Emergency management

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Emergency management

Several of the winter hurricanes carry storm, weighty snowfall, or sometimes white-out situations. Every snowfall is not a winter storm or winter hurricanes. Once when a storm takes this name, it represents that distinctive preparation is essential (George D. Haddow, 2011). Preparedness and response actions are needed to save life or property. First of all, identify the risk areas or the facilities prone to damage (Agency, 2017). These may include damage to plants from swamping, collapsed roofs, damage of power or voltage, and road obstruction due to snow.

# Preparedness

Directions for preparedness for the winter storm would include the instructions for people to stay inside, walk carefully on icy and slippery roads, backup generators or electricity power, and minimize traveling. Also, wear warm and light clothes to keep body warm and safe. Preparedness for the agencies, organizations, and institutions would be to engage staff for the preparation and planning of winter storm (George D. Haddow, 2011). This would include messages to the relevant departments to broadcast news and weather updates. Transportation staff would be on high alert also distribution of the staff to the hospital facilities to help emergencies (Agency, 2017).

## Response actions

This would include defensive actions to be taken in the community and state for winter storm emergency as:

1. Trim trees to reduce damages and loss from collapsed tree branches.
2. Check and clear rooftops and storm pipes to decrease option of swamping and snow burden.
3. Safeguard windows especially glasses.
4. Check and examine standby generators in organizations
5. Defend lower ground floor high risk zones
6. Snow elimination from rooftops, heaps and parking lots.
7. Stimulate and provision of amateur radio and television workers
8. Secure, protect and safe observation cameras
9. Workforce in the organizations especially climate related institutions are aware of weather problems and are fortified to plan fast.
10. Display National Climate Facility and other means to preserve situational alertness
11. Connection with outside organizations and societies for situational wakefulness

### Planning considerations for Johns Hopkins Hospital

Based on severe winter storms in the region, choosing Johns Hopkins Hospital to deliver checklists, healthcare facilities in emergency, preparedness, and response actions. It is a teaching hospital and a biomedical research organization.

#### Preparedness and mitigation

Protective actions for winter storm would include draining of the rooftops, cleaning and checking of the parking lots, pruning of bushes and plants, windows and glass covering, standby generators and power supply, protection of high risk areas near to the organization such as basements and heaps, alternate route planning in case of emergencies, staff and workers accommodation services in case of emergency, fuel top-ups, staff well prepared and alert in weather 24-48 hours of emergency (Agency, 2017).

##### **24-48 hours of winter storm emergency**

Human resource of Johns Hopkins Hospital is alert to communicate relevant policies to the staff, workers, and healthcare providers. Home service providers are given alternate paths or routes or alternate therapy plans in winter storm days (George D. Haddow, 2011). Communication plans are on high alert in these hours (Agency, 2017). Regular updates via messages, radio transmission to the public regarding working hours, shifts, and climate updates. Documentations of planning, services, and high alert risk zones and staff working in an emergency. Issuance of equipment to the staff working in the snow. In case of any emergency, hurt or damage, prompt recovery and emergency situation is handled appropriately. Summarizing the incident and actions are taken appropriately. List of recommendations for future plans and actions.

**Short-term recovery actions**

Short-term retrieval is instant and overlays with response in this organization (George D. Haddow, 2011). It comprises activities such as providing vital public health and security facilities to staff, reestablishing disturbed utility and further necessary facilities, regenerating transportation courses, and provision of foodstuff and housing for persons displaced by the event. Though named short-term, certain of these actions may exist for weeks.

**Long-term recovery actions**

Long-term salvage for winter storm emergency would include the actions outside the framework, and it may continue for a number of months and even years sometimes depending upon the complexity of the extent of the event (Agency, 2017). It may include the whole redevelopment of spoiled zones in the hospital.

References

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