

# 試験の準備方法-最高のCEDP更新版試験-素晴らしいCEDP模擬モード



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## CEDP更新版 & JPNTest - 認定試験のリーダー & IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional

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## IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional 認定 CEDP 試験問題 (Q105-Q110):

### 質問 # 105

What would help most to measure readiness across the entire homeland security spectrum?

- A. National Exercise Program
- B. National Coalition Exercise
- C. National Capstone Exercise

正解: A

解説:

The National Exercise Program (NEP) is the primary mechanism used to measure and improve the nation's readiness across the entire homeland security spectrum. Managed by FEMA, the NEP provides a consistent, multi-year schedule of exercises that test the Core Capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal.

The NEP is designed to be "all-hazards" and includes participation from federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as the private sector and non-profit organizations.

While the National Capstone Exercise (Option C) is a high-profile, biennial event within the NEP that specifically tests the nation's ability to respond to a catastrophic scenario (often involving the President and Cabinet), it is the National Exercise Program (Option B) as a whole that provides the continuous, systematic measurement of readiness. The NEP ensures that exercises are not just "one-off" events but are part of a larger

"Progressive Exercise Program" that builds from small seminars to massive full-scale simulations.

According to the HSEEP (Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program) methodology used by the NEP, the "measure" of readiness is found in the After-Action Report (AAR) and the Improvement Plan (IP). By identifying gaps in capabilities during these national-level exercises, the government can adjust its grant funding, training priorities, and policy developments to address the most critical vulnerabilities. For a CEDP professional, the NEP represents the "final exam" for preparedness. It provides the empirical data needed to prove that the nation's "Integrated Response" actually works, moving beyond theoretical plans to demonstrated operational reality across all 32 Core Capabilities.

#### 質問 # 106

What agency publishes guidelines for hospital emergency water management?

- A. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- B. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- C. Department of Homeland Security

正解: A

解説:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with the American Water Works Association (AWWA), is the primary agency that publishes technical guidelines for hospital emergency water management. Their seminal document, the Emergency Water Supply Planning Guide for Hospitals and Healthcare Facilities, provides a comprehensive roadmap for healthcare institutions to prepare for and respond to water supply interruptions. While CMS (Option C) mandates that hospitals have an emergency preparedness plan to maintain accreditation, they do not provide the granular technical guidance found in the CDC materials. The CDC guidelines focus on the public health implications of water loss, emphasizing the "four-step process" for developing an Emergency Water Supply Plan (EWSP): performing a water use audit, analyzing alternatives, developing the plan, and exercising it. These guidelines help hospitals calculate the minimum amount of water needed for patient care, sanitation, HVAC (chillers), and laundry during a crisis.

For the CEDP professional, the CDC's water management guidelines are critical because a hospital cannot function without water for more than a few hours. The guidance includes specific advice on "Short-term" versus "Long-term" alternatives, such as using municipal backup lines, private wells, or tankered water. It also details the chemical and microbiological monitoring required when transitioning between water sources to prevent outbreaks of waterborne illnesses like Legionella. By following CDC standards, disaster professionals ensure that even when the municipal grid fails, the clinical and life-support systems of the facility remain safe for patients and staff.

#### 質問 # 107

What defines the respirator concept of Assigned Protection Factor?

- A. Level of protection deemed acceptable by NIOSH before approving a respiratory device
- B. Personal Illness factor determined by qualitatively evaluating respirator protection
- C. Level of protection afforded to an individual correctly wearing a properly fitted device

正解: C

解説:

The Assigned Protection Factor (APF) is an OSHA-defined metric (29 CFR 1910.134) that represents the workplace level of respiratory protection that a respirator or class of respirators is expected to provide to employees when the employer implements a continuing, effective respiratory protection program.

Specifically, it is the level of protection afforded to an individual correctly wearing a properly fitted device.

For example, an APF of 10 means that the respirator can protect the wearer against air contaminants that are up to 10 times the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). If a hazard's concentration is 50 times the PEL, a respirator with an APF of at least 50 (such as a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator) must be used. APFs range from 10 for simple half-mask respirators to 10,000 for positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

In the CEDP and HAZWOPER context, the APF is the "safety multiplier" used to select the correct PPE.

Planners must understand that an APF is only valid if the respirator is "properly fitted" through annual fit testing and if the user is trained to wear it "correctly." If a user has facial hair that interferes with the seal, the APF essentially drops to zero, as the contaminated air will take the path of least resistance through the gaps in the seal. Option C is incorrect because while NIOSH approves the devices, OSHA assigns the protection factors used for regulatory compliance and field safety planning. Understanding APF is critical for ensuring that disaster responders are not under-protected when entering toxic atmospheres.

### 質問 # 108

Which statement about an emergency operations plan is the most accurate?

- A. Develop the emergency operations plan to address recovery actions in detail
- **B. Emergency operations planning should be organized around functions and not hazards**
- C. Response is primarily limited to events identified in the hazard vulnerability analysis

正解: B

解説:

The most accurate statement regarding modern emergency operations planning is that it should be organized around functions and not hazards. This is the core principle of the All-Hazards Approach advocated by FEMA in CPG 101 (Comprehensive Preparedness Guide). A functional EOP focuses on the capabilities that a community needs to respond to any incident (e.g., Communications, Evacuation, Mass Care, Public Information) rather than creating separate, redundant plans for every possible hazard (e.g., a "Flood Plan," a

"Fire Plan," a "Tornado Plan").

A functional organization is more efficient for several reasons:

\* **Simplicity:** It avoids duplicating common activities that are required in almost every disaster (e.g., searching for victims).

\* **Flexibility:** A functional plan can be adapted to novel or unexpected threats (like a pandemic or a new type of cyber-attack) because the "building blocks" of the response are already in place.

\* **Training:** Responders only need to learn one set of procedures for their function (e.g., "Transportation") regardless of the cause of the disaster.

While the EOP is informed by the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA), the response is not "limited" to those events (Option A); a good plan must be adaptable to the unknown. Similarly, while an EOP includes recovery elements, its primary focus is the Response phase; detailed recovery planning is often handled in a separate Long-Term Recovery Plan (Option C). For a CEDP professional, the functional EOP is the "Swiss Army Knife" of emergency management. By perfecting the "Functional Annexes," a jurisdiction ensures it has a robust, scalable capability that can be deployed at a moment's notice to manage any challenge, fulfilling the mission of "All-Hazards" resilience.

### 質問 # 109

How should leaders assign organizational ICS duties?

- A. Assign duties as determined by pre-planning
- B. Base duty assignments on personal job titles
- **C. Make duty assignments only to trained individuals**

正解: C

解説:

One of the most critical rules in the Incident Command System (ICS) is that personnel must be assigned to duties based on their demonstrated competence and training, rather than their day-to-day administrative job titles. Therefore, leaders should make duty assignments only to trained individuals who have met the specific NIMS/ICS qualification requirements for that position. Basing assignments on personal job titles (Option B) is a common mistake that leads to "Command Failure." For example, a hospital CEO might be an expert at finance and administration, but they may have no training in the "Incident Commander" role. In a disaster, it might be more appropriate for a trained Security Director or a Lead Physician with ICS 300/400 certification to take the command role. Option A (Pre-planning) is helpful for identifying potential candidates, but in a real-world disaster, the specific people available may change, and the leader must verify that whoever is assigned at that moment is currently qualified and capable. According to the IBCSM CEDP standards, "Position Qualification" ensures that everyone in the response structure speaks the same language and understands the specific responsibilities of their role. If an untrained person is placed in a "Logistics Section Chief" position, they may not know the proper protocols for resource ordering and tracking, which can bottleneck the entire response. By mandating that assignments are tied to training and capability, the ICS structure remains professional, effective, and safe. This "professionalization" of disaster response is a core tenet of NIMS, ensuring that every person in the "box" on the organizational chart is there because they have the specific skills required to perform that function under pressure.



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