



Disaster Recovery Public Assistance (PA) Financial Administration Training

Module 1 Post-Course Assessment

1. What determines if a Private Non-Profit (PNP) is eligible for funding?
 - A. It must have a budget of over \$1 Million per year.
 - B. It must provide a critical or essential service to the public.
 - C. It must employ at least 15 staff members.
 - D. It must not have received PA funding within the last 5 years.

2. How many phases are recognized in the PA program delivery process?
 - A. Eleven
 - B. Ten
 - C. Five
 - D. Seven

3. Which of the following is *not* an eligibility requirement for a facility?
 - A. Must have been damaged by the declared disaster.
 - B. Is the legal responsibility of the Subrecipient.
 - C. Is covered by an existing mitigation plan.
 - D. Is physically located in the declared disaster area.

4. Which of the following is an example of damage validation?
- A. Blueprints for a facility.
 - B. Photos of a facility before and after a disaster has occurred.
 - C. A copy of a facility's mitigation plan developed before a disaster is declared.
 - D. Signed testimony of the facility owner.
5. What is the purpose of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)?
- A. It provides recommended roles, responsibilities, and planning efforts to enable effective recovery following a disaster.
 - B. It is a document template that town managers can fill out to request funds from FEMA after a disaster.
 - C. It is a collection of contact information for FEMA officials to reach out to during recovery efforts.
 - D. It is the legal framework that authorizes FEMA to provide disaster recovery funds to states and municipalities.
6. When dealing with multiple sources of funding, how should local governments align their funding and procurement policies?
- A. Local governments should align their policies with the Federal Government government.
 - B. Local governments should align their policies with their State Government.
 - C. Local governments should align their policies with whichever entity has the stricter requirements.
 - D. Local governments should align their policies with neighboring municipalities to ensure mutual aid can flow more easily.
7. What is the purpose of the FEMA Public Assistance (PA) program?
- A. This is a federal program to fund higher education for underserved communities.
 - B. This is FEMA's largest grant program implemented after federally declared disasters to provide funding to state, tribal, and local municipalities to support financial recovery.
 - C. The purpose is to provide a low interest disaster loan to help businesses and homeowners recover from disasters.
 - D. A community development block grant implemented through the federal department of housing and urban development is the purpose.

8. What is *not* an example of a best practice in local government to maintain compliance throughout the PA process?

- A. Ensuring that procurement policies adhere to federal and state requirements.
- B. Implementing policies for periodic reviews and identifying fraud.
- C. Training all employees to perform damage inspections to speed the recovery process.
- D. Building effective staff through training programs to educate on federal grant administration.

9. In FEMA Public Assistance, what role does the Grantee play?

- A. The Grantee is responsible for completing all documentation for every Subgrantee.
- B. The Grantee is the state government who receives Public Assistance funds from FEMA, also known as the Recipient, they are responsible for funds distribution.
- C. The Grantee is responsible for filing insurance claims for all Subgrantees.
- D. The Grantee is responsible for rebuilding private residences.

10. What organization manages Public Assistance grants in the State of North Carolina?

- A. North Carolina Emergency Management.
- B. FEMA.
- C. The municipality receiving the grant funds.
- D. The United Way.

11. What is the Request for Reimbursement (RFR) process?

- A. The phase of the Public Assistance Program in which Subgrantees/Subrecipients request their awarded funding from the Recipient/Grantee.
- B. The necessary steps by which all project costs are tracked for later reimbursement.
- C. A scheduled meeting between local, state, and federal officials to review all requested costs for the year.
- D. The appeals process through which a state government can contest a federal denial of a project's eligibility and receive reimbursement.

12. Who can declare a federal disaster?

- A. The Governor.
- B. The President.
- C. The Administrator of FEMA.
- D. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

13. What is an example of a best practice when preparing for and responding to a disaster?
- A. Waiting until documentation is approved to upload it to a shared folder or drive.
 - B. Securing critical paper and hardcopy files in the basement of the Town Hall.
 - C. Identifying the disaster team and back-ups in advance of a disaster.
 - D. Keeping disaster recovery plans limited to sharing with local government staff
14. What is the Robert T. Stafford Act?
- A. A law that establishes the requirements for paying wages to workers on federal contracts.
 - B. A pending bill in congress that would authorize an expansion of FEMA operations to allow quicker response in future disasters.
 - C. A law that provides the statutory authority for Federal disaster response operations.
 - D. A law that allows state officials to submit a request to declare a disaster before it occurs (for example, an imminent hurricane landfall).
15. What two categories is disaster-related work separated into within the PA program?
- A. Emergency Work and Permanent Work
 - B. Response Work and Recovery Work
 - C. Budgeted Work and Spontaneous Work
 - D. Mitigation Work and Rebuilding Work