



# Disaster Recovery Public Assistance (PA) Financial Administration Training

## Module 1 Pre-Course Assessment

1. 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.
  
2. 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.

3. 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.
  
4. 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.
  
5. 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.
  
6. 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).
  
7. 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

8. 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.
- 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. How many phases are recognized in the PA program delivery process?

- A. Eleven
- B. Ten
- C. Five
- D. Seven

12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.