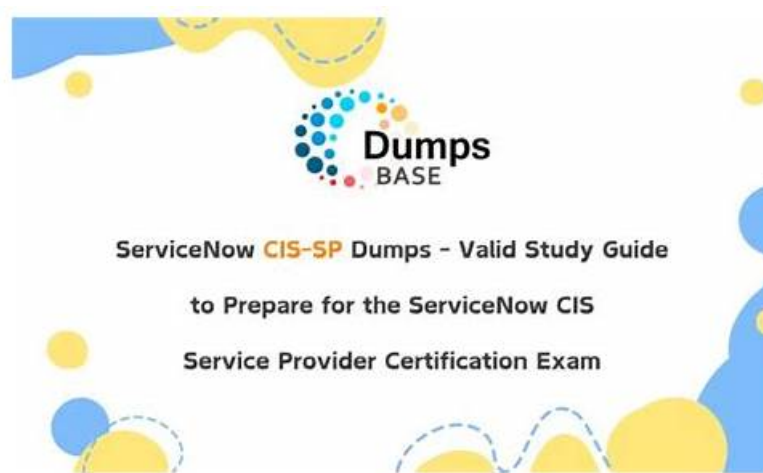


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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107

What category or type of information must planners understand when developing an EOP specifying the use of an Incident Command System?

- A. Serious hazards and threats
- B. Response agency responsibilities
- C. Determining needed functions

Answer: C

Explanation:

When developing an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS), planners must prioritize determining needed functions. ICS is a functional management system, meaning it is organized around tasks and objectives rather than specific agency names or job titles. This functional approach is what allows for the modular expansion and contraction of the organization as the incident evolves.

While understanding hazards (Option A) and agency responsibilities (Option B) are necessary for the overall planning process, the

"use of an ICS" specifically requires the identification of the five core functional areas:

Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. For instance, an EOP must define how the "Logistics Function" will be handled-identifying how resources are ordered and tracked- regardless of which specific department (Fire, Police, or Public Works) is actually providing the personnel to staff that function on a given day.

According to NIMS (National Incident Management System) doctrine, the "Function" is the building block of the response. Planners must determine which functions are critical for their specific community and how they will be activated during a disaster. This prevents the confusion of "who is in charge of what" by focusing on the functional requirement (e.g., "Public Information") rather than the agency (e.g., "The Mayor's Office").

For a CEDP professional, this means ensuring the EOP is not just a list of names, but a functional roadmap that describes how these ICS modules will interface to stabilize an incident, ensuring that every necessary functional gap is addressed before the "boots hit the ground."

NEW QUESTION # 108

What agency would not have ESF #7 assigned coordination responsibilities?

- A. Defense Logistics Agency
- B. General Services Administration
- C. Department of Homeland Security

Answer: A

Explanation:

Emergency Support Function #7 (ESF #7) focuses on Logistics, specifically Resource Support and Supply Chain Management. Under the National Response Framework (NRF), the primary and coordinating agencies for ESF #7 are the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

/FEMA. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) (Option C), while a massive logistics powerhouse for the military, is a sub-component of the Department of Defense (DoD) and typically serves in a "Support Agency" role rather than a "Coordination" or "Primary Agency" role for ESF #7 in a domestic civil context.

The role of ESF #7 is to provide the framework for the procurement of facilities, supplies, and services that the federal government needs during a disaster. The GSA (Option A) is responsible for the "business side" of the response- leasing space for Disaster Recovery Centers and managing the procurement of office supplies and furniture. DHS/FEMA (Option B) coordinates the movement of life-saving commodities like water, food, and tarps.

The DLA is often called upon via a Mission Assignment (MA) to provide fuel or bulk supplies, but it does not hold the "coordination responsibility" for the ESF itself. In the IBFCSM CEDP curriculum, understanding the "Coordinating Agency" versus "Support Agency" is a frequent point of testing. The Coordinating Agency is responsible for the physical management of the ESF throughout the year, including planning and preparedness. While the DLA is an essential partner, it operates under the direction of the DoD (ESF #3 or via specific requests) and does not lead the ESF #7 logistical framework for the civilian government.

NEW QUESTION # 109

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 110

What tool could hinder identification of potential mitigation hazards?

- A. Hazard maps
- B. Hazard checklists
- C. Hazard GIS analyses

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the field of disaster preparedness and risk assessment, Hazard Checklists (Option C) can inadvertently hinder the identification of potential mitigation hazards because they often promote a "tunnel vision" or "check-the-box" mentality.³ While checklists are excellent for ensuring that standard tasks are completed, they are inherently limited by what the creator of the checklist thought to include. If a hazard is emerging, site-specific, or non-traditional, it may not be on the list, leading the evaluator to ignore it entirely.

Advanced tools like GIS (Geographic Information Systems) analyses (Option A) and Hazard Maps (Option B) are dynamic.⁴ They allow emergency managers to visualize the spatial relationship between different threats and critical infrastructure.⁵ For example, a GIS layer can show exactly where a flood zone overlaps with an aging power substation. These tools encourage the explorer to see the "big picture" and identify cascading failures that a simple list would never capture.

According to FEMA's CPG 201 (Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment), the process of hazard identification should be an "all-hazards" inquiry. Checklists tend to be static and historical, focusing on what happened in the past rather than what could happen in the future due to changing climates, urban sprawl, or technological evolution. For a CEDP professional, over-reliance on a checklist can lead to a false sense of security. If a hazard (like a new chemical plant built upstream) isn't on the pre-printed checklist, it might be overlooked during the mitigation planning phase. Therefore, while checklists have their place in maintenance and routine safety inspections, they are considered a restrictive "closed system" compared to the "open system" of professional hazard mapping and spatial analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 111

Individual decontaminating disaster victims must receive HAZWOPER training at the first responder operations level. What is the minimum number of OSHA training hours required?

- A. 8 hours (Corrected from "B hours")
- B. 24 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 16 hours

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii), individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment are classified as First Responder Operations (FRO) Level. For these individuals, including those tasked with decontaminating disaster victims, OSHA mandates a minimum of 8 hours of initial training or sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency.

The First Responder Operations level is distinct from the Awareness level (which has no hourly minimum) and the Technician level (which requires 24 hours). FRO-level responders are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their primary functions include containing the release from a safe distance, keeping it from spreading, and preventing exposures. This includes the setup and operation of decontamination corridors. The training must cover the implementation of the employer's emergency response plan, knowledge of basic hazard and risk assessment techniques, and the ability to select and use proper personal protective equipment (PPE) provided to the first responder operations level.

Furthermore, according to the IBFCSM CEDP guidelines, maintaining safety during the decontamination process is paramount to prevent secondary contamination of medical facilities and personnel. This 8-hour training ensures that responders understand the physical and health hazards associated with various chemical classes and the technical procedures for "gross decontamination" versus "technical decontamination." Once the initial 8-hour requirement is met, OSHA also requires annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain that level of competency. Failure to provide this minimum level of training for personnel involved in victim decontamination is a significant regulatory violation and poses a direct threat to the safety of the emergency response team.

NEW QUESTION # 112

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