Test Bank for Hazard Mitigation and Preparedness An Introductory Text for Emergency Management and Planning Professionals 2nd Schwab

Chapter 2 Test

Name:_____

Date:_____

Multiple-Choice, True/False
Below are 15 Multiple-Choice, True/False questions. Choose the best answer. Each question is worth 4 points for a total of 60 points:

1. Which of the following is not considered to be a phase of the comprehensive emergency management cycle?
   a. Preparedness
   b. Mitigation
   c. Modeling
   d. Response

2. What is the best example of preparedness for an ice storm?
   a. Burying power lines to prevent power outages
   b. Ensuring that emergency shelters are stocked with food and fuel for generators
   c. Quickly clearing downed trees and other debris from roads
   d. Providing low-interest loans to businesses damaged by the storm

3. All of the following except which one are reasons for preparing Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) as part of preparedness activities?
   a. EOPs establish a chain of command
   b. EOPs designate responsible parties for specific roles
   c. EOPs help ensure continuity of government functions
   d. EOPs help guide ongoing mitigation actions

4. FEMA's public engagement and awarenes campaign to promote preparedness (Ready.gov) urgues individuals to:
   a. Build an emergency supply kit
   b. Remain confident that a disaster will not occur
   c. Rely on first responders to rescue them if a disaster does occur
   d. donate money to disaster aid organizations

5. What is the ultimate result of succesful mitigation actions?
   a. Developing better warnings and emergency alert systems
   b. Holding more realistic exercises and drills for first responders
   c. Becoming eligible for state and federal disaster assistance
   d. Reducing damage or preventing disaster due to hazards

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6. Climate change mitigation refers to efforts to address the cause of climate change, such as:
   a. reducing emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide
   b. adaptating to changes in hurricane frequency and intensity
   c. preparedness activities such as early warning systems for tsunamis
   d. all of the above

7. All of the following except which one are strategies to mitigate hazards and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?
   a. Land use strategies to guide development and people out of harm's way
   b. Cap-and-trade strategies to reduce carbon emissions that result in climate change
   c. Infrastructure strategies to modify physical systems to become more resilient
   d. Natural resource strategies that protect ecosystems that provide protective services

8. A study of 5,500 mitigation grants showed that, on average, for every dollar spent on mitigation, one dollar was saved over time because of reduced or avoided losses. True or False?

9. According to the National Weather Service (NWS), almost half of all flood fatalities occur due to walking into or near flood waters. True or False?

10. Most vehicles can float in only two feet of water. True or False?

11. Mitigation is defined as "any sustained action to reduce or eliminate short-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects". True or False?

12. In creating Emergency and Awareness Educational preparedness programs, children should not be encouraged to make 911 calls due to abuses to the system. True or False?

13. Mitigation is the ongoing effort to lessen the impacts of disasters on people and property through pre-disaster activities. True or False?

14. Maps are an important component of a community **risk assessment**, as they can be used to illustrate where hazards intersect with the built environment in a graphic and visual way. True or False?

15. Many adaptation actions that lessen the impacts of climate change may also be effective hazard mitigation strategies. True or False?

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Short Answer
Below are 5 Short Answer questions. Each question is worth 4 points for a total of 20 points:

16. _____ is the process of determining how to reduce or eliminate the loss of life and property damage that can happen as a result of hazards.

17. An _____ to mitigation planning involves consideration of all the hazards with the potential for causing harm, including natural hazards – earthquakes, snowstorms, flooding, hurricanes and the like -- as well as manmade hazards such as technological accidents and terrorism.

18. **Sustainable development** is development that "*meets the needs of the*_____ *without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*."

19. Mitigation calls for conservation of natural and ecologically sensitive areas such as_____ which allows the environment to absorb some of the impact of hazard events.

20. Communities may wish to encourage local residents and business owners to include "_____" building techniques to improve energy and water efficiency efficiency (for example, installing solar panels as damaged roofs are repaired), and to use recycled building materials.

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Essay

Below are 2 Essay questions. Answer each question using complete sentences. Each question is worth 10 points for a total of 20 points:

21. After many disasters, it is natural and expected for people whose homes and businesses have been destroyed to want to rebuild as quickly as possible. Explain why it may be short-sighted to *only* consider the speed when rebuilding and recovering from disasters.

22. Describe the characteristics of a "disaster resilient community".

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Chapter 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice/True-False

1. b. Modeling
2. d. Providing low-interest loans to businesses damaged by the storm
3. d. EOPs help guide ongoing mitigation actions
4. a. Build an emergency supply kit
5. d. Reducing damage or preventing disaster due to hazards
6. a. reducing emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide
7. b. Cap-and-trade strategies to reduce carbon emssions that result in climate change
8. false
9. false
10. true
11. false
12. false
13. true
14. true
15. true

Short Answer

16. Hazard mitigation planning
17. all-hazards approach
18. present
19. floodplains, wetlands, dunes, marshes, etc (or other natural systems that may serve as a barrier to impacts)
20. green

Essay

21. During disaster recovery there is often a tension between speed and quality of recovery. In some cases, if communities rebuild in the same places and with the same techniques, they are recreating the same vulnerability that existed before the disaster. In this way, rebuilding too quickly could mean that opportunities to build back in safer, more resilient ways are missed. Hazard mitigation seeks to break the cycle of destruction and reconstruction that accompanies repeat disasters by adaptating human settlement patters and construction techniques to reflect the threat posed by future hazards.

22. A community or region developed or redeveloped to minimize the human, environmental, and property losses and the social and economic disruption caused by disasters. A resilient community understands natural systems, and realizes that appropriate siting, design, and construction of the built environment are essential to advances in disaster prevention. While responses may vary, it is important that they emphasize that losses and disruptions are minimized in resilient communities.

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