

CEDP試験内容、CEDP合格問題



なぜ我々社は試験に合格しないなら、全額での返金を承諾するのは大勢の客様が弊社のIBFCSM CEDP問題集を使用して試験に合格するのは我々に自信を与えるからです。IBFCSM CEDP試験はIT業界での人にとって、とても重要な能力証明である一方で、大変難しいことです。それで、弊社の専門家たちは多くの時間と精力を尽くし、IBFCSM CEDP試験資料を研究開発されます。

逆境は人をテストすることができます。困難に直面するとき、勇敢な人だけのはのんびりできます。あなたは勇敢な人ですか。もしIT認証の準備をしなかったら、あなたはのんびりできますか。もちろんです。Xhs1991のIBFCSMのCEDP試験トレーニング資料を持っていますから、どんなに難しい試験でも成功することができます。

>> CEDP試験内容 <<

CEDP合格問題 & CEDP資格受験料

長い間CEDP認定を希望しているかもしれませんが、IBFCSM勉強する時間や良い方法がありません。勉強はつまらないと思っていたのかもしれませんが、CEDPの学習教材があなたの心を変えます。当社の製品を使用すると、すぐに勉強の幸せを感じるでしょう。熱心なXhs1991専門家のおかげで、CEDP試験に合格するためのすばらしい学習ツールが考案されました。最初にデモを試してみると、勉強をやめられないことがわかります。CEDP学習教材を使用すると、自分自身に挑戦して、もっと知りたいと思うでしょう。

IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional 認定 CEDP 試験問題 (Q77-Q82):

質問 # 77

What supply chain issue would be a low priority after emergency response activities begin?

- A. Interfacing functions
- B. Controlling inventory
- C. Supply risk assessments

正解: C

解説:

In the lifecycle of emergency management, different tasks are prioritized based on the current phase of the incident. Supply risk assessments (Option B) are a "Steady State" or Preparedness activity. They involve the proactive analysis of vulnerabilities in the supply chain, such as identifying single-source suppliers or geographically concentrated warehouses, before a disaster occurs. Once emergency response activities begin (the "Response" phase), the time for assessment has passed; the focus must shift immediately to the tactical execution of the supply chain.

During an active response, Controlling inventory (Option A) is a high priority. Emergency managers must know exactly what supplies

(water, food, medicine, fuel) are currently on hand, where they are located, and how fast they are being consumed (the "Burn Rate"). Failure to control inventory leads to critical shortages or wasteful surpluses. Similarly, Interfacing functions (Option C) are vital during response. This involves the coordination between the Logistics Section, the Finance Section, and external vendors to ensure that resource orders are placed, tracked, and delivered to the correct Incident Command Posts.

According to FEMA's Logistics Management Manual, the transition from "Planning" to "Operations" requires a shift from analytical thinking to action-oriented management. A supply risk assessment conducted during a hurricane response would be an inefficient use of personnel who should be focused on the "Last Mile" delivery of life-saving commodities. For a CEDP professional, understanding this shift is critical for effective Incident Action Planning. While the risk assessment is the foundation that informs the initial stock levels and vendor contracts, it becomes a "static" document once the first 911 call is made. The operational period requires dynamic oversight of the physical flow of goods, making the analytical assessment the lowest priority until the "Recovery" or "Post-Incident" phase begins, at which point the assessment is updated with new lessons learned.

質問 # 78

What describes the lowest priority consideration during an EOP (Emergency Operations Plan) development process?

- A. Identifying risks and prioritizing all likely events that could occur
- **B. Ensuring plans adhere to a format that meets organizational needs**
- C. Determining and assigning priorities to each known mitigation need

正解: B

解説:

In the methodology of Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) development, specifically following the guidance in FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, the format of the plan is considered the lowest priority compared to the functionality and the process itself. The foundational principle of modern emergency planning is that "the process of planning is more important than the written document." While having a professional and organized format is helpful for readability, it is secondary to the analytical and collaborative work described in the other options.

Option A (Identifying risks) and Option C (Prioritizing mitigation) are high-priority, "Step 2" and "Step 3" activities in the planning cycle. Identifying risks through a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is the essential first step that dictates the entire scope of the plan. Without identifying the specific risks, the plan cannot be effective. Similarly, assigning priorities to mitigation needs (Option C) ensures that resources are allocated to the most critical vulnerabilities, which is a core goal of the planning process.

Ensuring the plan adheres to a specific organizational format (Option B) is an administrative concern. If a plan is perfectly formatted but fails to address the actual resource gaps or jurisdictional overlaps of a community, it will fail during a real-world disaster. The CEDP curriculum emphasizes that plans must be flexible and adaptable; a rigid adherence to a specific format can sometimes even hinder the integration of a plan with neighboring jurisdictions or federal agencies that use different templates. Therefore, while a standard format (such as the Traditional Functional EOP or the ESF format) is recommended for consistency, it is the lowest priority relative to the life-safety and operational substance of the document.

質問 # 79

What must emergency personnel understand about system methodologies?

- **A. Failures remain an inherent attribute of virtually all overly complex processes**
- B. Risks can remain visible or predictable for everyone familiar with a system
- C. Never consider risks as emerging or continuing concerns for infallible systems

正解: A

解説:

In the study of High Reliability Organizations (HROs) and System Safety within the CEDP curriculum, emergency personnel must understand that failures remain an inherent attribute of virtually all overly complex processes. This is based on Normal Accident Theory (Charles Perrow), which argues that in systems that are

"tightly coupled" and "interdependent" (like a nuclear power plant, a modern hospital, or a city's utility grid), accidents are "normal" or inevitable because the complexity makes it impossible to foresee every potential interaction and failure path.

Systems thinking teaches us that:

* Complexity Breeds Uncertainty: The more parts and agencies involved in a system, the more likely a small failure in one part will cascade into a catastrophic failure in another.

* Invisibility of Risk: Contrary to Option A, risks in complex systems are often "latent" or hidden until a specific set of circumstances triggers them.

* No Such Thing as Infallibility: Option B is a dangerous fallacy; the belief that a system is "infallible" leads to complacency (the "Titanic" effect), which is often the primary cause of disaster.

For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), accepting that systems will fail is the first step toward Resilience. Instead of trying to build a "perfect" system that never fails, we build "redundant" and "fault-tolerant" systems that can absorb a failure without collapsing. This involves the use of Redundancy (backup systems), Diversity (different types of backups), and De-coupling (ensuring one failure doesn't automatically trigger another). By understanding that failure is an inherent attribute of complexity, emergency managers shift their focus to Consequence Management—ensuring that when a failure does occur, the resulting impact on life and property is minimized through effective response and recovery.

質問 # 80

What legislation mandates development evacuation plans for disabled visitors?

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

正解: A

解説:

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.

質問 # 81

What does the FEMA/ASPR TRACIE website provide healthcare coalitions?

- A. Training and education resources
- B. Information and technical assistance
- C. Emergency related preparedness tools

正解: B

解説:

The acronym TRACIE stands for Technical Resources, Assistance Center, and Information Exchange.

9 Therefore, its primary mission is to provide information and technical assistance specifically tailored to the needs of healthcare coalitions, public health professionals, and emergency managers. 10 Managed by the ASPR (Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response), TRACIE serves as a "one-stop shop" for vetted healthcare preparedness materials, filling the gap for high-quality, peer-reviewed resources in the medical disaster field. 11 TRACIE is organized into three main domains: 12

* Technical Resources (TR): A self-service library of "Topic Collections" covering everything from

"Active Shooter" to "Pharmacy Preparedness," providing curated links to plans, tools, and templates. 13

* Assistance Center (AC): A personalized service where experts provide direct, one-on-one technical assistance to answer specific questions or help resolve local preparedness challenges. 14

* Information Exchange (IE): A secure, password-protected platform for peer-to-peer discussion, allowing professionals to share "real-time" insights and lessons learned during active incidents. 15 For a CEDP professional, TRACIE is an indispensable tool for staying current with federal standards and best practices. While it does contain tools (Option A) and educational links (Option C), its

core value is the combination of information and Technical Assistance that helps coalitions meet their grant requirements and improve their operational readiness.¹⁶ Whether a coalition is looking for a "Pediatric Surge Annex" template or needs advice on "Cybersecurity for Hospitals," TRACIE provides the evidence-based guidance necessary to build a robust, science-informed healthcare preparedness program across the nation.

質問 # 82

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CEDP合格問題: <https://www.xhs1991.com/CEDP.html>

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実績と信頼に積み重ねた CEDP の問題集

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