CEDP인증시험인기덤프인증덤프는Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional시험기출문제모음집

그 외, Pass4Test CEDP 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EI3dbFLJqkiiFmFKfdxMjxjznvqV5nfi

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IBFCSM인증 CEDP시험은 빨리 패스해야 되는데 어디서부터 어떻게 시험준비를 시작해야 하는지 갈피를 잡을수 없는 분들은Pass4Test가 도와드립니다. Pass4Test의 IBFCSM인증 CEDP덤프만 공부하면 시험패스에 자신이 생겨 불안한 상태에서 벗어날수 있습니다.덤프는 시장에서 가장 최신버전이기에 최신 시험문제의 모든 시험범위와 시험유형을 커버하여IBFCSM인증 CEDP시험을 쉽게 패스하여 자격증을 취득하여 찬란한 미래에 더 가깝도록 도와드립니다.

>> CEDP인증시험 인기덤프 <<

IBFCSM CEDP적중율 높은 시험대비덤프 - CEDP퍼펙트 최신버전 덤프 샘플

IBFCSM인증 CEDP시험준비중이신 분들은IBFCSM인증 CEDP시험통과가 많이 어렵다는것을 알고 있을것입니다. 학교공부하랴,회사다니랴 자격증공부까지 하려면 너무 많은 정력과 시간이 필요할것입니다. 그렇다고 자격증공부를 포기하면 자신의 위치를 찾기가 힘들것입니다. Pass4Test 덤프는 IT인증시험을 대비하여 제작된것이므로 시험적중율이 높아 다른 시험대비공부자료보다 많이 유용하기에 IT자격증을 취득하는데 좋은 동반자가 되어드릴수 있습니다. Pass4Test 덤프를 사용해보신 분들의 시험성적을 통계한 결과 시험통과율이 거의 100%에 가깝다는 놀라운 결과를 얻었습니다.

최신 Emergency and Disaster Professional CEDP 무료샘플문제 (Q12-Q17):

질문 # 12
What should be the focus of a continuity of operations plan?

- A. Leaders prioritize decisions related to maintaining operations
- B. Ensuring appropriate decision considers risks and costs
- C. Guiding organizations on how to perform essential functions

정답：C

설명：
The primary and absolute focus of aContinuity of Operations Plan (COOP)is to provide a roadmap forguiding organizations on how to perform their essential functionsduring and after a disruption.5While a standard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) focuses on the "external" response to a hazard, a COOP focuses on the
"internal" resilience of the organization itself. According toFederal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD 1), the goal of COOP is to ensure that National Essential Functions (NEFs) and Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) continue without interruption.
An effective COOP plan identifies the organization'sEssential Functions-those activities that cannot be stopped for more than 12 hours without a significant impact on the mission.6The plan then details the resources required to support those functions, categorized as the "Four Pillars" of COOP:
* Personnel:Identifying the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) members who are vital to the mission.
* Facilities:Designating alternate operating sites if the primary building is unreachable.
* Communications:Ensuring redundant systems are available to support remote work.
* Vital Records:Protecting the data and legal documents required to restart operations.
For theCEDPprofessional, COOP is the essence ofBusiness Continuity. It ensures that even if the "nerve center" of an organization is destroyed by a flood, fire, or cyber-attack, the organization can continue to serve the public. Options B and C are management tasks that support COOP, but they are not the "focus" of the plan itself. The focus is operational; it is a "How-To" manual for maintaining the organization's structural integrity. By prioritizing essential functions, a COOP ensures that the community does not suffer from a secondary "Service Disaster" (such as a loss of 911 dispatch or payroll) while the primary physical disaster is being managed.

질문 # 13
What terms best describe potential emergency preparedness related risks?

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

정답：C

설명：
In the standard scientific and regulatory definition of risk used byFEMA,ISO 31000, and theIBFCSM, risk is fundamentally expressed as a function ofLikelihood and Consequence. This is often simplified into the mathematical formula $Risk = Probability \times Impact$. "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 riskequation, 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 aRisk Matrixusing 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 theCEDPcurriculum, understanding these two terms allows for the objective ranking of threats.
This ranking is the core of theHazard 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.

질문 # 14
What quantitative method expresses the uncertainty of mitigating potential disaster consequences?

- A. Boolean algebra decision process
- B. Probability distributions
- C. Empirical deterministic models

정답：B

설명：
In the field of risk assessment and disaster management,Probability distributionsare the primary quantitative method used to express the inherent uncertainty of mitigating disaster consequences. Unlike deterministic models, which assume that a specific set of inputs will always lead to one specific outcome,Probabilistic Risk Assessment (PRA)recognizes that disasters are complex events with many unknown variables.2By using probability distributions (such as the Normal, Lognormal, or Beta distributions), planners can model the range of possible outcomes and the likelihood of each occurring.
The use of probability distributions is a cornerstone ofMonte Carlo simulations, where a computer model is run thousands of times, each time selecting random values from the defined distributions for variables like
"wind speed," "levee height," or "evacuation speed." This process generates a "forecast" of potential consequences, such as expected fatalities or economic loss, along with a statistical measure of uncertainty (e.
g., "There is a 95% confidence that the damage will be between $10M and $15M").
Option B (Empirical deterministic models) is incorrect because deterministic models use point-values (single numbers) and do not account for the "spread" or uncertainty in the data. Option C (Boolean algebra) is a logic- based process (True/False, 1/0) often used inFault Tree Analysisto identify failure paths, but it does not quantitatively express theuncertaintyof the final consequence in the same way a statistical distribution does.
For aCEDPprofessional, understanding probability distributions is vital forCost-Benefit Analysis. Mitigation projects are expensive, and decision-makers often want to know the "worst-case" and "most likely" scenarios before committing funds. By presenting risks as a distribution, the disaster professional can show how a mitigation project (like a flood wall) shifts the distribution curve, effectively "buying down" the risk. This provides a more realistic and scientifically defensible basis for community resilience planning, acknowledging that while we cannot predict the future with 100% certainty, we can quantify the bounds of what is possible.

질문 # 15
During a disaster, what provides the best catalyst to ensure effective physical security?

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

정답：C

설명：
In the field of physical security during disaster operations,Barriersserve 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 theFEMA
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.
WhilePatrols(Option A) andSurveillance(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), andDenial(preventing access entirely).
For aCEDPprofessional, 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.

질문 # 16
Why should planners consider risk-related issues during EOP development?

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

정답：C

설명：
Planners must consider risk-related issues duringEmergency Operations Plan (EOP)development toevaluate 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 theimpactof 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 includeRisk Avoidance(e.g., not placing a command center in a flood zone),Risk Reduction(e.g., installing fire suppression systems), andRisk 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 theIBFCSM CEDPbody 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.

질문 # 17
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