

Test CEDP Engine - CEDP Exam Torrent

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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Because the Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP) test has a restricted time constraint, time management must be exercised to get success. Only with enough practice one can answer real IBFCSM CEDP Exam Questions in a given amount of time. It has created three formats to aid IBFCSM CEDP applicants in practicing and organizing their time for this aim.

IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions

(Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

U.S. disaster management efforts adhere to what type of authority model?

- A. Bureaucratic
- B. Coordinated
- C. Vertical

Answer: C

Explanation:

U.S. disaster management, as codified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), adheres to a Vertical authority model. This model is defined by a clear Chain of Command and a top-down reporting structure. In every incident, there is a single Incident Commander (IC) (or a Unified Command group acting as one) at the top of the hierarchy. Orders, objectives, and strategic priorities flow vertically downward from the IC through Section Chiefs to tactical personnel in the field.

The vertical model is essential for Accountability and Unity of Command. It ensures that every individual involved in the response reports to exactly one supervisor, preventing the confusion of conflicting orders that often occurs in "coordinated" but non-hierarchical (Option A) or overly "bureaucratic" (Option C) systems.

While the response involves the coordination of many agencies, the authority to make life-safety decisions remains vertical to ensure speed and efficiency. As an incident grows, the structure expands modularly, adding layers of supervision (Branches, Divisions, Groups) to maintain a manageable Span of Control, but the vertical integrity of the command remains intact.

According to the CEDP curriculum, this verticality is what allows for "Interoperability." Because every jurisdiction in the U.S. uses this same vertical ICS model, a firefighter from California can report into a vertical structure in Florida and immediately understand who they work for and who is in charge of the scene.

This "Paramilitary" structure is the proven method for managing high-consequence, high-velocity events where decentralized or horizontal decision-making would lead to delays and increased risk to life.

NEW QUESTION # 60

What alternative best describes the mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)?

- A. A focused single enterprise with a shared vision among many entities
- B. A multi-faceted operation that operates in a decentralized fashion
- C. A large agency gathers, assesses, and shares security information

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is best described as a focused single enterprise with a shared vision among many entities. 1 Since its creation following the 9/11 attacks, the mission of DHS has been to unify the previously fragmented domestic security efforts into a single "Homeland Security Enterprise." 2 This enterprise includes not only the federal departments (FEMA, TSA, CBP, Coast Guard, etc.) but also state, local, tribal, and territorial partners, as well as the private sector and the American public. 3 The "shared vision" is defined in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), which identifies five core missions:

- * Preventing terrorism and enhancing security.
- * Securing and managing our borders.
- * Enforcing and administering our immigration laws.
- * Safeguarding and securing cyberspace.
- * Ensuring resilience to disasters.

Option B is incorrect because, while DHS is multi-faceted, its goal is to move away from "decentralized" silos toward an integrated "Unity of Effort." Option C describes a function (Information Sharing), but it does not capture the "Enterprise" mission. For the CEDP professional, understanding DHS as an enterprise is critical for grant funding and resource coordination. It means that a local police department's anti-terrorism efforts are part of the same "vision" as the Coast Guard's port security and CISA's cybersecurity initiatives. This single-enterprise approach ensures that the nation's diverse security components are working toward the same strategic goals, reducing overlaps and gaps in the defense of the homeland.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

Answer: B

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.
- * 1910.38 (Emergency Action Plans): Requires employers to have written plans for evacuation and fire safety.
- * 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 # 62

What alternative describes the FEMA definition of situational awareness?

- A. Process of integrating information from various sources to support decision-making
- B. Continuous extraction of a coherent mental picture about a disaster-related situation
- **C. Meaningful comprehension of various environmental elements related to response**

Answer: C

Explanation:

As defined in federal emergency management doctrine and specifically within the FEMA National Incident Management System (NIMS) framework, situational awareness is defined as the "meaningful comprehension of various environmental elements" and the ability to project their status in the near future. While information integration (Option C) is a necessary step to reach situational awareness, the definition itself centers on the

"comprehension" of what that information actually means for the mission.

FEMA adopts the Endsley Model, which breaks situational awareness into three distinct levels:

- * Perception: Observing the cues and data in the environment (e.g., rising water levels, blocked roads).
- * Comprehension: Understanding how those facts impact objectives (e.g., knowing that rising water will flood a specific hospital in two hours).
- * Projection: Predicting future states to enable proactive decision-making.

Maintaining situational awareness is the primary responsibility of the Planning Section and the Incident Commander. Without it, the response becomes reactive rather than strategic. In the context of the CEDP certification, situational awareness is what allows an emergency manager to avoid "information overload" by filtering out noise and focusing on the critical elements that drive life-safety decisions. It is not merely a static "mental picture" (Option B), but a dynamic and continuous cycle of understanding and anticipation. This comprehension allows for the development of the Common Operating Picture (COP), ensuring that all responding agencies are operating with the same localized understanding of the threat and the progress of the mitigation efforts.

NEW QUESTION # 63

What publication addresses labeling of hazardous substance containers to protect first responders?

- A. NFPA 221
- **B. NFPA 704**
- C. NFPA 450

Answer: B

Explanation:

NFPA 704, titled the Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, is the definitive publication for the labeling of hazardous substance containers and facilities to protect first responders. It defines the widely recognized "NFPA Diamond" (or "Fire Diamond"), a square-on-point placard that provides an immediate, visual summary of the health, flammability, and instability hazards of a material, as well as any special hazards (such as water reactivity or oxidizing properties).

The NFPA 704 system is specifically designed for First Responders (Fire, Police, EMS) who arrive at a scene and need to make rapid, life-safety decisions without having immediate access to a full Safety Data Sheet (SDS). The system uses a rating scale from 0 (minimal hazard) to 4 (severe hazard):

* Blue (Health): Indicates the level of toxicity or injury potential.

* Red (Flammability): Indicates the temperature at which the material will ignite.

* Yellow (Instability/Reactivity): Indicates how prone the material is to chemical change or explosion.

* White (Special): Uses symbols like W (water reactive) or OX (oxidizer).

In the CEDP curriculum, NFPA 704 is emphasized as the first step in Scene Size-Up. When a responder sees a "4" in the Blue or Red sectors, they know they must use the highest level of PPE (Level A) and maintain a significant isolation distance. NFPA 221 (Option A) deals with High Challenge Fire Walls, and NFPA 450 (Option B) is a guide for Emergency Medical Services Systems. NFPA 704 remains the global standard for on-site hazard communication, ensuring that those who enter a dangerous environment can "read the risk" at a glance and adjust their tactics accordingly to save lives while protecting themselves.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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