

Emergency management 670 week 4 conf

[Business](#), [Management](#)



Emergency Management 670 Week 4 Conf Question1 Emergency action plan defines those activities and tasks which must be undertaken to ensure safety of the community in case of any emergency situation. Strong emergency plan and appropriate employee training can lead to fewer and less severe fatalities and damages. Conversely, a poor emergency management plan probably results in incompetent evacuation or inadequate emergency reaction, resulting in confusions which further tends to hinder the determined objectives of the plan causing immense fatalities and property damages. Putting together, a broad emergency action plan includes conducting a workplace evaluation which defines how rescuers will react to different types of crisis situations, considering specific worksite plans, operational features and emergency systems (Department of Homeland Security, 2010). Based on this context, various elements of emergency planning can be identified which are described as follows:

Policy: An effective emergency management plan includes effective evacuation policies in the time of crisis situations. The policy must therefore address all possible emergency situations, magnitudes of emergencies, mandatory activities, written procedures to deal with the situations and resources available (Canton, 2006).

Alertness: Alertness is the second vital element of effective emergency management planning. Alertness denotes the rapidity of changes in behavior to restrict the influence of disaster situations and is considered as a constant cycle of planning, supervising, categorizing, training, assessing and monitoring activities to certify effective direction and improvement of capabilities which further helps to inhibit the consequences of any kind of

emergency situation (Department of Homeland Security, 2008).

Reaction: Reaction is the other vital element of effective emergency planning. Reaction comprises deployment of essential emergency facilities and initial responders in the disaster zone. It also acts as the basis of emergency planning which empowers effective management of rescue and searching activities (McCreight, 2011).

Recovery: Recovery is the other element of effective emergency planning. The objective of recovery in effective emergency planning is to restore the disaster affected zones to facilitate the prosperity of the community.

Recovery activities are related with the emergency plans which need to be prepared after recognizing instantaneous necessities which are identified after the crisis. Recovery functions are basically related with activities which include reconstruction and restoring of various crucial infrastructures (McCreight, 2011).

Management structure: In order to accomplish effective management of emergency planning, a strong management structure is essential. Without a strong management structure, it is quite likely to become difficult to react to the disaster efficiently, as per the desired level (Department of Homeland Security, 2008).

Question 3

Risk assessment is considered as the identification, evaluation and arrangement of risks followed by synchronized and cost-effective application of resources to observe and control the effect of probable disastrous events (Department of Homeland Security, 2008). From an in-depth perspective,

various differences can be identified in relation to the traditional risk assessment programs and the strategic risk assessment initiatives. For instance, traditional risk assessment systems are examined to be comparatively less effective in distinguishing, appraising and managing the risks identified than that promised by the strategic risk assessment techniques. Traditional risk assessment approaches are also learnt to be uneven which intends to manage the risks as disparate and compartmentalized. Unlike strategic risk management approach, the traditional approaches largely concentrate on organizing uncertainties. However, traditional methods do not offer an all-inclusive outline to redefine risks including principle activities for risk identification and control of losses (Canton, 2006).

On the contrary, strategic risk assessment integrates every feature of traditional and liberal approaches. It not only intends to avoid risks but also elevate risks. Strategic risk assessment recognizes the facets of the most probable risks prior its occurrence, enhancing the efficiency throughout the emergency response channel. Under strategic risk assessment, all the probable risks are indexed and then appropriate actions are taken. Strategic risk assessment also uses technology in order to improve the management of risks (Canton, 2006).

References

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