

# 一生懸命にCEDP過去問題 &合格スムーズCEDP最新日本語版参考書 | 更新するCEDP模擬試験問題集



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>> CEDP過去問題 <<

## 試験の準備方法-有難いCEDP過去問題試験-信頼的なCEDP最新日本語版参考書

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## IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional 認定 CEDP 試験問題 (Q65-Q70):

### 質問 # 65

What alternative refers to the emergency management concept known as resource typing?

- A. Selecting proper risk controls
- B. Procurement source decisions
- C. Mutual aid response needs

正解: C

解説:

Resource Typing is a central pillar of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) that involves categorizing and describing resources—personnel, equipment, teams, and facilities—by their capability.<sup>1</sup> The primary purpose of resource typing is to facilitate mutual aid response needs (Option A).<sup>2</sup> By using standardized definitions, an emergency manager in one state can request a "Type 1 Incident Management Team" or a "Type 3 Brush Truck" from another state and know exactly what level of capability they will receive.

Resource typing uses three main descriptors:

\* Category: The broad function (e.g., Firefighting, Law Enforcement, Medical).

\* Kind: The specific item or team (e.g., Ambulance, Helicopter, Search Dog).

\* Type: The level of capability (Type 1 being the highest/most capable, Type 4 being the least).

Without resource typing, mutual aid is inefficient. For example, if a jurisdiction requests "pumps" for a flood, they might receive small basement pumps when they actually needed high-volume industrial pumps. By

"typing" the resource, the request is precise (e.g., "We need two Type 1 High-Volume Pumps"). This ensures that the "right tool" is sent to the "right job," which is critical when resources are scarce and time is of the essence.

For a CEDP professional, resource typing is essential for Gap Analysis. During the preparedness phase, a manager "types" their existing inventory. If the analysis shows they only have Type 3 capabilities for a hazard that requires Type 1, they know they have a gap that must be filled through training, procurement, or a mutual aid agreement. This standardized language allows for the "interoperability" of resources across the entire country, ensuring that the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) can function seamlessly by matching the requesting state's needs with the assisting state's typed assets.

## 質問 # 66

What term describes an emergency management model of authority?

- A. Coordinated
- B. Vertical
- C. Inclusive

正解: B

解説:

In the traditional hierarchy of emergency management and the Incident Command System (ICS), the model of authority is described as Vertical. This refers to a "Top-Down" command structure where decisions flow from the Incident Commander (at the top) down to the operational personnel. This verticality ensures a clear Chain of Command, which is essential for maintaining order, accountability, and safety during the high-stress environment of a disaster response.

The vertical model is designed to prevent "management by committee," which can be slow and indecisive. In a life-safety situation, a single individual (the Incident Commander) must have the ultimate authority to make rapid decisions. This structure is reinforced by the principle of Unity of Command, which dictates that every individual in the organization reports to exactly one supervisor. This vertical reporting relationship ensures that instructions are not conflicting and that every responder knows exactly where they fit within the organizational chart.

While modern emergency management often involves "Coordinated" (Option A) efforts between multiple agencies (through Unified Command), the authority within each agency or within the integrated ICS structure remains strictly vertical. Even in a Unified Command scenario, where leaders from different jurisdictions work together to develop a single set of objectives, those objectives are carried out through a vertical chain of subordinates. An "Inclusive" (Option B) model is often used in the planning or mitigation phases to gather diverse stakeholder input, but it is not the "model of authority" used during active incident operations. For a CEDP professional, understanding the vertical nature of authority is critical for ensuring that the organization can scale up or down (modularly) while maintaining a strict and reliable flow of information and orders from the command level to the tactical field units.

## 質問 # 67

What key recommendation described in the federal Incident Action Planning Guide would help make emergency planning sessions more successful?

- A. Appointing a facilitator that communicates clear objectives
- B. Ensuring the efficient and effective conduct of all processes
- C. Establishing a seniority chain of command among participants

正解: A

解説:

The Federal Incident Action Planning (IAP) Guide and FEMA's NIMS doctrine emphasize that the structure of the planning meeting itself is a critical factor in the quality of the resulting plan. The key recommendation for a successful session is Appointing a facilitator that communicates clear objectives. In the high-pressure environment of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), planning meetings often involve diverse stakeholders (Fire, Police, Public Health, Public Works) who may have competing priorities. A facilitator ensures that the meeting remains focused on the Incident Objectives rather than individual agency agendas.

While "Seniority" (Option A) is important for the command structure, it can actually hinder a planning session if lower-ranking subject matter experts feel intimidated or unable to contribute technical insights. The IAP process is designed to be collaborative and functional. Option C (Ensuring efficiency) is a general desired outcome, but it is not a specific "recommendation" for the conduct of the

session; rather, efficiency is a byproduct of having a strong facilitator.

In the CEDP curriculum, the facilitator (often the Planning Section Chief) is responsible for moving the team through the "Planning P" cycle. This involves transitioning from situational awareness to objective setting and then to resource assignment. Without a facilitator to enforce the agenda and clear objectives, meetings tend to devolve into "war stories" or operational "silos," where the coordination necessary for a true Incident Action Plan is lost. A successful facilitator ensures that by the end of the session, every participant knows the "What, Who, and When" for the next operational period, which is the hallmark of a professional emergency management organization.

#### 質問 # 68

What aspect of an ICS must quickly transition from a reactive to proactive posture?

- A. Command element
- B. Safety and security
- C. Logistics management

正解: A

解説:

In the Incident Command System (ICS), the Command element (the Incident Commander and associated staff) is the specific component that must lead the rapid transition from a reactive to a proactive posture. Every disaster begins in a "reactive phase," where initial responders are simply dealing with the emergency as it presents itself—often referred to as "chasing the incident." During this stage, resources are typically deployed in an ad hoc fashion to address immediate life-safety threats. However, for an incident to be successfully stabilized and managed over time, the Command element must move into a "proactive phase" by establishing management by objectives and utilizing the Operational Planning Cycle (the "Planning P").

Proactivity in command means looking beyond the current "chaos" and forecasting the needs of the next operational period. This transition is formally achieved through the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). According to NIMS (National Incident Management System) doctrine, once the Incident Commander (IC) begins the planning process—setting specific, measurable objectives and identifying the resources required to meet them—the incident organization transitions from a reactive state to a controlled, proactive state. This shift is critical because it allows the command structure to dictate the terms of the response rather than being dictated to by the disaster itself.

As a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), the IC's primary responsibility is to "get ahead of the curve." This involves prioritizing information gathering through the Planning Section to maintain an accurate Common Operating Picture (COP). By transitioning to a proactive posture, the Command element ensures that the response remains organized, scalable, and safe. Without this leadership-driven shift, the incident remains stuck in a reactive cycle of "putting out fires," which often leads to resource exhaustion, duplication of effort, and increased risk to both responders and the public. Therefore, the Command element serves as the "engine" of the ICS that must consciously drive the organization from a defensive, reactive stance to a strategic, proactive one.

#### 質問 # 69

What action would provide the best protection from the effects of a terrorist chemical attack?

- A. Being quarantined immediately
- B. Staying put and sheltering-in-place
- C. Receiving a vaccination after exposure

正解: B

解説:

In the immediate aftermath of a terrorist chemical attack, particularly one involving aerosolized agents, the most effective life-saving action for the general public is staying put and sheltering-in-place. Chemical agents typically dissipate or settle over time; attempting to evacuate through a contaminated plume without specialized Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is often fatal. By sheltering in a small, interior room, turning off HVAC systems, and sealing cracks with tape or plastic (Expedient Sheltering), individuals create a "pressure barrier" that significantly reduces their dose of the toxin.

Option A (Vaccination) is incorrect because vaccines are used for biological agents (like smallpox or anthrax) and are generally preventive, not a post-exposure treatment for rapid-acting chemicals like Sarin or VX.

Option B (Quarantine) is a public health measure used to prevent the spread of communicable diseases; it does not protect an individual from the immediate toxic effects of a chemical gas or liquid.<sup>6</sup> According to OSHA 1910.120 and NIOSH guidelines, the "window of opportunity" to escape a chemical plume is often measured in seconds. Sheltering-in-place is the "Gold Standard" recommendation for those who are not in the immediate "kill zone" but are in the path of the vapor cloud. The CEDP curriculum emphasizes that

"Time, Distance, and Shielding" apply here: Shielding is provided by the building's envelope, and staying put increases the distance from the release point while allowing time for the chemical to dilute in the atmosphere.

Emergency managers must be prepared to issue "Shelter-in-Place" orders via the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) immediately, as this action saves more lives in a chemical scenario than a mass evacuation, which often leads to traffic gridlock within the danger zone.

## 質問 #70

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