Week Eleven Assignment

Emergency Practices and Crisis/Disaster Management

Read Chapter 11

Briefly describe the following;

1. In emergency management, what is the difference between “all-hazards approach” and functions-based approach”?
2. The chapter discusses Emergencies, Crisis and Disaster as different levels of events. Explain which one includes the commitment of military forces and resources.
3. Most organizations of medium size to large have Emergency Response Plans. The Security Officer is usually the planner and facilitator developing this written plan. List at least 6 categories an organization based in Kansas is likely to include. There is one probably added in the last few years.
4. What is the Incident Command System and how does it help mitigate an incident? Describe in your own words if you think this is a flexible system and why you think yes or no.
5. Most Counties, larger cities and States have a COOP Plan. Briefly describe what Continuity of Operations (COOP) means.

T**opics of interest in this chapter**

FEMA and why it was created.

Almost all incidents/disasters result in a multi-agency response. However, when the event is over or mitigated, this is often when the time consuming and extremely challenging work begins. Recovery, the effort to restore as close as possible the affected area to pre-event conditions. Basically cleanup, repairs and rebuilding.

Most planning is usually an all-hazards plan. Lessons learned has revealed a plan to gather resources and respond to a variety of events is more effective than a detailed plan to respond to a specific event. The pre-packaged equipment and pre-determined response was not always what was needed. Plans were too focused with resources obtained or planned for was limited by the narrow scope identified in planning. The Incident Command system is a result of the lessons learned from deploying a pre-determined response. Flexibility is the key.

For instance, many of the better incident, all-hazards plans, have a section/Tab labeled Resource Inventory. The planners war gamed, (asked what if), for as many disasters/incidents that were likely to occur in their community. What would be needed. Along side each item was a list where that resource could be obtained.

Examples:

Bulldozers

Earthmoving equipment

Water tanks/trucks

Bottled water suppliers

Sand bags

Generators

Large tents

Cots

Bulk fuel delivery

First aid supplies

Points of Contacts listed with contact info

 Red Cross

 Utility Companies

 School Principals and Superintendent(s) Possible Shelter sites

Just some examples.

The Emergency Operations Center uses the information to get resources to the scene of an incident. This list is by no means a complete list.