THE FIFTH HOUSE

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

EMERGENCY PLANNING - INSTITUTIONAL

Risk assessment may range from a simple self-analysis to the design of an elaborate engineering study. Determining the appropriate assessment design depends upon the institution's size, unique characteristics, population, potential threats/vulnerabilities, etc., matched to quantified resource capabilities to objectively determine need as an empirical risk analysis study.

SYSTEMS-BASED EMERGENCY PLANNING

Data Management

- Single automated management system serving as dominate data source
- Common data display illustrations
    - Longitudinal / Timeline displays showing status / times / dates
    - An ability to illustrate outcomes / relationship of emergency responses, e.g. the sharing of resources among functional units, linear response models, etc.
    - Computer supported data illustrations providing Common Operating Pictures (COP)
- Processes for the maintenance & sharing of emergency outcome data

Communication / Coordination

- Standardized outcome expectations
- Common emergency management terms
- Efficient Feedback Loops
    - Data transfer, design of structured data flow processes, e.g. emergency response definitions / status updates / completion percentages

Analysis & Research

- Use of assigned *(numeric)* values to emergency response actions to support analysis
    - Predetermined capability analysis for most emergency response functions
    - Standardized performance capabilities for planning of defined emergency needs
    - Historical data-capture during exercise / crisis for after-action reporting/analysis

CAPABILITY-BASED ASSESSMENTS

SITE SPECIFIC PLANNING

Upon design of a comprehensive facility plan, individual plans are developed, tailored to each unique functional area. The plan provides site-specific risk analysis, business continuity requirements, etc. with exacting emergency response procedures & resource management protocols.

EMERGENCY EXERCISES

Emergency drills & exercises are conducted as realistic simulations of actual crisis situations, providing opportunities to examine & strengthen each functional area's ability to respond during a crisis. Pre-analysis & assignment to objective outcome measures provide quantified audit trails.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Leadership training is provided to strengthen the core competencies that promote effective decision making, the actual management skills needed during an emergency response. These are the skill-sets needed to direct & control response operations & make critical decisions during a crisis situation.

NEEDS ANALYSIS—PLANNING/MITIGATION & PREVENTION

- Identification of Limiting Factors
  - Aligned to established emergency plans / strategies
- Analysis of quantified emergency outcome results
- Plans / corrective actions for compensation of performance shortfalls
- Development of Fault Analysis based upon an objective classification scheme
- Systems / Impact analysis to determine effect of performance outcomes

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

All operational buildings require a Crisis Action Team. One of the key functions of the team is to identify prominent risks / threats & develop appropriate response plans for each event. The Crisis Action Team develops & articulates appropriate activities & protocols in response to known emergency risks:

- Natural disasters *(earthquake, tornado, hurricane, flood, severe weather conditions)*
- Fire / Chemical or Hazardous Materials
- Violence
  - Shooting
  - Personal Attack
  - Death *(suicide, homicide, unintentional, natural)*
- Acts of terror
  - Bomb Threat
  - Chemical / Biological / Radiological
- Medical Emergencies
  - Sickness / Injury
  - Mass Care
  - Pandemic

same Emergency Response model will produce different outcomes in different environments