drinking water to beef cattle has become contaminated. To minimize the risk to the cows, the owner tests the water quality weekly for bacterial contamination.

**43. Which of the following is a RECOVERY (restoration and improvement) activity?**

- a. A farmer builds a new horse barn with materials designed to withstand the effects of wind, flying debris, and pouring rains.
- b. A group of farmers plan for a hurricane by dividing responsibilities for communication, evacuation and feed supplies among themselves.
- c. After a severe summer storm there is concern that the water tanks for horses have been contaminated. To prevent illness in their horses the owners thoroughly clean the tanks before they let their horses drink from the tanks.
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**44. Which of the following statements is correct regarding disasters?**

- a. FEMA is responsible for reducing and reimbursing all personal losses in disasters.
- b. Most natural disasters affect local communities least of all.
- c. Disasters are declared starting at the local, then state, then federal level.
- d. Personal preparedness is rarely effective at minimizing losses from disasters.

**45. Which of the following statements describe effective operations in disasters?**

- a. The use of an out-of-area contact can be an effective way to relay personal messages in disasters.
- b. The Incident Command System provides a consistent method to respond to all types of emergencies.
- c. Usually the most effective response to disasters is provided by persons and groups that perform similar functions every day that are required in disasters.
- d. All of the above.

**46. Which of the following statements characterizes effective disaster preparedness plans?**

- a. Local plans allow communities to integrate with state and federal response to disasters.
- b. Emergency Operations Plans work best within organizational structures responsive to non-emergency duties that are similar to the duties needed in disasters.
- c. One of the purposes of an Emergency Operations Plan is to provide an overview of the community's jurisdiction.
- d. All of the above.

**47. Which of the following statements accurately describes disaster assistance?**

- a. For a state to qualify for federal disaster assistance from FEMA, it is best if the state has laws that are consistent with those of federal emergency management law.
- b. State disaster declarations can only be made when more than one community is affected.
- c. Volunteer organizations are the only source of disaster assistance at the local level.
- d. In large-scale disasters, the Director of Emergency Management is responsible for declaring a disaster.

**48. Which of the following statements correctly describes the role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in disasters?**

- a. An important role of FEMA in disasters is coordination of response and recovery activities in declared major disasters.
- b. FEMA helps states by reviewing and coordinating state emergency plans.
- c. FEMA is a primary source of education on disaster management in the U.S.
- d. All of the above.

**49. Which of the following statements accurately describes the activation of federal agencies in disasters?**

- a. The USDA responds to disasters that threaten national food production, processing and distribution.
- b. The Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT) are part of disaster response through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- c. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is responsible for overseeing the safety of the environment in the U.S.
- d. Federal agencies are usually activated directly in response to requests from local emergency managers.

**50. Which of the following correctly describes the role of the USDA in disasters?**

- a. Indemnity payments to farmers for crop losses that are covered by insurance are managed by the USDA Risk Management Agency.
- b. Disaster advice from the USDA is provided by the Cooperative Extension Service.
- c. Emergency loans from the USDA in disasters are managed by the Farm Service Agency.
- d. All of the above.