THE DISCIPLINES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT : MITIGATION pdf

1: Emergency management - Wikipedia

The emergency management discipline can easily be defined by the two keywords that make up its name - emergency management. The discipline is the act of managing emergencies. Emergency management doesn't always have to deal with major disaster, either.

Mitigation Over the last decade the social and economic costs of disasters to the United States, and throughout the World have grown significantly. The causes of this increase in disaster consequences are myriad. Climatalogical changes such as El Nino, global warming and sea level rise have all been identified as contributors. Add to this the many societal impacts such as increased development in and migration to identified risk zones, deforestation and clear cutting, and filling in of floodplains, among many other factors, and the picture becomes more clear. The discipline of mitigation provides the means for reducing these impacts. Mitigation is defined as a sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. The function of mitigation differs from the other emergency management disciplines in that it looks at long-term solutions to reducing risk as opposed to merely accepting that they will happen and preparing for their consequences, responding to their consequences, or recovering from them. Mitigation is usually not considered part of the emergency phase of a disaster as in response, or as part of emergency planning as in preparedness, or following the disaster as with recovery. Mitigation can be performed during each or all of these phases. Another significant difference sets mitigation apart from the other disciplines of emergency management. Implementing mitigation programs and activities requires the participation and support of a broad spectrum of players outside of the traditional emergency management circle. Mitigation involves, among other public and private sector participants, land use planners, construction and building officials, business owners, insurance companies, community leaders and politicians. The skills and tools for accomplishing mitigation planning expertise, political acumen, marketing and public relations and consensus building, among others are different than the operational, first responder skills which more traditionally characterize emergency management professionals. In fact, historically, the emergency management professional has been reluctant in taking a lead role in promoting mitigation because of its appearing to fall outside of this scope of activities. However, these trends are changing for several key reasons. Leadership at the Federal level, larger disasters, substantial increases in funding, and more value and professionalism in emergency management, have all resulted in greater acknowledgement of the importance of mitigation. Preparedness Preparedness within the field of emergency management can best be defined as a state of readiness to respond to a disaster, crisis or any other type of emergency situation. Preparedness is not, however, only a state of readiness, but also a constant theme throughout most aspects of emergency management. After the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant incident occurred in , preparedness around commercial nuclear power plants became a major issue for continued licensing of these plants. The increased emphasis on preparing the public for a potential event through planning and education, and preparing local responders through required exercises caused a likewise increased focus on overall preparedness for disasters. This process had a profound impact on the discipline of emergency management. The off-site preparedness planning process became the model for future emergency response plans. The required exercises are seen as being the first such activities taken on a widespread scale. They also brought a legitimacy and level of public and political exposure to the emergency management profession. Most people agree that the radiological emergency preparedness program, initiated in the aftermath of Three Mile Island and which became part of the newly created FEMA, was the start of the modern emergency management discipline. Since that era, preparedness has advanced significantly and its role as a building block of emergency management continues. No emergency management organization can function without a strong preparedness capacity. This capability is built through planning, training and exercising, and has led to an increased professionalism within the discipline of emergency management. All organizations in private, public and government sectors are susceptible to the consequences of a disaster and must consider preparedness. Preparedness not only focuses on getting essential government services, such as utilities and emergency services functioning at pre-disaster

levels, but assisting businesses in quickly reopening to the public. Both of these key functions of preparedness help to minimize the required time for the effected population to return to pre-disaster life. Business contingency planning, the effort of private businesses to ensure that business activities continue in the aftermath of disaster, has emerged as a profitable off shoot of government preparedness efforts. Response When a disaster event such as a flood, earthquake or hurricane occurs, the first responders to this event are always local police, fire and emergency medical personnel. Their job is to rescue and attend to those injured, suppress fires, secure and police the disaster area and to begin the process of restoring order. They are supported in this effort by local emergency management personnel and community government officials. If the size of the disaster event is so large that the capabilities of local responders are overwhelmed and the costs of the damage inflicted exceeds the capacity of the local government, the Mayor or County Executive will turn to the Governor and State Government for assistance in responding to the event and in helping the community to recover. The Presidential declaration also makes available several disaster assistance programs in FEMA and other Federal agencies designed to assist individuals and communities to begin the process of rebuilding their homes, their community infrastructure and their lives. When a major disaster strikes in the Untied States, the above chronology describes how the most sophisticated and advanced emergency management system in the world responds and begins the recovery process. This system is built on coordination and cooperation among a significant number of Federal, State and local government agencies, volunteer organizations and, more recently, the business community. In each instance, the system worked to bring the full resources of the Federal, State and local governments to produce the most comprehensive and effective response possible. In recent years, government officials and agencies at all levels have begun to reach out to the business community to both leverage their response capabilities and to work closer with them in the recovery effort. The September 11 terrorist attacks have caused all levels of government to reevaluate response procedures and protocols. The unusual loss of so many first responders to this disaster event has resulted in numerous after action evaluations that will likely lead to changes in the procedures and protocols for first responders in the future. Additionally, the possibility of future terrorism attacks has focused attention to how best to protect first responders from harm in future attacks. Recovery There is often a theoretical debate over when the response function ends and the recovery function begins. For our purposes we will classify the response function as the immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. The recovery function is not so easily classified. This function often begins in the initial hours and days following a disaster event and can continue for months and in some cases years, depending on the severity of the event. Unlike the response function, where all efforts have a singular focus, the recovery function or process is characterized by a complex set of issues and decisions that must be made by individuals and communities. Recovery involves decisions and actions relative to rebuilding homes, replacing property, resuming employment, restoring businesses, and permanently repairing and rebuilding infrastructure. The recovery process requires balancing the more immediate need to return the community to normalcy with the longer term goal of reducing future vulnerability. The recovery process can provide individuals and communities with opportunities to become more economically secure and improve the overall safety and quality of life. Because the recovery function has such long lasting impacts and generally high costs, the participants in the process are numerous. They include all levels of government, the business community, political leadership, community activists, and individuals. Each of these groups plays a role in determining how the recovery will progress. Some of these roles are regulatory, such as application of State or local building ordinances, and some, such as the insurance industry, provide financial support. The goal of an effective recovery is to bring all of the players together to plan, finance and implement a recovery strategy that will rebuild the disaster impacted area safer and more secure as quickly as possible. The precipitating event for an area impacted by a disaster is the Presidential declaration of disaster under the Stafford Act. Recovery activities begin immediately after a Presidential declaration as the agencies of the Federal Government collaborate with the State in the impacted area in coordinating the implementation of recovery programs and the delivery of recovery services.

THE DISCIPLINES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT : MITIGATION pdf

2: Prevention vs. Mitigation

The function of mitigation differs from the other emergency management disciplines because it looks at long-term solutions to reducing risk as opposed to preparedness for hazards, the immediate response to a hazard or the short-term recovery from a hazard event.

Nuts, bolts, screws, nails, etc. Religious material Sporting equipment, card games and board games Posters and banners creating awareness Emergency preparedness goes beyond immediate family members. For many people, pets are an integral part of their families and emergency preparation advice includes them as well. It is not unknown for pet owners to die while trying to rescue their pets from a fire or from drowning. Medications and medical records stored in a waterproof container. First aid kit with a pet first aid book. Sturdy leash, harness, and carrier to transport pet safely. A carrier should be large enough for the animal to stand comfortably, turn around, and lie down. Your pet may have to stay in the carrier for several hours. Current photos and descriptions of your pets to help others identify them in case you and your pets become separated, and to prove that they are yours. Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and telephone number of your veterinarian in case you have to board your pets or place them in foster care. Emergency preparedness also includes more than physical items and skill-specific training. Psychological preparedness is also a type of emergency preparedness and specific mental health preparedness resources are offered for mental health professionals by organizations such as the Red Cross. CDC has a website devoted to coping with a disaster or traumatic event. While FEMA does not actually use the term "Bug out bag," calling it instead some variation of a "Go Kit," the idea of having emergency items in a quickly accessible place is common to both FEMA and CDC, though on-line discussions of what items a "bug out bag" should include sometimes cover items such as firearms and great knives that are not specifically suggested by FEMA or CDC. Whether fleeing a burning building or hastily packing a car to escape an impending hurricane, flood or dangerous chemical release, rapid departure from a home or workplace environment is always a possibility and FEMA suggests having a Family Emergency Plan for such occasions. Along with the contact information, FEMA suggests having well-understood local gathering points if a house must be evacuated quickly to avoid the dangers of re-reentering a burning home. If family members spend a significant amount of time in a specific location, such as at work or school, FEMA suggests learning the emergency preparation plans for those places. While "disability" has a specific meaning for specific organizations such as collecting Social Security benefits, [70] for the purposes of emergency preparedness, the Red Cross uses the term in a broader sense to include people with physical, medical, sensor or cognitive disabilities or the elderly and other special needs populations. Items specific to an emergency include: The Agency gives instructions on how to retrofit a home to minimize hazards from a Flood , to include installing a Backflow prevention device , anchoring fuel tanks and relocating electrical panels. Disaster response The response phase of an emergency may commence with Search and Rescue but in all cases the focus will quickly turn to fulfilling the basic humanitarian needs of the affected population. This assistance may be provided by national or international agencies and organizations. Effective coordination of disaster assistance is often crucial, particularly when many organizations respond and local emergency management agency LEMA capacity has been exceeded by the demand or diminished by the disaster itself. The National Response Framework is a United States government publication that explains responsibilities and expectations of government officials at the local, state, federal, and tribal levels. It provides guidance on Emergency Support Functions that may be integrated in whole or parts to aid in the response and recovery process. On a personal level the response can take the shape either of a shelter in place or an evacuation. Evacuation sign In a shelter-in-place scenario, a family would be prepared to fend for themselves in their home for many days without any form of outside support. In an evacuation, a family leaves the area by automobile or other mode of transportation , taking with them the maximum amount of supplies they can carry, possibly including a tent for shelter. If mechanical transportation is not available, evacuation on foot would ideally include carrying at least three days of supplies and rain-tight bedding, a tarpaulin and a bedroll of blankets. Donations are often sought

during this period, especially for large disasters that overwhelm local capacity. Due to efficiencies of scale, money is often the most cost-effective donation if fraud is avoided. Money is also the most flexible, and if goods are sourced locally then transportation is minimized and the local economy is boosted. Some donors prefer to send gifts in kind , however these items can end up creating issues, rather than helping. One innovation by Occupy Sandy volunteers is to use a donation registry, where families and businesses impacted by the disaster can make specific requests, which remote donors can purchase directly via a web site. Medical considerations will vary greatly based on the type of disaster and secondary effects. Survivors may sustain a multitude of injuries to include lacerations , burns , near drowning , or crush syndrome. Recovery[edit] The recovery phase starts after the immediate threat to human life has subsided. The immediate goal of the recovery phase is to bring the affected area back to normalcy as quickly as possible. During reconstruction it is recommended to consider the location or construction material of the property. The most extreme home confinement scenarios include war, famine and severe epidemics and may last a year or more. Then recovery will take place inside the home. Planners for these events usually buy bulk.

3: Emerg Management: September

The function of mitigation differs from the other emergency management disciplines in that it looks at long-term solutions to reducing risk as opposed to merely accepting that they will happen and preparing for their consequences, responding to their consequences, or recovering from them.

Name three agencies outside of FEMA that provide a disaster assistance program, and describe the type of assistance each provides. Describe how National Voluntary Relief Organizations participate in disaster recovery operations. Describe a real-world example of disaster recovery, either from the case studies described in the book or from your own experience or knowledge. Explain the systems approach to emergency management proposed in the chapter. Compare and contrast mitigation and preparedness, citing examples for each. Describe an example of disaster preparedness, either from the case studies described in the book or from your own experience or knowledge. Compare and contrast the 4 emergency management exercise types categorized by FEMA. Describe three mitigation tools, and describe their benefits and shortcomings. Explain what mitigation is, and how it differs from other emergency management disciplines. Name three impediments to mitigation, and describe each using a real or fictitious scenario. Name three federal mitigation programs, and explain how each functions to mitigate hazards in the United States. Describe a successful mitigation program, either from the case studies described in the book or from your own experience or knowledge. Define the five major management systems within ICS. Describe a successful disaster response, either from the case studies described in the book or from your own experience or knowledge. Explain how the Federal Response Plan functions in disaster response. Compare and contrast the response agencies housed at the local, state, and federal levels. Describe the evolution of Emergency Management from to present day. Compare and contrast three FEMA directors. Choose a disaster that had a significant impact on the practice of emergency management and describe that influence. Describe the creation of the National Flood Insurance Program, and explain how greater participation was achieved. Explain briefly how FEMA failed to garner lead agency status for the terrorism hazard. Define the terms Hazard, Risk, and Disaster. Compare and contrast natural and technological disasters, providing examples to support your answer. Explain why or why not exposure to hazards in the United States is increasing. Define 3 hazards, natural or technological, and provide an historical example of each. Explain the 6-step process, as defined in the chapter, by which risks are assessed.

4: Communications: A Critical Emergency Management Discipline

Academic Emergency Management and Related Courses (AEMRC) for the Higher Education Program Disciplines, Disasters and Emergency Management Textbook.

Disaster management is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks Dnyanesh Kumar Advertisements: Disaster management is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks. It is a discipline that involves preparing for disaster before it occurs, disaster response e. In general, any Emergency management is the continuous process by which all individuals, groups, and communities manage hazards in an effort to avoid or ameliorate the impact of disasters resulting from the hazards. Effective emergency management relies on thorough integration of emergency plans at all levels of government and non-government involvement. Activities at each level individual, group, community affect the other levels. In the private sector, emergency management is sometimes referred to as business continuity planning. Disaster Management is one of a number of terms which, since the end of the Cold War, have largely replaced Civil defense, whose original focus was protecting civilians from military attack. Modern thinking focuses on a more general intent to protect the civilian population in times of peace as well as in times of war. Another current term, Civil Protection is widely used within the European Union and refers to government-approved systems and resources whose task is to protect the civilian population, primarily in the event of natural and human-made disasters. An academic trend is towards using the term disaster risk reduction, particularly for emergency management in a development management context. This focuses on the mitigation and preparedness aspects of the emergency cycle see below. Phases and Professional Activities The nature of management depends on local economic and social conditions. Some disaster relief experts such as Fred Cuny have noted that in a sense the only real disasters are economic. Experts, such as Cuny, have long noted that the cycle of emergency management must include long-term work on infrastructure, public awareness, and even human justice issues. This is particularly important in developing nations. The process of emergency management involves four phases: A graphic representation of the four phases in emergency management Mitigation Mitigation efforts attempt to prevent hazards from developing into disasters altogether, or to reduce the effects of disasters when they occur. The mitigation phase differs from the other phases because it focuses on long-term measures for reducing or eliminating risk. The implementation of mitigation strategies can be considered a part of the recovery process if applied after a disaster occurs. Mitigative measures can be structural or non-structural. Structural measures use technological solutions, like flood levees. Non-structural measures include legislation, land-use planning e. Mitigation is the most cost-efficient method for reducing the impact of hazards; however, it is not always suitable. Mitigation does include providing regulations regarding evacuation, sanctions against those who refuse to obey the regulations such as mandatory evacuations , and communication of potential risks to the public. Some structural mitigation measures may have adverse effects on the ecosystem. A precursor activity to the mitigation is the identification of risks. Physical risk assessment refers to the process of identifying and evaluating hazards. The hazard-specific risk Rh combines both the probability and the level of impact of a specific hazard. The higher the rise the more urgent that the hazard-specific vulnerabilities are targeted by mitigation and preparedness efforts. However, if there is no vulnerability, there will be no risk, e. Preparedness In the preparedness phase, emergency managers develop plans of action for when the disaster strikes. Common preparedness measures include: Professional emergency workers are rapidly overwhelmed in mass emergencies so trained; organized, responsible volunteers are extremely valuable. Another aspect of preparedness is casualty prediction, the study of how many deaths or injuries to expect for a given kind of event. This gives planners an idea of what resources need to be in place to respond to a particular kind of event. Emergency Managers in the planning phase should be flexible, and all encompassing - carefully recognizing the risks and exposures of their respective regions and employing unconventional and atypical means of support. Depending on the region - municipal or private sector emergency services can rapidly be depleted and heavily taxed. Non-governmental organizations that offer desired resources i. This is likely to include a first wave of core emergency services, such as firefighters, police and ambulance crews. They may

be supported by a number of secondary emergency services, such as specialist rescue teams. Emergency plan developed as part of the preparedness phase enables efficient coordination of rescue where required, search and rescue efforts commence at an early stage. Organizational response to any significant disaster - natural or terrorist-borne - is based on existing emergency management organizational systems and processes: Recovery The aim of the recovery phase is to restore the affected area to its previous state. It differs from the response phase in its focus; recovery efforts are concerned with issues and decisions that must be made after immediate needs are addressed. Recovery efforts are primarily concerned with actions that involve rebuilding destroyed property, re-employment, and the repair of other essential infrastructure. Citizens of the affected area are more likely to accept more mitigate changes when a recent disaster is in fresh memory.

5: Essay: Disaster management is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks

The Four Phases of Emergency Management Mitigation. Mitigation refers to measures that reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies.

6: Four Phases of Emergency Management - New York Essays

The functions of mitigation differs from the other emergency management disciplines because it looks at long-term solutions to reducing risk as opposed to preparedness for hazards, in the immediate response to a hazard, or the short-term recovery from a hazard event.

7: Emergency Management | NDSU

Communications: A Critical Emergency Management Discipline An important component of an emergency management program is the communications plan. When an incident occurs, the need to communicate is immediate.

8: Disciplines of emergency management, Operation Management

The Disciplines of Emergency Management: Mitigation INTRODUCTION Disasters are a reality of living in the natural world. Despite humans" attempts to control nature, dating back to the early Egyptians and continuing to this century's massive. flood control efforts. natural hazards continue.

Superman The Action Comics Archives, Vol. 2 An Act, to Incorporate the Persons Therein Named, and their Associates, as a Mine and Metal Company In the company of trout Placing change in the spotlight. Becoming a vegetarian Introduction to the Practice of Statistics Study Guide with Solutions Manual A Sociological Theory of Communication Impact of training and development on employee productivity Development strategy for coastal settlements of Qatif Oasis (Ministry of Higher Education series of publi Special rules in court proceedings A Bill Making Additional Appropriations for the Service of the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourte Country Inns and Selected Hotels in Great Britain and Ireland 1999 (Country Inns and Selected Hotels in G Theory of firms test Schaums Outline of Physics for Biology and Pre-Med, Biology, and Allied Health Students DOS workbook and disk Tax risk management policy of a s&p 500 firm Traumatic brain injury Elie Elovic . [et al.] A toast to rebellion Issues and options to control agricultural nonpoint source pollution Sacchidananda Mukherjee World history volume 2 since 1500 6th edition Early American music Kidnapped in space! With God by Your Side: .You Never Have to Be Alone Anatomy of a Crusade, 1213-21 (The Middle Ages) God-fearing and free Reluctant prophet. Brittanys castle. Ser. 2, v. 1-2. Winnetou. Monitoring fiber stress during curing of single fiber glass and graphite-epoxy composites The nature faker. Aztec altepetl annals Bolivian Indian textiles History of Tasmania Making sense out of standardized test scores Baboushka and the Three Kings Head first javascript programming a brain-friendly guide 1st edition Environmental fate modelling of pesticides Microeconomics global edition 7th edition jeffrey perloff Anthology of classical myth Whig policy, analyzed and illustrated