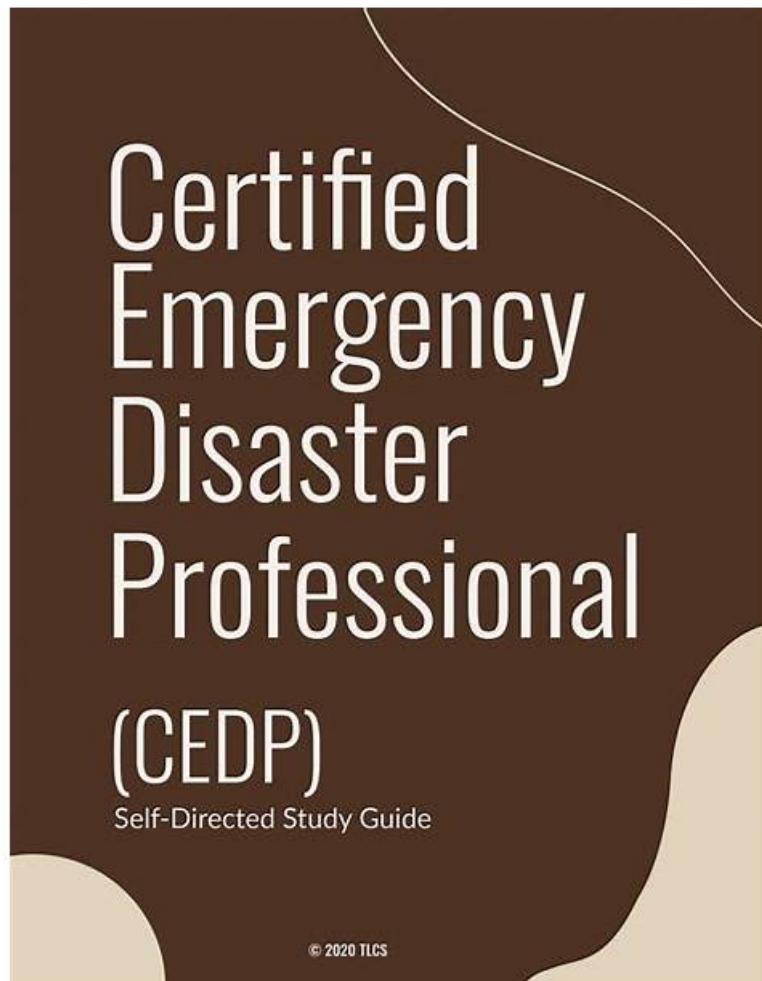


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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134

What describes the purpose of the US Information Sharing Environment (ISE) initiative?

- A. Refers to people, projects, and agencies enabling responsible information sharing
- B. Encourages sharing of information with law enforcement/public safety agencies
- C. Encourages international partners to collaborate and share security information

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Information Sharing Environment (ISE) was established by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA). Its purpose is best described as an integrated framework of people, projects, and agencies that enables the responsible sharing of terrorism-related and homeland security information. The ISE is not a single database or computer system; rather, it is a set of policies, standard operating procedures, and technologies that link all levels of government—federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial—as well as private sector partners into a cohesive national network.

The ISE initiative focuses on three main pillars:

- * Interoperability: Ensuring that different agencies can technically and procedurally exchange information.
- * Standardization: Using common data standards like the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM).
- * Protection: Ensuring that information sharing respects the Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties (P/CRL) of Americans.

For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), the ISE is the foundation for "Intelligence-Led Policing" and "Risk-Informed Emergency Management." It allows a local "Fusion Center" to receive classified threat indicators from the federal government and translate them into actionable warnings for local responders. While Option B is a function of the ISE, the formal definition used by the Office of the Program Manager for the ISE (PM-ISE) and the DHS emphasizes the comprehensive "environment" of people and projects. This initiative ensures that the "dots are connected" before a disaster or terrorist event occurs, fulfilling the primary recommendation of the 9/11 Commission to break down information silos across the homeland security enterprise.

NEW QUESTION # 135

What issue poses the greatest challenge to planners developing an emergency operations plan that specifies use of an Incident command system?

- A. Coordinating with agencies
- B. Identifying major hazards
- C. Determining necessary functions

Answer: C

Explanation:

The greatest challenge when developing an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) is determining the necessary functions. ICS is a "Functional Management System," meaning it organizes the response based on what needs to be done (functions) rather than who is doing it (agencies). Traditionally, emergency plans were built around agency-specific tasks (e.g., "The Police Department will do X"). Transitioning to an ICS-based plan requires planners to break down the response into the five core functional areas: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

Determining functions is difficult because it requires a "modular" mindset. Planners must identify which specific functional units (e.g., a "Decontamination Unit" or a "Volunteer Coordination Group") are required for different types of incidents. If a plan fails to identify a necessary function, that task often goes unassigned, leading to a gap in the response. Option A (Identifying hazards) is a standard part of the THIRA process and is relatively straightforward with modern mapping tools. Option B (Coordinating with agencies) is an ongoing administrative task, but it is the functional alignment that ensures those agencies can actually work together under a unified structure.

According to NIMS doctrine, "Management by Objectives" is achieved only when the functional structure matches the incident's needs. For the CEDP professional, this means the EOP must be flexible enough to allow the Incident Commander to activate only the "modules" needed. Planners often struggle to define the

"triggers" for activating specific functions. For example, when does "Logistics" need a separate "Food Unit" versus a "Medical Unit"? Solving the "functional puzzle" during the planning phase is what ensures that the organizational chart can expand and contract seamlessly during the chaos of a real disaster, providing the scalability that is the hallmark of the ICS system.

NEW QUESTION # 136

What describes a mitigation priority for hospitals located near the southeast U.S. coast?

- A. Obtaining and rotating adequate supply of food, sanitation resources, and potable water
- B. Taking actions to ensure resource availability for sustaining operations for at least 96 hours
- C. Relocating emergency generators to areas that would protect them from high water levels

Answer: C

Explanation:

For hospitals located near the southeast U.S. coast—an area highly prone to hurricanes and storm surges—the mitigation priority is relocating emergency generators to protected, higher elevations. Mitigation is defined as the long-term, structural effort to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

Lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina (New Orleans) and Hurricane Sandy (New York) proved that placing critical infrastructure, like generators and transfer switches, in basements or ground floors is a catastrophic vulnerability. When these areas flood, the hospital loses all power, including life-support systems, forcing a dangerous mass evacuation.

It is crucial to distinguish mitigation from preparedness. Option B (Rotating supplies) and Option C (96-hour sustainability) are both preparedness and response activities. While The Joint Commission standard EM.02.01.01 requires hospitals to be able to sustain themselves for 96 hours, this is a "capability" goal. Relocating the generators is a "mitigation" project—a physical, often expensive, construction change that permanently reduces the risk of power failure during a flood.

According to the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance guidelines and the CEDP curriculum, "Hardening" critical facilities is the most cost-effective way to ensure continuity of operations. For coastal hospitals, this includes installing hurricane-rated glass, reinforced roofing, and—most importantly—elevating the "heart" of the hospital (the power system) above the projected 500-year flood level. By making these structural changes, a hospital ensures that even if it is surrounded by water, it can fulfill its mission as a "Community Lifeline," remaining operational and safe for patients when the community needs it most. Mitigation is about "breaking the cycle" of disaster damage through intelligent engineering and site design.

NEW QUESTION # 137

What action would provide momentum to community resilience efforts?

- A. Coordinating supply and housing priorities
- B. Establishing local volunteer response teams
- C. Developing risk-informed mitigation plans
- D. Promoting citizen awareness and reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the core tenets of the IBFC/CSM and federal emergency management frameworks such as the National Mitigation Investment Strategy, developing risk-informed mitigation plans is the foundational action that provides long-term momentum to community resilience. While citizen awareness and reporting (Option B) or resource coordination (Option C) are vital operational components, they are often reactive or lack sustainability without a data-driven strategy. A risk-informed mitigation plan utilizes Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) data to prioritize investments. By quantifying potential threats—such as flood zones, seismic vulnerabilities, or industrial hazards—a community can move from a cycle of "disaster-repair-repeat" to a proactive stance. This strategic alignment ensures that infrastructure projects, land-use planning, and building codes are designed to withstand specific local threats.

When mitigation plans are risk-informed, they justify the allocation of federal and state grants, such as FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA), which provides the financial momentum necessary to sustain large-scale resilience projects. Furthermore, these plans foster momentum by integrating multiple stakeholders—including urban planners, emergency managers, and private sector partners—into a unified vision. Under NFPA 1600 (Standard on Continuity, Emergency, and Crisis Management), resilience is defined as the ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption. Risk-informed planning provides the roadmap for this adaptation. It allows for the implementation of "nature-based solutions" and "smart growth" that protect the economic and social fabric of the community. In the context of the CEDP curriculum, this reflects the "Mitigation Phase," which is widely recognized as the most cost-effective way to reduce the impact of disasters. Studies consistently show that every dollar spent on mitigation saves approximately six dollars in future disaster recovery costs. This economic efficiency and strategic foresight are what truly sustain the momentum of local and national resilience initiatives, ensuring that communities are not just surviving disasters, but thriving in spite of them.

NEW QUESTION # 138

What disaster related concept addresses culture, mission and structure of any business entity?

- A. Enterprise management
- B. Knowledge management
- C. Continuity management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Continuity Management(specifically Business Continuity Management or BCM) is the holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organization and provides a framework for building resilience. Unlike simple emergency response, which focuses on the immediate "lights and sirens" phase, continuity management addresses the culture, mission, and structure of the business to ensure that its "Essential Functions" can continue regardless of the disruption.

According to ISO 22301(the international standard for Business Continuity Management Systems), an effective plan must align with the organization's mission. If a company's mission is to provide 24/7 banking services, its continuity structure must include redundant data centers and remote work protocols. The

"culture" aspect is critical because resilience is not just a document on a shelf; it is the embedded awareness and training of the staff (the "human element"). The "structure" refers to the succession of leadership and the delegation of authority, ensuring that the organization can still make decisions if the primary headquarters or executive team is unavailable.

In the IBFCSM CEDP body of knowledge, BCM is seen as the "long-game" of disaster preparedness. It bridges the gap between the initial response and the final recovery. A business that only has an emergency plan but lacks a continuity plan may survive the initial fire but fail as an entity because it cannot resume its mission-critical services quickly enough to satisfy customers or regulators. Therefore, continuity management is the "DNA" of organizational resilience, integrating the core values and structural integrity of the business into every layer of the disaster plan.

NEW QUESTION # 139

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