

1. Mitigation is defined as sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate _____ to people and property from _____.
 - a. Danger; natural disasters.
 - b. Long-term risk; hazards and their effects.
 - c. Hazards; flood, wind, seismic, and fire disasters.
 - d. Damage; catastrophic disasters.

2. The first step in the mitigation process is:
 - a. Selection of the project site.
 - b. Hazard mitigation planning.
 - c. Obtaining project funding.
 - d. Hiring a project manager.

3. The "How To" series of mitigation planning guides:
 - a. Begins with "Getting Started."
 - b. Requires Internet access to utilize.
 - c. Includes eight guides.
 - d. Requires the use of a Contractor to complete the Mitigation Plan.

4. Which of the following are NOT examples of mitigation's value to society?
 - a. Mitigation creates safer communities by avoiding personal injury or death.
 - b. Mitigation only saves money for individuals.
 - c. Mitigation promotes sound and sustainable development.
 - d. Mitigation reduces post-disaster disruption.

5. On average, mitigation measures provide a return on investment of approximately:
 - a. \$0.50 for every \$1 spent
 - b. \$4 for every \$1 spent.
 - c. \$10 for every \$1 spent
 - d. Unknown.

6. Hazard mitigation planning:
 - a. Is the final step in the mitigation process.
 - b. Identifies potential projects relative to hazard risk.
 - c. Focuses on man made hazards only.
 - d. Is only necessary to receive grant funds.

7. Which of the following is not a benefit of hazard mitigation planning?
 - a. Builds partnerships.
 - b. Address emergency preparedness and response.
 - c. Contributes to sustainable communities.
 - d. Facilitates funding for hazard mitigation projects.

8. How long are State Hazard Mitigation Plans valid for?
 - a. One year.
 - b. Three years.
 - c. Five years.
 - d. The duration of the Governor's term.

9. True or False – For all projects located within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the subapplicant must be participating in the NFIP:
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. The hazard mitigation plan requirements for PDM, FMA, and SRL are as follows:
 - a. Applicants and subapplicants must have FEMA-approved plans (State/Tribal and local, respectively) by the application deadline and at the time of obligation.
 - b. Applicants must have a FEMA-approved State/Tribal plan by the application deadline and subapplicants must have a FEMA-approved local plan at the time of obligation.
 - c. Applicants and subapplicants must have FEMA-approved plans (State/Tribal or local, respectively) by the application deadline only.
 - d. Applicants must have a FEMA approved State/Tribal plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation. There is no requirement for subapplicants.