

# CEDPリンクグローバル、CEDP受験トレーリング



P.S. ShikenPASSがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCEDPダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XsUxyxUy1t7rJ3bOQbnidKDPS32s-0KS>

何よりも、IBFCMハイクラスの運用システムを備えているため、CEDP学習教材を使用してCEDP試験の準備を開始できるのは、支払い後わずか5~10分です。第二ShikenPASS、CEDPテスト問題の新しいバージョンをまとめたら、購入後1年間無料で最新バージョンのCEDPトレーニング資料をお客様に送信します。最後になりましたが、世界各地のアフターセールススタッフが、1日24時間、週7日、CEDPトレーニングガイドでCertified Emergency and Disaster Professionalアフターサービスを提供します。

業界の人気トレンドの変化と最新の社会的見解を注視し、時代に対応し、クライアントに最新のCEDP学習教材リソースを提供します。私たちのサービス哲学と信条は、お客様が私たちの神であり、お客様のCEDPガイド資料に対する満足が私たちの幸福の最大のリソースであるということです。なぜあなたはまだheしたのですか？今すぐCEDPガイドの質問を購入してください。CEDPラーニングガイドを使用すると、CEDP試験に問題なく合格できます。

>> CEDPリンクグローバル <<

## CEDP試験の準備方法 | ユニークなCEDPリンクグローバル試験 | 一番優秀なCertified Emergency and Disaster Professional受験トレーリング

CEDP試験問題を購入する前に、無料でダウンロードして試してみることができます。また、WebサイトのCEDP学習ガイドのページにアクセスして、CEDP試験問題を理解することができます。ShikenPASSのCEDPガイドトレントのページはデモを提供し、タイトルの一部とソフトウェアの形式を理解できます。そのため、購入する前にCEDP試験問題を理解し、CEDP試験問題を購入するかどうかを決定できます。

## IBFCM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional認定 CEDP試験問題 (Q96-Q101):

### 質問 #96

What capability does not relate to all mission areas?

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

正解: A

### 解説:

Under the National Preparedness Goal, FEMA identifies 32 Core Capabilities.<sup>7</sup> 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 CEDP 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.<sup>8</sup> 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.

#### 質問 #97

What response describes the key purpose of developing mitigation capability actions?

- A. Reduce long-term risks and vulnerabilities
- B. Reduce potential loss of life and property
- C. Identify risks and threats to communities

正解: B

解説:

The core mission and key purpose of developing mitigation capability actions is to reduce the potential loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.<sup>5</sup> Mitigation is the only mission area in the National Preparedness Goal specifically focused on "breaking the cycle" of disaster damage. While Option A (Identifying risks) is a prerequisite for mitigation and Option B (Reducing vulnerabilities) is a method of mitigation, the ultimate "Purpose" is the preservation of life and the protection of the community's physical and economic assets.

According to the National Mitigation Framework, mitigation actions are long-term investments that change the physical environment or the regulatory landscape to make a community more "hardened." Examples include:

\* Structural Mitigation: Elevating buildings in flood zones, seismic retrofitting of bridges, and building "safe rooms" in tornado-prone areas.

\* Non-Structural Mitigation: Adopting and enforcing stringent building codes, creating "defensible space" for wildfires, and implementing land-use planning that prevents development in high-risk areas.

For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), mitigation is seen as a "force multiplier." Studies consistently show that for every dollar spent on mitigation, approximately six dollars are saved in future recovery and response costs. By reducing the potential loss of life and property, mitigation allows a community to recover more quickly (increasing resilience) and ensures that emergency responders can focus on the most critical needs rather than being overwhelmed by preventable infrastructure collapses.<sup>6</sup> The purpose of mitigation is to ensure that a hazard (like a heavy rain) does not inevitably result in a disaster (a catastrophic flood).

#### 質問 #98

What describes an illness resulting from long-term exposure to hazardous substances?

- A. Acute effects
- B. Chronic effects
- C. Toxic effects

正解: B

解説:

In toxicology and occupational health, a chronic effect is defined as an adverse health condition that results from long-term or repeated exposure to a hazardous substance. Unlike acute effects, which appear almost immediately after a single high-dose exposure, chronic effects develop gradually over months or years. These illnesses often have a long latency period, meaning the symptoms may not manifest until long after the initial exposure began. Common examples of chronic effects include cancers, respiratory diseases like asbestosis or silicosis, and organ damage to the liver or kidneys caused by prolonged chemical contact. According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard), understanding the distinction between acute and chronic toxicity is essential for proper risk assessment. Chronic exposure often occurs at lower concentrations that do not cause

immediate distress, leading workers to underestimate the danger. For instance, a worker exposed to low levels of lead over several years may eventually suffer from chronic neurological damage or reproductive issues, even if they never experienced an "acute" poisoning episode.

This is why Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) and Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) are calculated as Time-Weighted Averages (TWA) to prevent the accumulation of toxins in the body over a 40-hour work week and a 30-year career.

For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), the management of chronic risks is a key part of the Recovery phase and long-term worker health monitoring. During disaster cleanup—such as the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks or Hurricane Katrina—responders are often exposed to a "cocktail" of dust, mold, and chemicals. Effective safety management requires the use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to block these pathways of exposure (inhalation, absorption, ingestion) every day, as the "cumulative dose" determines the likelihood of developing a chronic, often permanent, illness.

## 質問 #99

What quantitative method expresses the uncertainty of mitigating potential disaster consequences?

- A. Probability distributions
- B. Boolean algebra decision process
- C. Empirical deterministic models

正解: A

解説:

In the field of risk assessment and disaster management, Probability distributions are the primary quantitative method used to express the inherent uncertainty of mitigating disaster consequences. Unlike deterministic models, which assume that a specific set of inputs will always lead to one specific outcome, Probabilistic Risk Assessment (PRA) recognizes that disasters are complex events with many unknown variables. By using probability distributions (such as the Normal, Lognormal, or Beta distributions), planners can model the range of possible outcomes and the likelihood of each occurring.

The use of probability distributions is a cornerstone of Monte Carlo simulations, where a computer model is run thousands of times, each time selecting random values from the defined distributions for variables like

"wind speed," "levee height," or "evacuation speed." This process generates a "forecast" of potential consequences, such as expected fatalities or economic loss, along with a statistical measure of uncertainty (e.g., "There is a 95% confidence that the damage will be between \$10M and \$15M").

Option B (Empirical deterministic models) is incorrect because deterministic models use point-values (single numbers) and do not account for the "spread" or uncertainty in the data. Option C (Boolean algebra) is a logic-based process (True/False, 1/0) often used in Fault Tree Analysis to identify failure paths, but it does not quantitatively express the uncertainty of the final consequence in the same way a statistical distribution does.

For a CEDP professional, understanding probability distributions is vital for Cost-Benefit Analysis. Mitigation projects are expensive, and decision-makers often want to know the "worst-case" and "most likely" scenarios before committing funds. By presenting risks as a distribution, the disaster professional can show how a mitigation project (like a flood wall) shifts the distribution curve, effectively "buying down" the risk. This provides a more realistic and scientifically defensible basis for community resilience planning, acknowledging that while we cannot predict the future with 100% certainty, we can quantify the bounds of what is possible.

## 質問 #100

What incident action planning activity would support proper response during an emergency?

- A. Management by objectives
- B. Common terminology
- C. Organizational resources

正解: A

解説:

In the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the core activity that drives the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and supports a coordinated response is Management by Objectives. This principle mandates that the Incident Commander (or Unified Command) establishes specific, measurable goals for the incident. These objectives guide the selection of strategies and the tactical assignment of resources. Without clearly defined objectives, a response becomes reactive and disorganized, with various agencies potentially working at cross-purposes.

The incident action planning process (the "Planning P") is designed specifically to facilitate Management by Objectives. For each operational period, the command staff reviews the current situation, identifies what needs to be accomplished (e.g., "Complete

search and rescue in Sector A by 1800 hours"), and documents these in the ICS Form 202 (Incident Objectives). This ensures that every responder, from the frontline to the EOC, understands the mission's priorities. While Common Terminology (Option C) and Organizational Resources (Option A) are important NIMS principles, they are structural "supports" for the response; it is the "Management by Objectives" that actually directs the "Proper Response" by ensuring all actions are purposeful and aligned. For the CEDP professional, mastering Management by Objectives is the hallmark of a high-functioning Incident Management Team. It allows for Accountability and Resource Management by linking every resource request directly to a specific objective. If an objective cannot be met with currently assigned resources, the IAP process provides the mechanism to order additional assets or adjust the strategy. This systematic approach ensures that the response is proactive, helping the Incident Command to "get ahead of the incident" and move toward stabilization and recovery with maximum efficiency.

## 質問 # 101

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弊社は一年の更新サービスを提供します。お客様は我々のサイトでCEDP問題集をご購入になってから、そのあと的一年間、我々は無料の更新サービスを提供します。もしその一年の中で、CEDP問題集が更新されたら、我々はお客様に最新版をお送りいたします。すなわち、その一年間、お客様の持っているCEDP問題集はずっと最新のです。

**CEDP受験トレーリング** : <https://www.shikenpass.com/CEDP-shiken.html>

IBFCSM CEDPリンクグローバル それはあなたにとってとても便利です、私たちShikenPASSの将来の雇用のためのより資格のある認定は、その能力を証明するのに十分な資格CEDP認定を取得するためにのみ考慮される効果があり、社会的競争でライバルを乗り越えることができます、IBFCSM CEDPリンクグローバル 弊社の受験問題集で、あなたは簡単に試験に合格することができると信じています、CEDPの最新の練習資料の研究に特化してきた今、私たちは無限の努力で多数の顧客を処理し、CEDP試験ガイドがあなたの満足に浸透すると信じています、IBFCSM CEDPリンクグローバル 長年の努力と革新とクライアントベースのコンセプトを中心に、当社は業界の旗艦企業に成長しました。

湯山・大丈夫、このアイデアは、中小企業の直感的な未来レポートCEDPリンクグローバルト新しい職人経済で構築されました、それはあなたにとってとても便利です、私たちShikenPASSの将来の雇用のためのより資格のある認定は、その能力を証明するのに十分な資格CEDP認定を取得するためにのみ考慮される効果があり、社会的競争でライバルを乗り越えることができます。

## 試験の準備方法-ハイパスレートのCEDPリンクグローバル試験-正確的なCEDP受験トレーリング

弊社の受験問題集で、あなたは簡単に試験に合格することができると信じています、CEDPの最新の練習資料の研究に特化してきた今、私たちは無限の努力で多数の顧客を処理し、CEDP試験ガイドがあなたの満足に浸透すると信じています。

長年の努力と革新とクライアントCEDPベースのコンセプトを中心に、当社は業界の旗艦企業に成長しました。

- 試験CEDPリンクグローバル - 信頼できるCEDP受験トレーリング | 大人気CEDP日本語版トレーリング Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional □ 最新□ CEDP □ 問題集ファイルは「[www.passtest.jp](http://www.passtest.jp)」にて検索 CEDP勉強方法
- 試験の準備方法-検証するCEDPリンクグローバル試験-効率的なCEDP受験トレーリング □ 《 [www.goshiken.com](http://www.goshiken.com)》 サイトにて最新▷ CEDP ◁ 問題集をダウンロード CEDP勉強方法
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検索して、試験資料を無料でダウンロードしてください CEDP認証試験

ちなみに、ShikenPASS CEDPの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます

す：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XsUxyxUy1t7rJ3bOQbnidKDPS32s-0KS>