

Emergency Preparedness

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## Emergency Preparedness

There are emergencies such as floods, storms, and fire outbreaks that unexpectedly pose an immediate risk to human beings in life. These situations always need a corresponding response to curb the risks before the conditions get too risky. Suppose the concerns are not dealt with on time, the cases end up causing more damage and harm (Khan et al. 2018). Like, floods causing deaths and massive property loss, the emergence of new diseases leading to poor health, and even poverty. To attack the situations on time, the organization has to be fully armed or prepared with the adequate skills and tactics concerning the type of risk that has occurred to human beings. This essay explains the four phases of emergency preparedness.

### Mitigation Phase

Mitigation is the act to stop or minimize the emergency's effects and work on preventing future crises. In the mitigation phase, an organization protects people and property while decreasing the risks and the consequences. The organization aims to reduce the dangers of the emergencies, like deaths, injuries, and property losses (peacock, so, & franks 2018). The mitigation phase occurs before the due emergency.

### Preparedness Phase

**The preparedness phase is the continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercise, evaluating, and then taking corrective action (Khan et al. 2018). The training and the exercising plans are the central part of the preparedness phase that focuses on the readiness to respond to the emergency and all the hazards incidents.**

### Response Phase

**The response phase consists of the coordination and the management of the available resources that include the human resources equipment and the supplies. The incident command system is utilized in all the hazards approach, and also, the measures are taken for life property and surrounding safety. The response phase involves reacting to the occurrence of the emergency or the disaster (Khan et al. 2018). Response means protecting people and property when a disaster or crisis occurs. The organization must aim at addressing immediate threats to people and property.**

### **Recovery Phase**

**The recovery phase is composed of the activities that take place even after the emergency. The activities continue beyond the emergency period to ensure that the restoration of essential community functions and then stabilize the affected area (Khan et al. 2018). The recovery phase starts after the threat to human life has subsided. The recovery phase's main objective is to bring the affected area back to the state of normalcy.**

### **Illinois and National Emergency Preparedness Plan**

**The preparedness of the state is very vital to handle emergencies. The Illinois emergency preparedness plan has been assigned to the emergency management agency of Illinois state. The agency has the responsibility to coordinate the overall emergency management program. The Illinois**

**Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP) has established the Illinois government's method to coordinate and manage the response and the recovery from the disaster (Salama, & Ansari, 2018). The IEOP developed the policies and the guidelines with the procedures that ensure safety and timely actions to help the community. The IEOP works with the governor's office and the executive departments. Some of the departments include the Illinois Terrorism Task Force and the non-governmental mutual aids. The IEOP serves to document the anticipated response and the state's recovery efforts to protect the public health and safety, critical infrastructure, and the environment.**

### **Emergency Coordination between Illinois and National Government**

**Illinois has a well-established emergency response and coordination through the Illinois emergency management agency (IEMA). The IEMA is responsible for coordinating with overall emergency management through an Illinois emergency operations plan. The IEMA cooperates with the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety to develop a comprehensive emergency preparedness (Ma, An & Ouyang 2018). Through the governor's coordination, state government, the governor is supposed to prepare a comprehensive plan that should address all the preparedness phases during the**

**emergency. Through the governor's recommendation, the national government can construct the infrastructures needed to have an emergency center. Illinois and federal emergency response work hand in hand to eliminate disasters that overwhelm**

**Illinois's local government, The governor of the state of Illinois, declares the state of emergency where the national emergency response through agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides the required resources and personnel to help in eliminating the disaster while safeguarding the lives of the affected population in the affected area within the territory of the state of Illinois**

### **Emergency Services Provided By the National Emergency Response and the State Of Illinois**

**Emergency services provided by the National Emergency Response in coordination with the state of Illinois include the police officers to maintain law and order within Illinois (Drexler 2017). Technical rescue teams such as firefighters help put out the fire infame within Illinois; emergency medical service provides medication to Illinois's affected population. The Coastguards to search and rescue those drowned by tropical storms and hurricanes within the state of Illinois**

**Reference**

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