

Take the FLOOD QUIZ !

1. The amount of flow and resulting water surface elevations along a floodplain...

- A. can be accurately calculated to a hundredth of a foot using hydraulic modeling software.
- B. is determined simply from nearby rainfall, measured in inches.
- C. isn't dependent on temperature or previous snowfall.
- D. can be estimated with uncertainty.

2. The term "100 Year Flood" means...

- A. the number 100 represents an average area affected by floodwaters for all the floods which occurred in the past 100-year interval.
- B. there is a 1% chance of a 100-year flood being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- C. when a 100-year flood occurs it won't happen again for another 100 years, similar to 100-year rain.
- D. there is a 1% chance of a 100-year flood occurring in any 10 year period.

3. Only structures within the 100 year floodplain are eligible to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

- True
- False

4. Who manages flood risks along urban stream corridors?

- A. The responsibility is shared by local, state, and federal agencies.
- B. Local communities upstream have this responsibility, using advanced hydraulic models that extend to the city limits.
- C. Downstream stakeholders with current topographic maps and LIDAR data.
- D. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with help from the National Weather Service.

5. Most of the people in U.S. communities have flood insurance.

- True
- False



*Based on ideas in Hamilton County, Ohio's on-line "Flood Quiz"
and work by FEMA, USACE and National Weather Service*

6. The best way to determine my flood risk is to

- A. look at a flood insurance rate map (FIRM).
- B. measure where water ponds after the next big rain storm and see proximity to homes or business.
- C. simply see if neighboring land owner have ever flooded or move in after a 100-year flood occurs.
- D. use information on possible depth, velocity, and rate of rise of water near the house.

7. The flood risk management infrastructure, such as channelization projects, or levees, or stormwater detention basins- each...

- A. controls floods and provides complete protection for those living nearby and downstream.
- B. have residual risks and will eventually fail.
- C. comprehensively manages risks for all frequencies of storms.
- D. All the above.

8. Flooding...

- A. is a natural event.
- B. is something cities know is caused only by backups from downstream.
- C. happens once every 100 years.
- D. is based on complete records of all storms events in the area.

9. Flood hazards are acts of man.

- True
- False

10. The amount of roof top area in communities upstream of a bridge may...

- A. be based on historical rainfall.
- B. affect the duration of storms.
- C. increase the chance it overtops.
- D. improves water supply to rain gardens without rain barrels.

11. During a 30-year mortgage, home owners in the part of the floodplain defined as the 1% probable event (100-year return) for flood inundation...

- A. have a 1 in 100 chance every 100 years of this flood occurring.
- B. have a 1 in 4 chance for this flood during the mortgage.
- C. have certifications their local infrastructure will never fail, as required for loans.
- D. always buy flood insurance.

12. Water that's flowing 6-inch deep across a point on a road or a bridge

- A. is the definition of safe.
- B. has road surface 6-inches below the water.
- C. always is moving at the same speed and force for that depth.
- D. can float a car.

