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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85
What agency developed the Standardized Hospital Bed Definitions for use in public health emergencies?

- A. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- B. Food and Drug Administration
- C. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheAgency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), a division of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), developed theStandardized Hospital Bed Definitionsto provide a uniform language for medical surge capacity. During a public health emergency, such as a pandemic or a mass casualty incident, it is vital for emergency managers to know exactly how many and what type of beds are available. Prior to this standardization, one hospital might define an "available bed" as a physical mattress, while another might only count it if there was a dedicated nurse available to staff it.
The AHRQ definitions categorize beds based on the level of care they can support-such as Intensive Care (ICU), Medical/Surgical, Burn, Pediatric, and Psychiatric. These standardized metrics allow for accurate

"HAvBED" (Hospital Available Beds for Emergencies and Disasters) reporting via the National Healthcare Preparedness Program. While theCMS(Option C) regulates hospital participation and reimbursement, and theFDA(Option A) regulates medical devices, it was the research-driven mandate of theAHRQthat created the specific definitions used in disaster planning.
For aCertified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP)working in a healthcare environment, these definitions are critical for calculating "surge capacity." If an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) receives a report of "50 available beds," they must know if those are ICU-capable beds for critical patients or general ward beds. This clarity prevents the misallocation of patients and ensures that the most critically injured individuals are sent to facilities with the appropriate level of care. These standards also assist in the request for federal assets, such as the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), by providing a clear picture of local facility saturation.

NEW QUESTION # 86
What should never be the locus of local mitigation planning efforts?

- A. Assessing local threats to prioritize community risks and concerns
- B. Considering community short-range and political goals
- C. Evaluating the capacity of local budgets to fund projects

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the development of aHazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), the "locus" or central focus must always be on long- term risk reduction and life safety, rather thanshort-range and political goals. According to theDisaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)and FEMA'sLocal Mitigation Planning Handbook, effective planning requires looking beyond the immediate political cycle or temporary local interests.
If a mitigation plan is driven by political goals (Option C), it may prioritize "visible" but less effective projects over technically sound infrastructure improvements. For example, a local politician might push for a new park in a floodplain because it is popular, rather than funding a less visible but more critical drainage system upgrade. This compromises the community's resilience by ignoring the scientific data provided during theHazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)process.
Options A and B are, conversely, essential parts of a legitimate planning process. Assessing local threats (Option A) is the scientific foundation of the plan, and evaluating budget capacity (Option B) ensures that the plan is realistic and implementable. A plan that cannot be funded is merely a "wish list." However, theCEDPprofessional is taught that mitigation is a long-term investment. Political goals are inherently transient, whereas the hazards-such as seismic activity or climate-driven flooding-are persistent and require sustained, non-partisan commitment. Aligning mitigation with long-term land-use planning and building codes, rather than short-term political wins, ensures that federal grant eligibility is maintained and that the community is genuinely safer for future generations.

NEW QUESTION # 87
What EOP (Emergency Operations Plan) element provides information about response and recovery activities?

- A. Hazard specific annexes
- B. Communication documents
- C. Situational assumptions

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a standardEmergency Operations Plan (EOP), theHazard-Specific Annexes(sometimes called Incident- Specific Annexes) provide the detailed, actionable information regarding response and recovery activities tailored to a particular type of threat. While theBasic Planprovides the general framework for all-hazards, the annexes focus on the unique operational requirements of specific disasters, such as a hurricane, a hazardous material spill, or a biological outbreak.
Situational assumptions(Option B) are found in the Basic Plan and describe the "what if" scenarios that the planners believe to be true (e.g., "we assume 20% of the workforce will be unavailable").Communication documents(Option C) refer to the actual forms and logs used during the event, but they do not contain the strategic or tactical information found in an annex. Hazard-specific annexes describe the uniquetriggersfor action, the specializedresourcesrequired, and the specificrecoverymilestones for that hazard. For example, a
"Tornado Annex" would specify the immediate search and rescue protocols, whereas a "Pandemic Annex" would focus on vaccination clinics and quarantine procedures.
According toFEMA's CPG 101, the use of annexes allows the EOP to remain organized and scalable. It prevents the Basic Plan from becoming too cluttered with technical details that only apply to one type of incident. For aCEDPprofessional, these annexes are the "playbooks" for the organization. They ensure that when a specific threat is recognized, the Incident Command has a ready-made

set of response and recovery steps that have already been vetted and coordinated with subject matter experts, thereby reducing the time spent on decision-making during the "Golden Hour" of a disaster.

NEW QUESTION # 88
What statement describes FEMA's primary planning objective?

- A. Prepare for any contingency by promoting an "all-hazards" approach
- B. Place a priority on infrastructure and natural disaster management
- C. Prepare for nuclear-related attacks with good response planning

Answer: A

Explanation:
FEMA's primary planning objective, as codified inPresidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8)andFEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, is to prepare for any contingency by promoting and implementing an"all-hazards" approach. This objective reflects a fundamental shift in emergency management from "scenar7io-based planning" (preparing for a specific event like a nuclear war or a specific hurricane) to "capability-based planning" (building the common building blocks of response that apply to any disaster).
An all-hazards approach is based on the reality that while thetriggersfor disasters are diverse (natural, technological, or man-made), theresponse requirementsare often identical. For instance, the function of
"Public Information and Warning" is nearly the same whether the threat is a tornado or a chemical leak. By focusing on these commonalities, FEMA ensures that:
* Efficiency:Planning resources are used effectively by creating "Functional Annexes" rather than hundreds of separate hazard plans.
* Agility:Communities are prepared for "The Unknown" (Black Swan events) because they have the core systems of command, communication, and logistics already in place.
* Standardization:UsingNIMSand theICSensures that all responders speak the same language, regardless of the hazard.
For theCEDPprofessional, the all-hazards objective is the foundation of modern resilience. Option A is a legacy of the Cold War "Civil Defense" era, and Option C is too narrow. The "all-hazards" objective empowers local jurisdictions to build a single, robustEmergency Operations Plan (EOP)that can be scaled and adapted to any crisis. This ensures that the nation's preparedness is not just deep in a few areas, but broad enough to cover the entire spectrum of risk facing the "Whole Community."

NEW QUESTION # 89
What device protects humans by breaking electrical current when detecting a leak to conductive surfaces?

- A. Circuit breaker
- B. Ground fault circuit interrupter
- C. Voltage interrupter

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheGround Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)is a life-safety device specifically designed to protect people from electrical shock. According toOSHA 29 CFR 1910.304, a GFCI works by constantly monitoring the current flowing through a circuit. It compares the amount of current going to an electrical component with the amount returning from it. In a normally functioning circuit, these two values should be nearly identical. However, if the GFCI detects a difference as small as 4 to 6 milliamperes-indicating that some of the current is "leaking" out of the circuit through an unintended path, such as a human body touching a conductive surface-it will break the circuit in as little as 1/30th of a second.
It is essential for disaster professionals to distinguish a GFCI from a standardCircuit Breaker(Option C). A circuit breaker is designed to protectequipment and the building structurefrom fires caused by overloads or short circuits; it typically only trips when the current exceeds 15 or 20 amperes. This level of current is far above the "let-go" threshold for humans and can be fatal. A GFCI, by contrast, is a "personnel protection" device.Voltage interrupters(Option A) is a generic term that does not refer to this specific safety technology.
In disaster management, GFCIs are mandatory for all temporary power setups, particularly in wet or damp environments common after floods or storms. Under theNational Electrical Code (NEC)andNFPA 70E, GFCIs must be used with portable generators and power tools on-site. TheCEDPcurriculum emphasizes that
"stray voltage" is a major hazard in disaster zones. By ensuring all power sources are GFCI-protected, emergency managers mitigate the risk of accidental electrocution for both responders and victims who may be navigating flooded structures or using emergency power systems.

NEW QUESTION # 90
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