

FINAL EXAMINATION

Directions

Carefully read each question and all of the possible answers before you mark your answers on the answer sheet. There is only one correct answer for each test item. Mark all of your answers on the final exam answer sheet by properly filling in the appropriate space with a soft lead (#2) pencil.

Mark "A" for True or "B" for False for each of the following statements.

1. All EOCs must be designed according to the emergency operations center standard.
2. Location of the EOC must be based on an analysis of potential threats to the community since it must survive likely disasters.
3. It is seldom necessary to identify an alternate site for an EOC.
4. The emergency program manager (EPM) is involved more with emergency management, whereas the EOC manager is concerned with management and operations of the EOC.
5. There aren't any situations that would warrant activation of the EOC prior to an actual disaster.
6. A hazard identification involves determining the vulnerability of populations, structures, and land areas to hazards.
7. The emergency management phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery) have linear relationships.
8. Which of the following is not a role that can be performed by the EOC?
 - a. Disaster planning
 - b. Disaster recovery
 - c. Reimbursement for damages
 - d. Coordination during response to an emergency

9. Who has primary responsibility for the overall performance of the EOC prior to, during, and after EOC activation?
- a. EOC manager
 - b. Police chief
 - c. Mayor
 - d. Fire chief
10. Which document is the “game plan” for an EOC?
- a. Emergency Operations Plan
 - b. EOC Standard Operating Procedures
 - c. EOC’s organization chart
11. Is the EOC manager involved in staffing and planning of the EOC?
- a. No, it’s the responsibility of the administrative manager
 - b. It depends on whether the EOC manager has a personnel department
 - c. Yes, the EOC manager coordinates staffing and planning
12. –15. Identify the appropriate phase of emergency management associated with each of the following activities by filling in the space on the answer sheet under the letter that corresponds to the correct phase.
- a. Mitigation
 - b. Preparedness
 - c. Response
 - d. Recovery
12. ___ The EOC manager’s involvement in developing an Emergency Operations Plan.
13. ___ The EOC manager’s review of the hazard vulnerability analysis in developing plans for a survivable EOC.
14. ___ The EOC manager’s involvement in collecting funds expended during the disaster.

15. ____ The EOC manager's efforts to coordinate actions such as providing emergency assistance for casualties, including search and rescue.
16. Developing standard operating policies and procedures is important because:
- a. They help to ensure coordinated and responsive efforts in an emergency.
 - b. They're required by State and local law.
 - c. They help to uncover potential problems or resource shortages.
 - d. Both a and c.
17. Inspection and maintenance contracts are important because:
- a. They help to ensure that all equipment is in operating condition when needed.
 - b. They are used to determine when new equipment can be purchased.
 - c. They provide a system of checks and balances.
18. Records and documentation retention policies are important because:
- a. They are required for reimbursement.
 - b. They can provide accurate accounting of expenditures during an emergency.
 - c. They can be helpful in proving or disproving contractors' claims.
 - d. All of the above.

19. Documents between agencies that specify arrangements to provide services if a disaster occurs are often called:

- a. Memorandums of Understanding
- b. Maintenance Contracts
- c. Non-binding agreements

20. Life support systems may be regulated by:

- a. Federal, State, and locally defined standards
 - b. The Administrative Procedures Board
 - c. Federal Emergency Management Agency
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