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Certified Emergency Disaster Professional - CEDP -

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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

What capability does not relate to all mission areas?

- A. Operational coordination
- B. Intelligence
- C. Public warning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under the National Preparedness Goal, FEMA identifies 32 Core Capabilities. Most of these capabilities are specific to one or two mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, or Recovery). However, there are three "cross-cutting" capabilities that are common to all five mission areas: Planning, Public Information and Warning (Option A), and Operational Coordination (Option B). Intelligence (specifically

"Intelligence and Information Sharing"), however, is not a cross-cutting capability; it is primarily focused on the Prevention and Protection mission areas.

The logic behind this distinction is that every phase of a disaster requires a plan, every phase requires the coordination of agencies, and every phase requires the dissemination of information to the public. However,

"Intelligence" in the homeland security context refers specifically to the collection and analysis of information related to adversarial threats (terrorism). While "information sharing" is important in all areas, the specific

"Intelligence" core capability involves law enforcement and intelligence community protocols designed to "stop" an attack before it happens (Prevention) or "harden" a target against a known threat (Protection).

For a CDEP professional, understanding which capabilities are "cross-cutting" is essential for Integrated Planning. For example, if you are writing a Mitigation Plan, you must include Public Information and Operational Coordination elements because they are foundational to the mission. However, you would not typically include "Intelligence" protocols in a long-term flood mitigation plan. This classification ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that the "intelligence" community can focus its specialized tools on adversarial threats while the broader emergency management community focuses on the functional coordination required for all hazards.

NEW QUESTION # 57

What does the CFR division contain standards and guidelines addressing transportation?

- A. 40 CFR
- **B. 49 CFR**
- C. 42 CFR

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register. Title 49 CFR is the specific division dedicated to Transportation. It contains the comprehensive set of regulations issued by the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regarding the safety, security, and operation of all modes of transport in the United States, including road, rail, air, and water.

For a CDEP professional, 49 CFR is the most critical regulatory document for managing Hazardous Materials (HazMat) transport. Specifically:

* Parts 100-185: Address the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), detailing the requirements for packaging, labeling, placarding, and shipping papers.

* Parts 300-399: Contain the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR), governing the safety of commercial trucks and buses.

* Parts 200-299: Address Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) standards.

* Parts 1500-1699: Address Transportation Security Administration (TSA) regulations.

In contrast, 40 CFR (Option A) contains Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, and 42 CFR (Option B) contains Public Health regulations (including the CDC and CMS). During a disaster, 49 CFR provides the "rules of the road" for the logistical response. For example, when a state requests a massive fuel delivery via the EMAC system, those tanker trucks must comply with the Class 3 flammable liquid standards found in 49 CFR. Understanding this title is vital for ensuring that resources are moved legally and safely across state lines and that any transportation-related incident—such as a rail derailment—is managed according to the rigorous safety and reporting standards mandated by federal law.

NEW QUESTION # 58

What task would law enforcement cease to perform during a prolonged disaster event?

- A. Infrastructure security
- B. Disaster scene security
- **C. Mass search and rescue**

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the initial stages of a disaster, law enforcement officers are often the first on the scene and perform any task necessary to save

lives, including Mass Search and Rescue.³ However, as a disaster event becomes prolonged, law enforcement agencies will typically cease these specialized rescue operations and transition them to dedicated Search and Rescue (SAR) units, such as FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces or National Guard units. This allows the police to return to their primary, core mission: maintaining public order, security, and traffic regulation.

According to standard Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for police in disasters, their primary role is to provide "Disaster Scene Security" (Option A) and "Infrastructure Security" (Option B). This includes preventing looting at evacuated sites, protecting critical assets like water treatment plants or power substations, and managing "Perimeter Control" to keep unauthorized persons out of danger zones. These security functions are essential for the overall success of the response but are often compromised if law enforcement personnel are tied up in technical search and rescue efforts.

In the CEDP body of knowledge, this transition is part of "Resource Management." Law enforcement personnel are not generally equipped or trained for the high-risk technical aspects of mass rescue, such as shoring up collapsed structures or performing high-angle rope rescues. By handing over mass SAR to specialized entities during a prolonged event, the incident command ensures that the most qualified personnel are performing the most dangerous tasks, while the police focus on the "civil stability" that is required for a safe recovery environment.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What contains the OSHA General Industry Standards that apply to disaster workers?

- A. 29 CFR 1910
- B. 29 CFR 1904
- C. 29 CFR 1926

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations are divided into different "Parts" based on the industry type. 29 CFR 1910 contains the General Industry Standards, which are the primary rules governing the safety of the majority of disaster workers, including those in healthcare, manufacturing, and general emergency response. While other parts may apply—such as 29 CFR 1926 for construction workers involved in debris removal or rebuilding—1910 is the "foundation" for occupational safety in the United States.

Within 29 CFR 1910, several specific subparts are critical for disaster professionals:

- * 1910.120 (HAZWOPER): Governs the safety of workers responding to hazardous substance releases.
- * 1910.134 (Respiratory Protection): Mandates fit testing and medical evaluations for workers using respirators.¹⁰
- * 1910.38 (Emergency Action Plans): Requires employers to have written plans for evacuation and fire safety.¹¹
- * 1910.1030 (Bloodborne Pathogens): Protects responders from exposure to infectious materials.

Option A (1904) refers specifically to the Recording and Reporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and Option C (1926) refers to Construction. For the CEDP candidate, 1910 is the "bible" of workplace safety.

OSHA's "General Duty Clause" (Section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act) also mandates that even if a specific disaster-related hazard isn't mentioned in a standard, the employer must still provide a place of employment that is free from recognized hazards. During a disaster, OSHA often transitions to a "Technical Assistance" role, helping incident commanders identify risks to their personnel, but the underlying legal requirement to follow the 1910 standards remains in effect to ensure that the responders do not become victims themselves.

NEW QUESTION # 60

What does the EPA require hazardous waste generators to develop a contingency plan?

- A. Satisfy the regulatory mandates of the Toxic Substances Control Act
- B. Ensure establishment of communication links during a large chemical release event
- C. Prevent or minimize damage to the environment from an accidental hazardous release

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), specifically 40 CFR Part 264/265 Subpart D, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates that hazardous waste generators (particularly Large Quantity Generators) develop and maintain a formal contingency plan.¹ The primary objective of this requirement is to prevent or minimize damage to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

A RCRA contingency plan is a "living" document that must be implemented immediately whenever there is an incident.² It must

contain specific elements, including:

- * Emergency Procedures: A description of the actions facility personnel must take in response to a release.
- * Coordination Agreements: Documentation of arrangements made with local police, fire departments, and emergency response teams.
- * Emergency Coordinator: A designated individual available 24/7 with the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the plan.³
- * Equipment List: An up-to-date list of all emergency equipment at the facility (e.g., fire extinguishers, spill control equipment, and decontamination supplies).
- * Evacuation Plan: A description of the signals used to begin evacuation and the primary/secondary evacuation routes.

For the CEDP professional, the contingency plan is a critical bridge between daily operations and disaster response. While Option C refers to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), that act primarily deals with the introduction of new or existing chemicals into the market, whereas RCRA governs the waste and the contingency planning process. By mandating these plans, the EPA ensures that facilities are not caught off-guard by an accident. The plan ensures that the "Initial Response" is disciplined and effective, preventing a localized spill from cascading into a major environmental disaster that could contaminate local aquifers or require massive federal intervention under Superfund (CERCLA) authorities.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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