

Final Examination for IS-393.A Introduction to Hazard Mitigation

1. In sustainable communities, decisions made by the present generation will:

- a) Reduce the options of future generations.
- b) Not reduce the options of future generations.
- c) Eliminate the options of future generations.
- d) None of the above.

2. To explain the rationale for mitigation, you would cite

- a) the potential loss of life and property damage.
- b) the potential interruption of business and commerce.
- c) the potential interruption of public services.
- d) All of the above.

3. Mitigation is defined as: _____ actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.

- a) fast
- b) legal
- c) sustained
- d) construction

4. Emergency Management is a cycle of:

- a) planning, preparing, responding
- b) preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation
- c) building, repairing, rebuilding
- d) warning, flooding, evacuation

5. The only insurance available for flood risks:

- a) National Flood Insurance Program
- b) Homeowners Insurance
- c) Homeowners Association Insurance
- c) Catastrophic Insurance

6. State responsibilities under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 are:

- a) Coordinate State and local government activities related to hazard mitigation.
- b) Prepare and submit a State Mitigation Plan and update every three years as a condition for receiving certain forms of disaster assistance.
- c) Make available, from hazard mitigation grant programs, funds for assisting local jurisdictions with hazard mitigation planning and projects.
- d) All of the above

7. The phase of hazard mitigation planning where you determine, for each potential hazard, the probability of an event, the potential severity of the event, and the potential impact on the community in terms of human and dollar losses is:

- a) Organizing resources
- b) Assessing risks.
- c) Developing the mitigation plan
- d) Implementing the mitigation strategy and monitoring progress

8. To participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), communities must:

- a) eliminate flood hazards.
- b) adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances
- c) elevate existing homes located in the Special Flood Hazard Area.

9. According to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, each community entering into a “multi-jurisdictional” plan must do this in order to receive hazard mitigation funds:

- a) Have demonstrated capability to perform hazard risk assessments.
- b) Sign an agreement to provide a designated percentage of the costs to develop the plan.
- c) Participate in the planning process and officially adopt the plan.
- d) Have incurred substantial damage due to hazard events within the last five years.

10. _____ is the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community.

- a) Hazard
- b) Vulnerability
- c) Exposure
- d) Risk
- e) Risk Assessment

11. _____ is an act or phenomenon that has the potential to produce harm or other undesirable consequences to a person or thing.

- a) Hazard
- b) Vulnerability
- c) Exposure
- d) Risk
- e) Risk Assessment

12. _____ is the people, property, systems, or functions that could be lost to a hazard.

- a) Hazard
- b) Vulnerability
- c) Exposure
- d) Risk
- e) Risk Assessment

13. _____ is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from hazards.

- a) Hazard
- b) Vulnerability
- c) Exposure
- d) Risk
- e) Risk Assessment

14. _____ is the susceptibility to physical injury, harm, damage, or economic loss.

- a) Hazard
- b) Vulnerability
- c) Exposure
- d) Risk
- e) Risk Assessment

15. A hazard profile includes:

- a) Location or geographical areas affected by the hazard event.
- b) Hazard magnitude or severity.
- c) Probability, likelihood, or frequency of the hazard event occurring.
- d) Any past occurrences of the hazard events in or near the community.
- e) All of the above

16. Loss estimation is not required for approval of a local hazard mitigation plan by FEMA.

- a) True
- b) False

17. Planning, zoning, and open-space preservation (parks and recreation areas) are examples of hazard mitigation actions in the _____ category.

- a) prevention
- b) property protection
- c) natural resources protection
- d) structural

18. Flood-proofing and acquisition are examples of hazard mitigation action in the _____ category.

- a) prevention
- b) property protection
- c) natural resources protection
- d) structural

19. Wetlands protection and dune restoration are examples of hazard mitigation actions in the _____ category.

- a) prevention
- b) property protection
- c) natural resources protection
- d) structural

20. Dikes, levees, and seawalls are examples of _____ actions.

- a) prevention
- b) property protection
- c) natural resources protection
- d) structural

21. An acronym for a set of criteria used to screen options for planning decisions is _____.

- a) DMA 2K
- b) STAPLE(E)
- c) HAZUS
- d) PDM

22. FEMA's _____ Program includes competitive grants for hazard mitigation planning and projects.

- a) Public Assistance
- b) Individual Assistance
- c) Hazard Mitigation Grant
- d) Pre-Disaster Mitigation

23. When a State's resources are overwhelmed by a disaster event, the _____ submits a request for a major disaster declaration to FEMA.

- a) Governor
- b) Lieutenant Governor
- c) State Emergency Manager
- d) State Police Commander

24. The _____ authorizes the President to declare that a major disaster or emergency exists.

- a) Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- b) Stafford Act
- c) Coastal Barrier Resource Act

25. Section _____ of the Stafford Act authorizes funds for hazard mitigation measures to meet the need for government services and infrastructure in areas affected by the disaster.

- a) 404
- b) 406
- c) 408

26. The _____ is authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and is the main post-disaster hazard mitigation program.

- a) Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- b) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- c) Public Assistance
- d) Individual Assistance

27. In order for the State and its local jurisdictions to be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, the State must have a FEMA-approved _____.

- a) recovery plan
- b) building code plan
- c) evacuation plan
- d) hazard mitigation plan

28. A National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policy holder may be eligible for _____ funds to mitigate the risk of future flooding if the structure is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) and is more than 50 percent damaged.

- a) Increased Cost of Compliance
- b) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- c) Individual Assistance

29. The _____ may make available additional disaster loan amounts, up to 20 percent, to help pay for hazard mitigation actions.

- a) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- b) Individual Assistance
- c) Small Business Administration

30. The best way to ensure that disaster damage is not repeated is to:

- a) mitigate
- b) rebuild
- c) repair
- d) hibernate