Emergency Plan

Author

Institution

Emergency Plan

Emergencies can be witnessed anywhere without prior warning. Some of the emergencies are small scale and are witnessed more commonly. Emergency response is a term which is used to describe the delivery of necessary protection and help to the people during an emergency. People who are responsible for designing the emergency plan and providing protection are known as emergency responders. Emergency responders are critical to every state or country to deal with any emergency. Prior to the implementation of an emergency plan, activation of any emergency plan is very critical that includes classification and organization of emergencies (Kapucu, 2012). This essay will focus on the eight areas of reactionary and resilience planning.

# Reactionary Planning

The main purpose of the emergency plan is to provide guidance during any emergency and encourage the safety of the individuals. Reactionary planning spins around the problems which arise following an emergency situation. It increases the capacity of the organization to learn from past experiences. The four areas where reactionary planning seems inevitable are as follows.

## Coping with Stress

Alleviation of stress is the most important thing while dealing with an emergency. It is very important for the first responders to determine their role depending upon the situation. Teamwork plays an important role to cope with stress during an emergency and it reduces the danger exhaustion during an emergency (Wilson & Oyola-Yemaiel, 2001). In addition, working together will also help the first responders to cope with secondary traumatic stress. If any of the first responders witnesses the signs of exhaustion and traumatic stress, then such issues must be addressed before they intensify. Taking a break is an exceptional idea in order to deal with exhaustion and trauma as it separates the first responder from the emergency and give him/her enough time to regain the focus. Buddy system is another good idea which helps first responders to cope with the stress because it enables the responders to monitor each other and take care of each other.

## Enabling Support and Emergency Response Systems

Collaboration between the support system and an emergency response system to carry out reactionary planning amid any emergency. The support system, if defined in a precise manner is actually a system which aids the overall system with equipment. If the support system is coupled with the overall emergency response system the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall emergency plan will be intensified. There are several ways to develop collaboration between the support system and emergency response system. This particular objective can be achieved by reducing response time and increasing the quality of response. In addition, maintenance of public services is another way to encourage collaboration between enabling support system and emergency response system (Bourque, Reeder, Cherlin, Raven, & Walton, 1973). It is inevitable to view the technical, environmental societal issues with same lens owing to a complex interaction between technology, environment, and the inhabitants. In the case of Metropolis, the impacted segments spin around politics, business, and other assets (Kapucu, 2012). So, placing the right resources at the right places on the right time actually, help the successful implementation of an emergency plan in Metropolis. Government agencies and the business community in Florida play a vital role in developing collaboration between the support system and emergency response system.

## Health and Wellbeing

Health and wellbeing are the major concern of the victims of an emergency or disaster. The objective of every emergency response system is to ensure the health and safety of the people who suffer from a disaster or witness any kind of emergency in their locality. There is a number of departments and human resources involved in an emergency plan. In the case of Metropolis government agencies include healthcare institutions (Bourque et al., 1973). There must be an integrated state county that helps the government agencies achieve their goals concerning the emergency plan. Another agency in Metropolis can be named as a department of education that helps to create awareness among the people.

## Crisis Communication

Crisis communication is the most critical area to deal with amid an emergency plan and following a disaster. There are a few questions which need to be answered in order to comprehend the communication between the incident and its aftermath fully. The first question or first step in crisis communication is to determine the causes of the disaster and then communicate them to all the citizens. The communication never stops following the incident and this communication is necessary as it signifies the relationship between the incident and its aftermath. Communication failure during the incident may lead to further destruction. The best way to make the communication effective is to keep all the stakeholder on board amid an emergency. Communication problems sometimes arise due to encryption problems (McLoughlin, 1985). So, declassification of the network is important is an important factor to make the communication effective. Communication problems sometimes arise due to the low bandwidth which must be expanded and commercial infrastructure must be utilized to its fullest. All these suggestions will help to make the emergency plan more effective and more beneficial.

# Resiliency Planning

Resiliency is actually the capacity of the people to cope with the perils of any disaster or emergency by offering sheer resistance to hazards. Resiliency can be measured by determining how much capable any social system is to increase its capacity to deal with emergencies and disaster. The four areas of resiliency planning which need to be considered are as follows.

## Disaster Management

Disaster management is critical for the designing and implementation of an emergency plan. In order to design a comprehensive plan to cope with natural calamities like floods, hurricanes, etc. a disaster management team must be put in place consisting of key professionals for the development of the plan (McLoughlin, 1985). Threats need to assessed and business impact analysis must be carried following the assessment of threats. Development of a communication plan is the most important task as mentioned above and this communication plan must be distributed among all the impacted segments of the Metropolis.

## Emergency Management Services

Emergency management services play a pivotal role in coping with any hazardous situation. During an emergency situation, the most important thing is to identify the type of emergency i.e. is it some kind of natural disaster or some criminal activity. Following the identification of the emergency, suitable management service should be called to deal with the emergency situation. In addition, government agencies that incorporate the department of health in Florida must be well aware of any emergency situation in order to protect, improve and promote the health of the citizens (Kory, 1998). Businesses must be put under consideration and emergency management services must protect the businesses in an emergency situation as this area is responsible to improve the economy and lives of the citizens.

## Availability of Resources

Availability of resources is yet another important factor which needs special consideration while designing an emergency management plan. While placing resources during an emergency situation focus must be placed on preventing hazards. The human resource must be well prepared and well equipped in order to deal with a hazardous situation. There must be coordination between all the resources i.e. human, equipment and supplies and proper measure must be taken to save the life and property of the citizens (Kapucu, 2012). Environmental safety is important as well and resources must be designed and placed to save the environment from any disaster. All the departments must be put into account to ensure the safety of all the citizens.

## Preparedness

Preparedness is represented by a continuous cycle that involves planning, equipping, exercising, training, taking corrective actions, evaluating and organizing. Of all the aforementioned components of the preparedness cycle exercising and training are considered the cornerstone of preparedness (Wilson & Oyola-Yemaiel, 2001). In the case of Metropolis, an emergency plan cannot be completed without the collaboration between all the agencies as it takes the level of preparedness to such a level that is effective as well as efficient.

# References

Bourque, L. B., Reeder, L. G., Cherlin, A., Raven, B. H., & Walton, D. M. (1973). *The Unpredictable Disaster in a Metropolis: Public Response to the Los Angeles Earthquake of February, 1971.* CALIFORNIA UNIV LOS ANGELES SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER.

Kapucu, N. (2012). Disaster and emergency management systems in urban areas. *Cities*, *29*, S41–S49.

Kory, D. N. (1998). *Coordinating lntergovermnental Policies on Emergency Management in a Mold-Centered Metropolis*.

McLoughlin, D. (1985). A framework for integrated emergency management. *Public Administration Review*, *45*, 165–172.

Wilson, J., & Oyola-Yemaiel, A. (2001). The evolution of emergency management and the advancement towards a profession in the United States and Florida. *Safety Science*, *39*(1–2), 117–131.