

1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a community's ability to recover quickly and more completely after a disaster.
  - a. Resistance
  - b. Resilience
  - c. Restoration
  - d. Reparation
  
2. A bridge is severely damaged by a flood and is closed until a decision can be made as to what to do with it. Which of the following would be a hazard mitigation option for the bridge:
  - a. Rebuild the bridge to a higher elevation.
  - b. Remove the bridge and replace it with one of the same dimensions.
  - c. Repair the bridge to pre-flood condition.
  - d. Rebuild the bridge to pre-flood condition but also widen it.
  
3. Which of the following statements about hazard mitigation is false:
  - a. It is one of the phases of emergency management.
  - b. It is intended to reduce vulnerability to hazards and future losses.
  - c. It may be included in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
  - d. It occurs after response and recovery activities have been completed.
  
4. The components of a local government Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan are specified by law set forth in the National Response Framework.  
  
True      False
  
5. One of the goals of the National Disaster Recovery Framework is to provide a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner.  
  
True      False
  
6. Which social scientist added the perspective of recovery? According to this scientist recovery is not just building back, recovery should go beyond physical rebuilding to include the social processes relating to recovery decision-making?
  - a. Dr. Dennis Mileti
  - b. Dr. David Godschalk
  - c. Administrator Craig Fugate
  - d. Russ Webster

7. In his book, *Urban Hazard Mitigation: Creating Resilient Cities*, Dr. David Godschalk identified eight characteristics of resilient communities. These characteristics were:
- Organized, independent, hierarchical, efficient, autonomous, strong, economically stable.
  - Redundant, diverse, efficient, autonomous, strong, interdependent, adaptive, collaborative.
  - Economically stable, culturally diverse, creative, industrious, strong, collaborative, democratic, metropolitan.
  - Diverse, economically stable, adaptive, collaborative, progressive, well-governed, efficient, autonomous.
8. According to *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments (RPPG-L)* pre-disaster planning provides a comprehensive and integrated understanding of community objectives and a guide for post-disaster decisions and investments.

True      False

9. In the disaster recovery planning timeline illustrated in *Recovery Pre-Disaster Planning Guidance for Local Governments (RPPG-L)*, not all planning activities are completed sequentially. Which of the following activities can be completed concurrently?
- Define the Core Recovery Planning Team and Write the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan
  - Determine the Community Risks, Impacts and Consequences and Approve the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan
  - Define the Scope of Planning Activities and Identify Ongoing Preparedness Activities
  - Develop and Implement a Stakeholder and Partner Engagement Strategy and Determine the Community's Risks, Impacts and Consequences.
10. To accomplish Key Activity Five: Determine Leadership Positions and Define Operations Necessary for Post-Disaster Recovery Planning and Management Efforts, which of the following activities are required?
- Evaluate Financial Strengths and Weaknesses
  - Identify Hazards
  - Establish an Organizational Structure
  - Define the Scope of Stakeholder Engagement
11. The timeline for Key Activity Six: Establish Processes for Post-Disaster Decision Making and Policy Setting:
- Occurs within 9-12 months.
  - Is ongoing.
  - Is completed before writing the Local Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan.
  - Must be completed after Identifying Ongoing Preparedness Activities.

12. Within Key Activity 4: Capacity Strengths and Weaknesses, it is important that you review existing policies and regulations, including local ordinances and planning documents, in order to evaluate \_\_\_\_.
- a. strengths and weaknesses of annual budget.
  - b. strengths and weaknesses of state legislation relevant to recovery.
  - c. strengths and weaknesses of the local planning policies and regulations to support initial post-disaster recovery.
  - d. strengths and weaknesses of potential capital improvements.
13. During recovery, the primary role of community leadership is to:
- a. Determine which areas of the community have priority for search and rescue.
  - b. Make decisions on building permits and redevelopment applications.
  - c. Travel to State and Federal offices to request assistance.
  - d. Maintain visibility and represent the community.
14. Local plans, policies, and regulations should be checked by the \_\_\_\_\_ department to ensure they comply with state requirements.
- a. Planning
  - b. Emergency Management
  - c. Legal
  - d. Public Works
15. The composition of a local government Recovery Task Force should:
- a. Be the same for all types and sizes of disasters.
  - b. Be determined by the state.
  - c. Be determined by the federal government.
  - d. Be determined by the specific disaster.
16. The purpose of a Recovery Task Force is to direct response operations for local government officials.
- True      False
17. The Individual Assistance Program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- True      False

18. The primary goal of information management is to monitor the public information coming from State and Federal disaster agencies.
- True      False
19. The kinds of information that are important to deliver in the early recovery phase include:
- a. Damage assessment information, services that have been shut down, reduced, or changed.
  - b. Long term redevelopment
  - c. Status of repairs to infrastructure and long term recovery projects.
  - d. Information about redevelopment
20. The kinds of information that are important to deliver in the mid-term, or intermediate, recovery phase include:
- a. Damage assessment information, services that have been shut down, reduced, or changed.
  - b. How to navigate recovery programs and processes
  - c. What is being done to address immediate needs
  - d. What can be expected for the next few days?
21. The kinds of information that are important to deliver in the long-term recovery phase include:
- a. Status of community services.
  - b. What services have been shut down.
  - c. Status of long term repairs to infrastructure.
  - d. What can be expected for the next few days.
22. Which of the following are the most accurate examples of public works short term recovery operations:
- a. Clearance of debris and other obstructions to roads, bridges, and traffic control systems
  - b. Sand bagging, search and rescue, and evacuation.
  - c. Developing a disaster recovery plan, developing a shelter plan, and researching options for curfew.
  - d. Training employees on recovery operations, activating the EOC, and evacuating a nursing home.

23. Which of the following is the largest portion of the community's recovery effort?:
- a. Debris Management
  - b. Temporary Housing
  - c. Shelters
  - d. Sewer Systems
24. The \_\_\_\_\_ function is responsible for reviewing proposals for rebuilding damaged areas at the local government level.
- a. Planning
  - b. Public Works
  - c. Emergency Management
  - d. Finance
25. Many of the efforts needed to lead recovery are practiced by the planning department, including participating in damage assessment and situation analysis, and reviewing proposals for rebuilding damaged areas.

True            False

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