

CEDP試験勉強書有効的なCertified Emergency and Disaster Professionalをパスします

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

市場で最高のCEDPテストトレントを提供する世界的なリーダーとして、Jpshikenは、専門家によって何度もチェックされているCEDP試験問題の更新情報を提供することを約束し、消費者の大半が、統合サービスの構築に努めています。さらに、認定トレーニングアプリケーションだけでなく、インタラクティブな共有とアフターサービスでも画期的な成果を達成しました。CEDPトレーニングブレインダンプを購入する価値があります。

何よりも、IBFCSM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Jpshiken、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マーケットが、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。

>> CEDP試験勉強書 <<

CEDP試験の準備方法 | 一番優秀なCEDP試験勉強書試験 | 検証する Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional資格模擬

IBFCSMのCEDPの認定試験は当面いろいろな認証試験で最も価値がある試験の一つです。最近の数十年間で、

コンピュータ科学の教育は世界各地の数多くの注目を得られています。IBFCSMのCEDPの認定試験はIT情報技術領域の欠くことができない一部ですから、IT領域の人々はこの試験認証に合格することを通じて自分自身の知識を増加して、他の分野で突破します。JpshikenのIBFCSMのCEDP認定試験の問題と解答はそういう人たちのニーズを答えるために研究した成果です。この試験に合格することがたやすいことではないですから、適切なショートカットを選択するのは成功することの必要です。Jpshikenはあなたの成功を助けるために存在しているのですから、Jpshikenを選ぶということは成功を選ぶことと等しいです。Jpshikenが提供した問題と解答はIT領域のエリートたちが研究と実践を通じて開発されて、十年間過ぎのIT認証経験を持っています。

IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional 認定 CEDP 試験問題 (Q52-Q57):

質問 # 52

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

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

正解: C

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 # 53

What should occur first when conducting a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis?

- A. Decide on what assessment methodology to use
- B. Consult with experts to assess scope of vulnerability
- C. Evaluate known hazards and risks posing threats

正解: C

解説:

The foundational first step in conducting a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA), as outlined in FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 and the THIRA process, is Hazard Identification, which involves evaluating known hazards and risks posing threats to the community or facility. Before a planner can decide on a methodology (Option A) or consult specific experts (Option B), they must first understand the

"Universe of Hazards" that could potentially impact their jurisdiction.

This initial step involves researching historical data, geographic surveys, and industrial records to create a "Master Hazard List." Hazards are typically categorized into three groups:

* Natural Hazards: Floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and wildfires.

* Technological/Human-Caused Hazards: Chemical spills, power grid failures, and dam breaches.

* Adversarial/Threat-Based Hazards: Terrorist attacks, civil unrest, and cyber-attacks.

For the CEDP professional, this first step is critical because it dictates the entire scope of the emergency management program. If a hazard—such as a localized earthquake fault—is not "identified" and "evaluated" in the beginning, the resulting Emergency Operations

Plan (EOP) will have a fundamental gap. Once the hazards are evaluated, the HVA process then moves to "Profiling" (determining frequency and magnitude) and "Vulnerability Assessment" (determining who and what is at risk). By starting with a comprehensive evaluation of known hazards, the organization ensures that its preparedness efforts are grounded in reality and that its limited mitigation resources are directed toward the threats that pose the greatest risk to life and property.

質問 # 54

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

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

正解： B

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 # 55

What phrase describes the key characteristic of a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis?

- A. All hazards in content
- B. **Comprehensive in nature**
- C. Realistic in scope

正解： B

解説：

A Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) is fundamentally defined by being **Comprehensive in nature**. While "realistic" (Option B) and "all-hazards" (Option C) are important qualities of the planning process, an HVA serves as the exhaustive diagnostic tool for an organization or community. To be effective, it must systematically evaluate every possible threat—natural, technological, and human-caused—and assess the potential impact on life, property, and business continuity.

The comprehensive nature of an HVA requires a multi-disciplinary approach. It doesn't just look at the likelihood of a flood; it looks at the vulnerability of specific patient populations in a hospital, the fragility of the power grid, and the potential for a cyber-attack to happen simultaneously. According to The Joint Commission standards and the IBFCSM CEDP curriculum, an HVA must be reviewed annually to incorporate new data, ensuring it remains "comprehensive" as the threat landscape changes (e.g., adding pandemic risk or civil unrest).

Being comprehensive allows the HVA to act as the primary driver for prioritizing mitigation and preparedness investments. It uses a scoring system—often measuring Probability, Human Impact, Property Impact, Business Impact, and Preparedness—to create a "Risk Priority Number." If the analysis is not comprehensive, the organization may find itself prepared for a hurricane but completely vulnerable to a localized hazardous material spill or a critical IT failure. Therefore, the "Comprehensive" characteristic ensures that no significant gap in the community's defense remains hidden during the planning phase.

質問 #56

What natural disaster would be unlikely to occur in areas near the central US Pacific Coast?

- A. Wildfire
- B. Tsunami
- C. Hurricane

正解: C

解説:

For the central US Pacific Coast (California, Oregon, and Washington), a Hurricane is considered extremely unlikely. Unlike the Atlantic or Gulf Coasts, the Pacific Coast is protected by two primary physical factors:

Cold Ocean Temperatures and Prevailing Wind Patterns. Hurricanes require warm ocean water (typically above 80°F) to maintain their strength. The California Current brings cold water from the North Pacific down the coast, which acts as a "chilled barrier" that causes tropical cyclones to dissipate rapidly if they move northward from the Mexican coast.

In contrast, Tsunamis (Option A) are a significant threat due to the region's proximity to the Cascadia Subduction Zone and the "Ring of Fire." A seismic event in the Pacific can send devastating waves to the central coast within hours (distant) or minutes (local). Wildfires (Option C) are an annual reality in this region, driven by seasonal droughts, high temperatures, and "Santa Ana" or "Diablo" wind conditions.

For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), recognizing these regional hazard profiles is essential for the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) process. Planning for a hurricane in San Francisco would be an inefficient use of resources, whereas planning for "Post-Tropical Depressions" (which bring heavy rain) or "Atmospheric Rivers" is critical. While the West Coast can experience "Hurricane-force winds" during severe winter storms, these are technically Extratropical Cyclones, not hurricanes.

Understanding the meteorology behind these distinctions ensures that the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the public warning systems are calibrated to the actual threats faced by the community, rather than generic disaster scenarios.

質問 #57

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CEDP資格模擬: https://www.jpshiken.com/CEDP_shiken.html

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と誰れかが質問した、いつもは服を着て覗きに来るだけだったアラタが、今日は自らも服を脱いで入ってきてしまったらしいのだ、CEDP学習教材のバージョンをオンラインで使用する権利があります、こんなに大切な資格を取らなくてはいけないです。

一生懸命にCEDP試験勉強書 & 合格スムーズCEDP資格模擬 | 正確的なCEDP最新な問題集

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教材の内容は常に最新の状態に保たれています。

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