

CEDP Exam Cram Review | New CEDP Exam Pdf

CEDP - Certified Emergency Disaster Professional Practice Exam With Correct Solutions.

What agency would help disaster victims replace their U.S. Savings Bonds lost in a Disaster? - Answer Bureau of Public Debt

What aspects of emergency management would reduce hazard risk the most? - Answer Mitigation

Disaster mass evacuation is identified/addressed in which of the following documents? - Answer NRF

International financial institutions are reluctant to fund what emergency management phase? - Answer Response

What statement describes the philosophy shift that contributed to U.S. transition from a National Response Plan to a National Response Framework? - Answer Need for a more unified national response effort from all government levels

During a disaster, which response indicates a topic not falling under the objectives of Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties? - Answer Assessment of privately constructed dams

What is not a level of emergency planning as defined by FEMA? - Answer Contingency

What statement best describes "Situational Awareness" - Answer Integrating information from several sources for making decisions

What statement about carbon monoxide is accurate? - Answer Exposure can inhibit the blood from carrying oxygen to the brain

What publication provides guidelines for developing an EOP? - Answer CPG 101

What entity provides current hazardous material information to emergency personnel responding to a highway transportation accident with a chemical release? - Answer Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

What does the DHS Secretary use for guide development of standards, guidelines, and compliance protocols for determining state or local government compliance with NIMS? - Answer National Response Framework

What agency provides communication support to the healthcare sector during a major disaster? - Answer Federal Communications Commission

What action would be a key to success for conducting a planning session? - Answer Ensuring the group process functions efficiently and effectively

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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

What action would provide momentum to community resilience efforts?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the core tenets of the IBFCSM 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 # 80

What alternative describes an action not included in the four-step THIRA Process?

- A. Identifying threats and hazards
- B. Establishing capability targets
- C. Updating the threat list annually

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a specific, standardized process defined by FEMA in CPG 201. While maintaining and updating the document is a best practice for emergency managers, "Updating the threat list annually" (Option C) is a maintenance task or a requirement for grant compliance, but it is not one of the specific, analytical steps that constitute the THIRA methodology itself.

The four steps of the THIRA process are:

* Identify Threats and Hazards: Determine the specific natural, technological, and human-caused threats that could affect the community.

* Give Threats and Hazards Context: Describe how those threats would affect the community at a specific time and place (e.g., "A magnitude 7.0 earthquake at 2:00 PM on a Tuesday").

* Establish Capability Targets: Determine what the community needs to be able to do to manage that impact (e.g., "We must be able to rescue 500 people from collapsed buildings within 24 hours").

* Estimate Resource Requirements: Determine the specific personnel and equipment needed to meet those targets.

For the CEDP exam, it is vital to distinguish between the process of doing the work and the administration of the document. Options A and B are the core "First" and "Third" steps of the analytical process. By confusing an administrative requirement (annual updates) with a process step, jurisdictions can fail to perform the deeper contextual analysis required by Step 2. The THIRA is designed to be a "risk-informed" foundation for the entire National Preparedness System, and understanding its technical steps ensures that a

community's preparedness goals are based on realistic, data-driven impacts rather than arbitrary list-making.

NEW QUESTION # 81

Why do NIMS communication and information standards encourage decision makers to maintain accurate operating pictures during emergency response efforts?

- A. Assure timely communication and accuracy of all media informational releases
- **B. Help emergency respondent and other personnel avoid duplication of efforts**
- C. Ensure the consistency of sharing information among senior incident commanders

Answer: B

Explanation:

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) emphasizes the importance of a Common Operating Picture (COP) primarily to enhance operational efficiency and resource management. A COP is a continuously updated overview of an incident that is shared across different agencies and jurisdictions. By maintaining an accurate operating picture, all decision-makers and field personnel are looking at the same data regarding resource locations, incident boundaries, and hazard zones. This shared situational awareness is the most effective tool to help emergency responders and other personnel avoid the duplication of efforts.

When multiple agencies (fire, police, EMS, and public works) respond to a large-scale disaster, there is a high risk of "independent action" or "freelancing," where different teams perform the same task (e.g., searching the same building twice) while other critical needs go unmet. NIMS communication standards mandate that information flow through a disciplined structure so that the Incident Command can de-conflict activities.

While consistency among senior commanders (Option A) and accurate media releases (Option C) are important secondary benefits of a COP, they are not the primary operational driver.

The core objective is "unity of effort." According to FEMA's NIMS Doctrine, effective information management allows the Incident Commander to maximize the impact of limited resources. For a CIEDP professional, establishing a COP involves the integration of GIS mapping, status boards, and interoperable radio systems. When every responder knows what has been done and what is currently being addressed, the safety of the personnel increases because the risk of "friendly fire" or logistical bottlenecks is significantly reduced. This systematic approach ensures that the response is lean, fast, and coordinated, directly reflecting the NIMS principle of "Management by Objectives."

NEW QUESTION # 82

What alternative describes the goal of protection as identified in the FEMA core capabilities?

- A. Avoiding or stopping a threatened or an actual act of terrorism
- B. Reducing the loss of life and property by interdicting threats
- **C. Securing the homeland against terrorism or natural disasters**

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the National Preparedness Goal and the National Protection Framework, the goal of the Protection mission area is to secure the homeland against terrorism or natural disasters. This mission area focuses on the capabilities necessary to secure the nation against acts of terrorism and man-made or natural disasters. It is one of the five mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) that comprise the whole-community approach to emergency management.

The distinction between "Prevention" and "Protection" is a common point of testing in the CIEDP curriculum.

Prevention (Option A) refers specifically to the capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Protection, however, is broader and more defensive. It involves "steady-state" activities such as cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, and border security. While Prevention is focused on the adversary, Protection is focused on the assets and the systems that keep a community safe from all hazards.

Option B describes a hybrid of Mitigation and Response. The formal definition of the Protection goal emphasizes "securing" and "guarding." Key core capabilities within the Protection mission area include Physical Protective Measures, Cybersecurity, and Access Control/Identity Verification. By achieving the goal of Protection, emergency managers reduce the vulnerability of critical infrastructure (such as power grids and water systems), thereby increasing the community's overall resilience. This ensures that even if a threat manifests, the "hardened" nature of the community's systems prevents a minor incident from cascading into a national disaster.

NEW QUESTION # 83

What organization or agency developed the Hospital Evacuation Decision Guide?

- A. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- **B. Agency for Healthcare Risk and Quality**
- C. The Joint Commission

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Hospital Evacuation Decision Guide was developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), a lead Federal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services. This guide was created to address the significant challenges hospital leadership teams face when deciding whether to evacuate patients or "shelter-in-place" during an approaching threat, such as a hurricane, or an immediate incident, such as a major utility failure. The AHRQ developed this tool because historical events, particularly Hurricane Katrina, highlighted that many hospitals lacked a systematic, evidence-based process for making this critical, high-stakes decision.

The guide provides a structured framework that helps "Decision Teams" evaluate the risk-benefit ratio of moving fragile patients. It emphasizes that evacuation is often more dangerous than sheltering in place due to the "transfer trauma" and the risks associated with moving patients on life-support without the full resources of a medical facility. The AHRQ guide introduces the concept of the Decision Point, the "last safe moment" an evacuation can be ordered to ensure it is completed before environmental conditions (like high winds or flooding) make transport impossible.

While The Joint Commission (Option A) and CMS (Option C) mandate that hospitals have evacuation plans for accreditation and reimbursement purposes, they do not provide the granular, analytical guidance found in the AHRQ document. The AHRQ guide is an "all-hazards" tool that integrates with the Hospital Incident Command System (HICS). It includes specific tools like the "Evacuation Planning Checklist" and the "Shelter-in-Place Analysis." For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), the AHRQ guide is the definitive resource for healthcare continuity planning. It shifts the focus from an emotional, reactive decision to a data-driven process that considers facility integrity, resource availability, and the specific medical needs of the patient population, ultimately ensuring that the choice made is the one that maximizes the survival chances of every soul in the facility.

NEW QUESTION # 84

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