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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

During a building fire, contact between elevator cars and a central location must be maintained for how long?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 60 minutes

- C. 45 minutes

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the event of a building fire, elevator safety and communication are governed by ASME A17.1 (Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators) and the NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code). These codes require that two-way emergency communication systems between the elevator car and a constantly attended central location (such as a security desk or an off-site monitoring service) be maintained for a minimum of 60 minutes during a power failure or fire emergency. While the primary communication systems must have back-up power for a longer duration (often 4 hours for voice), the specific operational survival and signaling requirement for the two-way emergency system and its audible alarm often centers on the 60-minute mark to ensure that passengers trapped during a fire-related shutdown can be located and comforted by rescue personnel.

The 60-minute duration is critical because elevator cars often enter "Phase I Emergency Recall" or "Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation" during a fire. If a car becomes stuck between floors due to a power outage or mechanical failure caused by the fire, the occupants' only link to the outside world is the emergency phone.

Providing a minimum of one hour of operational time allows fire departments and building engineers to prioritize their initial life-safety tasks while maintaining contact with anyone potentially trapped in the vertical transport system.

For a CEDP professional or a Facility Safety Manager, verifying this 60-minute communication capability is a vital part of the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) for high-rise structures. If the battery backup for the elevator's internal communication panel fails before this time, it creates a "communication blackout," significantly increasing the risk of panic and complicating the rescue mission. This standard ensures that even if the building's main power grid is compromised by the fire, the "lifeline" to the elevator remains intact long enough for the Incident Command to execute a coordinated extraction.

NEW QUESTION # 69

What terms best describe potential emergency preparedness related risks?

- A. Likelihood and consequence
- B. Likelihood and resilience
- C. Consequence and vulnerability

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the standard scientific and regulatory definition of risk used by FEMA, ISO 31000, and the IBFCSM, risk is fundamentally expressed as a function of Likelihood and Consequence. This is often simplified into the mathematical formula $\text{Risk} = \text{Probability} \times \text{Impact}$. "Likelihood" refers to the probability or frequency with which a specific hazard (e.g., a flood, earthquake, or cyber-attack) is expected to occur. "Consequence" (or Impact) refers to the severity of the result if that hazard does manifest, measured in terms of life safety, economic loss, environmental damage, and infrastructure failure.

While "Vulnerability" (Option C) and "Resilience" (Option B) are critical components of the risk equation, they are not the primary terms used to describe the risk itself. Vulnerability describes the characteristics of an asset that make it susceptible to a hazard, and Resilience describes the ability to recover. However, to prioritize emergency preparedness efforts, planners first plot hazards on a Risk Matrix using likelihood and consequence. A high-likelihood, low-consequence event (like a localized power outage) might require different preparedness steps than a low-likelihood, high-consequence event (like a nuclear detonation).

According to the CEDP curriculum, understanding these two terms allows for the objective ranking of threats.

This ranking is the core of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process. By quantifying the likelihood (e.g., a "100-year flood" has a 1% annual likelihood) and the consequence (e.g., \$10 million in projected damage), emergency managers can justify the costs of mitigation and preparedness projects to stakeholders and government officials. It ensures that resources are directed toward the most significant

"Realized Risks"-those that are both plausible and potentially devastating.

NEW QUESTION # 70

What key recommendation described in the federal Incident Action Planning Guide would help make emergency planning sessions more successful?

- A. Appointing a facilitator that communicates clear objectives
- B. Ensuring the efficient and effective conduct of all processes
- C. Establishing a seniority chain of command among participants

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Federal Incident Action Planning (IAP) Guide and FEMA's NIMS doctrine emphasize that the structure of the planning meeting itself is a critical factor in the quality of the resulting plan. The key recommendation for a successful session is appointing a facilitator that communicates clear objectives. In the high-pressure environment of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), planning meetings often involve diverse stakeholders (Fire, Police, Public Health, Public Works) who may have competing priorities. A facilitator ensures that the meeting remains focused on the Incident Objectives rather than individual agency agendas.

While "Seniority" (Option A) is important for the command structure, it can actually hinder a planning session if lower-ranking subject matter experts feel intimidated or unable to contribute technical insights. The IAP process is designed to be collaborative and functional. Option C (Ensuring efficiency) is a general desired outcome, but it is not a specific "recommendation" for the conduct of the session; rather, efficiency is a byproduct of having a strong facilitator.

In the CEDP curriculum, the facilitator (often the Planning Section Chief) is responsible for moving the team through the "Planning P" cycle. This involves transitioning from situational awareness to objective setting and then to resource assignment. Without a facilitator to enforce the agenda and clear objectives, meetings tend to devolve into "war stories" or operational "silos," where the coordination necessary for a true Incident Action Plan is lost. A successful facilitator ensures that by the end of the session, every participant knows the "What, Who, and When" for the next operational period, which is the hallmark of a professional emergency management organization.

NEW QUESTION # 71

What term describes a type of human hazard that would be excluded from classification listings of chemical agents that could be used as a terrorist weapon?

- A. Blister agents
- B. Liver agents
- C. Blood agents

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the classification of chemical warfare agents (CWA) and toxic industrial chemicals (TICs) used in terrorism and disaster planning, the term Liver agents is not a recognized category. Traditional chemical threats are classified based on their physiological effects on the human body into four primary categories: Nerve agents, Blister agents (Vesicants), Blood agents (Cyanides), and Choking agents (Pulmonary agents).

Blood agents (Option A), such as Hydrogen Cyanide, interfere with the body's ability to use oxygen at the cellular level. Blister agents (Option B), such as Sulfur Mustard or Lewisite, cause severe chemical burns on the skin and respiratory tract. While some chemicals may eventually cause organ damage (including hepatotoxicity or liver damage) as a secondary effect or through long-term chronic exposure, "Liver agent" is not a tactical classification used by the CDC, OSHA, or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to describe acute terrorist weaponry.

For the Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), recognizing these classifications is vital for identifying the correct medical countermeasures and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). For example, Nerve agents require the rapid administration of atropine and 2-PAM chloride, whereas Blood agents require cyanide antidotes. By focusing on the recognized classifications—Nerve, Blister, Blood, and Choking—emergency managers can streamline their detection protocols and triage processes. Excluding non-standard terms like "Liver agents" ensures that responders stay focused on the acute, life-threatening symptoms associated with the most likely chemical terrorist threats.

NEW QUESTION # 72

What alternative best describes the importance of conducting tabletop exercises?

- A. Improve communication and coordination among community response agencies
- B. Address scenarios that cannot be adequately duplicated in drills or exercises
- C. Coordinate and compare mutual aid response responsibilities and priorities

Answer: A

Explanation:

As defined by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), a Tabletop Exercise (TTX) is a discussion-based event where key personnel meet in a low-stress, informal setting to discuss their roles during an emergency and their responses to a particular situation.²⁵ The most important outcome and "importance" of a TTX is to improve communication and coordination among community response agencies.

Tabletop exercises are unique because they focus on the decision-making process and the "meshing" of plans.

27 They provide a safe environment for different department heads (Fire, Police, Public Works, and Private Sector partners) to sit around a table and identify "who does what" before the pressure of a real incident.

28 This process helps to:

* Clarify Roles: Ensure there is no confusion over who is the Incident Commander or who manages the Public Information function.

* Identify Gaps: Discover if two agencies are assuming they will use the same radio channel or the same staging area.

* Build Relationships: Establish the "Social Capital" necessary for trust during a real-world disaster.

While Option A is partially true-tabletops can address catastrophic scenarios (like a nuclear blast) that are too dangerous for live drills-their primary value is the coordination aspect. In the CEDP curriculum, the TTX is seen as the vital bridge between "Writing the Plan" and "Conducting a Full-Scale Exercise." If a community cannot successfully coordinate a response "on paper" during a tabletop, they will certainly fail during a live-action drill. Therefore, the TTX serves as the foundational "collaborative" tool that ensures all agencies are aligned with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

NEW QUESTION # 73

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