

CEDP Exam Lab Questions, CEDP Valid Test Discount

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

(Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

What should be the lowest operational priority following an organizational cyber-attack?

- A. Defining scope and impact of the cyber related event or incident
- B. **Reporting the apparent attack to appropriate local law enforcement**
- C. Isolating affected systems and restoring services as soon as possible

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the immediate aftermath of a cyber-attack, the operational focus is governed by the "Containment, Eradication, and Recovery" cycle defined by the NIST Special Publication 800-61 (Computer Security Incident Handling Guide). Within this framework, Reporting to local law enforcement (Option C) is considered the lowest operational priority relative to the immediate technical response. While reporting is an essential legal and compliance step, it does not stop the spread of malware or restore critical business functions.

The highest priority is always Defining the scope and impact (Option A) because you cannot fix what you have not identified. This involves forensic analysis to determine which systems are compromised and whether the attack is ongoing. Following closely is Isolating affected systems (Option B), which is a "Life Safety" equivalent in the digital world. By disconnecting infected servers or segments of the network, the incident response team prevents the "lateral movement" of the attacker, thereby protecting remaining assets and preparing for the restoration of services.

According to the IBFCSM CEDP body of knowledge, emergency managers must distinguish between "Technical Response" and "Investigative Support." Law enforcement's primary goal is the preservation of evidence for prosecution, which can sometimes conflict with the organization's need for rapid service restoration. Therefore, a well-designed Incident Response Plan (IRP) ensures that the technical team stabilizes the "patient" (the network) first. Only once the threat is neutralized and the impact is understood should the organization transition its resources toward external reporting and legal proceedings. For most local cyber incidents, federal agencies (like the FBI or CISA) are often more relevant than local law enforcement, further lowering the priority of a "local" report during the high-stress execution phase of the response.

NEW QUESTION # 84

What agency oversees pipeline transport systems containing refined petroleum products?

- A. Department of Energy
- B. **Department of Transportation**
- C. Department of Commerce

Answer: B

Explanation:

The oversight of pipeline transportation systems, including those carrying refined petroleum products and natural gas, is the responsibility of the Department of Transportation (DOT).¹⁵ Within the DOT, this mission is specifically managed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). PHMSA develops and enforces regulations for the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of the nation's

2.8 million miles of pipeline.¹⁶

PHMSA's oversight includes:

* Integrity Management: Requiring pipeline operators to identify, prioritize, and evaluate risks to their pipelines, particularly in "High Consequence Areas" (HCAs) where a failure would have the greatest impact on life and the environment.¹⁷

* Standard Setting: Establishing the minimum safety standards for design, construction, operation, and maintenance (49 CFR Parts 190-199).

* Emergency Response Planning: Mandating that operators have comprehensive spill response plans and maintain a liaison with local emergency responders.

While the Department of Energy (Option A) is responsible for the overall security of the energy supply and the strategic petroleum reserve, the safety and regulatory oversight of the physical pipelines belongs to the DOT.

For the CEDP professional, PHMSA is a critical resource for Hazardous Materials information. PHMSA publishes the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), which is the primary tool used by first responders to identify hazards and determine initial isolation distances during a pipeline breach.¹⁸ By regulating the transport of refined products, the DOT/PHMSA ensures that the energy infrastructure remains a safe and stable component of the national economy.¹⁹

NEW QUESTION # 85

What disaster related concept addresses culture, mission and structure of any business entity?

- A. Knowledge management
- B. Enterprise management
- C. Continuity management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Continuity Management(specifically Business Continuity Management or BCM) is the holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organization and provides a framework for building resilience. Unlike simple emergency response, which focuses on the immediate "lights and sirens" phase, continuity management addresses the culture, mission, and structure of the business to ensure that its "Essential Functions" can continue regardless of the disruption.

According to ISO 22301(the international standard for Business Continuity Management Systems), an effective plan must align with the organization's mission. If a company's mission is to provide 24/7 banking services, its continuity structure must include redundant data centers and remote work protocols. The

"culture" aspect is critical because resilience is not just a document on a shelf; it is the embedded awareness and training of the staff (the "human element"). The "structure" refers to the succession of leadership and the delegation of authority, ensuring that the organization can still make decisions if the primary headquarters or executive team is unavailable.

In the IBFCSM CEDP body of knowledge, BCM is seen as the "long-game" of disaster preparedness. It bridges the gap between the initial response and the final recovery. A business that only has an emergency plan but lacks a continuity plan may survive the initial fire but fail as an entity because it cannot resume its mission-critical services quickly enough to satisfy customers or regulators. Therefore, continuity management is the "DNA" of organizational resilience, integrating the core values and structural integrity of the business into every layer of the disaster plan.

NEW QUESTION # 86

What should never be the locus of local mitigation planning efforts?

- A. Assessing local threats to prioritize community risks and concerns
- B. Evaluating the capacity of local budgets to fund projects
- C. Considering community short-range and political goals

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the development of a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), the "locus" or central focus must always be on long-term risk reduction and life safety, rather than short-range and political goals. According to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, effective planning requires looking beyond the immediate political cycle or temporary local interests.

If a mitigation plan is driven by political goals (Option C), it may prioritize "visible" but less effective projects over technically sound infrastructure improvements. For example, a local politician might push for a new park in a floodplain because it is popular, rather than funding a less visible but more critical drainage system upgrade. This compromises the community's resilience by ignoring the scientific data provided during the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process.

Options A and B are, conversely, essential parts of a legitimate planning process. Assessing local threats (Option A) is the scientific foundation of the plan, and evaluating budget capacity (Option B) ensures that the plan is realistic and implementable. A plan that cannot be funded is merely a "wish list." However, the CEDP professional is taught that mitigation is a long-term investment. Political goals are inherently transient, whereas the hazards—such as seismic activity or climate-driven flooding—are persistent and require sustained, non-partisan commitment. Aligning mitigation with long-term land-use planning and building codes, rather than short-term political wins, ensures that federal grant eligibility is maintained and that the community is genuinely safer for future generations.

NEW QUESTION # 87

What should be the focus of a continuity of operations plan?

- A. Guiding organizations on how to perform essential functions
- B. Ensuring appropriate decision considers risks and costs
- C. Leaders prioritize decisions related to maintaining operations

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary and absolute focus of a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is to provide a roadmap for guiding organizations on how to perform their essential functions during and after a disruption.⁵ While a standard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) focuses on the "external" response to a hazard, a COOP focuses on the

"internal" resilience of the organization itself. According to Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD 1), the goal of COOP is to ensure that National Essential Functions (NEFs) and Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) continue without interruption.

An effective COOP plan identifies the organization's Essential Functions—those activities that cannot be stopped for more than 12 hours without a significant impact on the mission.⁶ The plan then details the resources required to support those functions, categorized as the "Four Pillars" of COOP:

- * Personnel: Identifying the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) members who are vital to the mission.
- * Facilities: Designating alternate operating sites if the primary building is unreachable.
- * Communications: Ensuring redundant systems are available to support remote work.
- * Vital Records: Protecting the data and legal documents required to restart operations.

For the CEDP professional, COOP is the essence of Business Continuity. It ensures that even if the "nerve center" of an organization is destroyed by a flood, fire, or cyber-attack, the organization can continue to serve the public. Options B and C are management tasks that support COOP, but they are not the "focus" of the plan itself. The focus is operational; it is a "How-To" manual for maintaining the organization's structural integrity. By prioritizing essential functions, a COOP ensures that the community does not suffer from a secondary "Service Disaster" (such as a loss of 911 dispatch or payroll) while the primary physical disaster is being managed.

NEW QUESTION # 88

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