

CEDP Zertifizierungsfragen - CEDP PDF Demo

Abbreviation Finder



Wenn Sie Ihre IT-Fähigkeiten erhöhen und die IBFCSM CEDP Zertifizierungsprüfung einmalig bestehen möchten, können Sie auf It-Pruefung vertrauen. Denn It-Pruefung kann Ihnen helfen, das Prüfungszertifikat zu bekommen, indem wir Ihnen die zutreffendsten und genauesten Fragenkataloge zur IBFCSM CEDP Zertifizierungsprüfung anbieten. Wenn Sie mit dem Kaufen noch zögern, können Sie die Demo auf unserer Webseite It-Pruefung herunterladen. Wir sind sicher, dass Sie nicht enttäuscht sein werden.

Die IBFCSM CEDP Prüfung zu bestehen ist eigentlich nicht leicht. Trotzdem ist die Zertifizierung nicht nur ein Beweis für Ihre IT-Fähigkeit, sondern auch ein weltweit anerkannter Durchgangsausweis. Auf IBFCSM CEDP vorzubereiten darf man nicht blindlings. Die Technik-Gruppe von uns It-Pruefung haben die Prüfungssoftware der IBFCSM CEDP nach der Mnemotechnik entwickelt. Sie kann mit vernünftiger Methode Ihre Belastungen der Vorbereitung auf IBFCSM CEDP erleichtern.

>> CEDP Zertifizierungsfragen <<

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Warum versprechen wir, dass wir Ihnen Geld zurückgeben, wenn Sie die IBFCSM CEDP Prüfung nicht bestehen? Denn zahllose Kunden, die unsere Prüfungssoftware benutzt haben, bestehen die IBFCSM CEDP Zertifizierungsprüfung, was uns die Konfidenz bringt. IBFCSM CEDP Prüfung ist eine sehr wichtige Beweis der IT-Fähigkeit für die Angestellte im IT-Gewerbe. Aber die Prüfung ist auch schwierig. Die Arbeiter von It-Pruefung haben die IBFCSM CEDP Prüfungsunterlagen mit große Einsätze geforscht. Die Software ist das Geistesprodukt vieler IT-Spezialist.

IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional CEDP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q74-Q79):

74. Frage

What legislation mandates development evacuation plans for disabled visitors?

- A. Disaster Mitigation Act
- B. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- C. Americans with Disabilities Act

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the primary legislation that mandates the development of evacuation plans and accessibility considerations for individuals with disabilities, including visitors.

1 Specifically, under Title II (covering state and local government services) and Title III (covering public accommodations and commercial facilities), entities are legally required to provide "equal access" to their programs and services. 2 In the context of emergency management, this "access" extends to the safety and evacuation of the facility.

Failure to include specific protocols for disabled visitors—such as those with mobility, sensory, or cognitive impairments—constitutes a violation of civil rights. The Department of Justice (DOJ) and the National Council on Disability have emphasized that emergency plans must not only exist but must be effective. This includes ensuring that notification systems (alarms) are both audible and visual, and that "Areas of Refuge" are designated for those who cannot use stairs when elevators are grounded during a fire or disaster.

While the Stafford Act (Option A) governs how the federal government provides disaster assistance and the Disaster Mitigation Act (Option B) focuses on pre-disaster hazard reduction, neither specifically mandates the architectural or procedural evacuation requirements for private or local public buildings found in the ADA. For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), compliance with the ADA is not just a legal necessity but a moral imperative. Effective planning requires a "functional needs" approach, ensuring that evacuation routes are clear of obstructions, signage is in Braille or high-contrast text, and staff are trained in specific assistance techniques, such as using evacuation chairs. This inclusive planning ensures that during a crisis, no individual is left behind due to a lack of foresight regarding their physical or mental capabilities.

75. Frage

Why should planners consider risk-related issues during EOP development?

- A. Prioritize the planning and correction of all identified hazard mitigation risks
- **B. Evaluate the need to implement proper control techniques to reduce losses**
- C. Identify potential liabilities and hazards prior to emergency event occurrence

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Planners must consider risk-related issues during Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) development to evaluate the need to implement proper control techniques to reduce losses. This reflects the transition from "Risk Assessment" to "Risk Management." While identifying hazards (Option A) and prioritizing mitigation (Option C) are part of the broader cycle, the EOP is specifically designed to control the impact of those risks during the response phase.

Risk consideration in an EOP allows planners to decide which "Control Techniques" are necessary for specific vulnerabilities. These techniques include Risk Avoidance (e.g., not placing a command center in a flood zone), Risk Reduction (e.g., installing fire suppression systems), and Risk Transfer (e.g., insurance). In the context of the EOP, "Loss" is defined not just in financial terms, but in terms of life safety, infrastructure downtime, and environmental damage. If a planner identifies that a chemical release is a high-risk issue, the EOP must then include specific controls such as specialized PPE, decontamination protocols, and evacuation triggers.

According to the IBFC SM CEDP body of knowledge, an EOP that is divorced from risk analysis is merely a template. By embedding risk-related issues into the plan, the organization ensures that its response is "proportionate" to the threat. For example, if the risk of a cyber-attack is high, the EOP should include a

"Manual Override" control technique for critical life-safety systems. This proactive evaluation ensures that the organization has the necessary "controls"—whether they are physical assets, trained personnel, or legal authorities—ready to be deployed the moment the disaster occurs, thereby fulfilling the fundamental goal of minimizing the impact on the community.

76. Frage

When would use of the planning concept known as a Branch become appropriate?

- **A. Evaluating the potential of feasible variations**
- B. Documenting major required annex options
- C. Needing to use forward and reverse planning

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In emergency planning and the National Planning System, a Branch is a strategic tool used to address uncertainty by developing "what if" scenarios. A branch is defined as a contingency plan—a variation on the primary plan—that is developed to handle feasible variations in the incident's progression. It allows planners to look at the current situation and say, "The primary plan is to evacuate East, but if the bridge collapses, we will switch to this Branch (Plan B)." Using branches is appropriate when there are multiple potential outcomes that would require fundamentally different resource allocations. For example, if a hurricane is projected to hit a coast, the primary plan might address a Category 2 strike. However, planners would develop a "Branch" to evaluate the potential of a Category 5 strike, which would require much larger evacuation zones and different medical surge capabilities.

This differs from a Sequel, which is what happens after a phase is completed; a branch happens simultaneously or as a substitute depending on an "if/then" trigger.

For the CEDP professional, branching is the essence of proactive incident management. It ensures that the Incident Command is never caught off guard by a change in the situation. It supports Management by Objectives by ensuring that the objectives remain achievable even if the environmental conditions shift.

Option B (Annex options) refers to the structure of the document, and Option C (Forward/Reverse planning) refers to the methodology of time-line construction. Only Option A correctly identifies the "contingency" nature of a Branch, which provides the flexibility needed to manage high-uncertainty events like wildfires, chemical plumes, or evolving civil unrest where the "ground truth"

changes rapidly.

77. Frage

During a disaster, what provides the best catalyst to ensure effective physical security?

- A. Surveillance
- **B. Barriers**
- C. Patrols

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In the field of physical security during disaster operations, Barriers serve as the primary and most effective catalyst for ensuring security. Barriers—including fences, bollards, jersey barriers, and locked doors—provide

"Passive Security" that works 24/7 without the need for human intervention or power. According to the FEMA

430: Risk Management Series, barriers are the foundational layer of the "Defense-in-Depth" strategy. They physically delay or prevent unauthorized access, which is critical during a disaster when manpower is stretched thin and electronic systems (like surveillance cameras) may be offline due to power outages.

While Patrols (Option A) and Surveillance (Option B) are vital components of a security plan, they are "Active" measures that depend on personnel and technology. During a major disaster, police and security personnel are often redirected to life-saving missions, and surveillance systems can be blinded by smoke, debris, or technical failure. A physical barrier, such as a concrete wall around a water treatment plant or a temporary fence around a collapsed building site, remains effective regardless of the environment. Barriers serve three main functions: Deterrence (visible discouragement), Delay (slowing down an intruder to allow for a response), and Denial (preventing access entirely).

For a CIEDP professional, the selection of barriers is a key mitigation and response task. For example, during a mass casualty event at a hospital, physical barriers are used to create "Cordoned Areas" to manage the flow of victims and keep the media or curious bystanders away from the treatment zones. By establishing a "Hard Perimeter" with barriers, the Incident Command can control the scene with fewer personnel. This structural approach to security ensures that "Infrastructure Security" is maintained even in the most austere conditions, providing the stable environment necessary for responders to focus on their primary missions without the constant threat of intrusion or theft of critical supplies.

78. Frage

What does DHS use to guide standard development to ensure state compliance with NIMS?

- **A. Presidential Homeland Security Directives**
- B. FEMA Core Capabilities Listing
- C. National Response Framework

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) utilizes Presidential Homeland Security Directives (HSPDs) as the authoritative legal mandate to ensure state and local compliance with NIMS. Specifically, HSPD-5 (Management of Domestic Incidents) is the directive that ordered the creation of NIMS and mandated its adoption by all federal departments and agencies. Crucially, it also made the adoption of NIMS a requirement for state, tribal, and local governments to receive federal preparedness grants and contracts.

While the National Response Framework (Option A) provides the "how-to" for the response and the FEMA Core Capabilities (Option B) provide the "what" for the goals, it is the HSPD-5 (and the later PPD-8) that provides the "authority" for compliance. DHS monitors this compliance through the NIMS Implementation Assistance program, which requires jurisdictions to report their progress in adopting standardized ICS training, interoperable communications, and resource management protocols. For the CIEDP professional, this is the "teeth" behind the NIMS system. If a state fails to comply with the standards set forth in these Presidential Directives, they risk losing millions of dollars in FEMA grant funding.

This ensures that when a national disaster occurs, every responding agency is "speaking the same language" and using the same organizational charts, as mandated by the highest level of executive authority. Therefore, the Directives are the guiding force that compels national uniformity in incident management.

79. Frage

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Und wir haben eine Strategische Kooperation mit Credit Card etabliert, dem zuverlässigsten Bezahlungssystem der Welt, so wird CEDP-Zertifizierungsprüfung mehr und mehr populär, aber es ist nicht leicht, diese Prüfung zu bestehen.

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