

소방학의 학문적 정체성 확립을 위한 소방정책론 정립방안

Fire Service Policy Theory for Establishing Fire Science

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요약

한국의 소방학 관련 학과는 전국에 80여개가 운영되고 있지만, 교육과학기술부가 인정하는 학문분류체계표상의 분과 학문으로 등록되어 있지 않고, 한국연구재단의 학문 연구 분야별 분류표에도 등재되어 있지 못하다. 이에 최근 소방학의 학문적 정체성을 확립하여 소방학 전반에 걸친 학문적 발전 및 성숙과 소방정책의 발전을 도모하려는 노력이 진행되고 있다. 그러나 소방정책에 대한 기존 선행 연구 및 이론서의 부족으로 인해 소방정책론 정립에 많은 어려움이 있는 것이 사실이다. 따라서 행정학, 경찰행정학, 정치학 등 인접학문의 논의를 기초로 소방정책의 특수성을 감안한 소방정책론 정립이 요구되고 있다. 또한 기존의 화재진압, 화재예방, 구조 및 구급 정책에 국한하지 않고, 최근 소방정책 분야의 패러다임 변화를 적극 반영하여, 대국민 안전예방정책, 소방보험정책 등을 포함하는 소방정책론이 요구되고 있다. 이 연구는 소방정책론의 바람직한 정립 방향을 논의하는데 목적이 있다. 구체적으로 소방학에서의 소방정책론 정립의 필요성과 소방정책론 구성에 대한 논의를 바탕으로 하여, 바람직한 소방정책론 구성의 방향을 총론 및 각론으로 구분하며, 소방정책론 정립을 통하여 향후 한국소방정책의 발전방향을 살펴보고자 한다.

■ 중심어 : | 소방학 | 소방정책론 | 소방행정 | 위기관리 |

Abstract

In Korea, about 80 academic departments related to fire science are in operation throughout the country, but fire science is not included as a branch science in the science classification system acknowledged by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and its position as a science is not solid yet. In response to this problem, research is being made actively to establish fire science recently. This study aims at composing the fire service policy theory which is one of sub areas of fire science. First, the concept of fire service policy should be established, and fire service policies should be divided into different types. In addition, it is necessary to examine the direction of the development of fire service policies in Korea, and the unique characteristics of fire service policies should be described. Next, we will mention fire service policy making and participants, theories on the determinants of fire service policies, the execution of fire service policies, and the evaluation of fire service policies. Particularly, based on the peculiarity of fire service, it is necessary to explain policies on fire prevention and precaution, fire investigation, rescue and first aid, public campaigns for safety and prevention, fire insurance, etc. Finally, we suggest the future directions of fire service policies according to the change of environment in the future.

■ keyword : | Fire Science | Fire Service Policy | Fire Administration | Crisis and Emergency Management |

I. Introduction

In Korea, about 80 academic departments related to fire science are in operation throughout the country, but fire science is not included as a branch science in the science classification system acknowledged by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and its position as a science is not solid yet. Recently, NEMA(National Emergency Management Agency) is going to attempt to set up the fire science and disaster prevention science to establish the scientific paradigm including university professor, academic society, research institute, and so on[1][2]. Through this, fire science can establish its scientific identity, and it is not only for the development and maturity in scientific area but also for a development of fire service policy.

But, in the case of established fire science, there are only references about fire suppressing, fire prevention, and rescue and first aid, so the actual circumstances really need a fire service policy over the length and breadth of understanding the fire service policy. Generally speaking, the meaning of policy may be "one of the important government activities[3]" and "purposed action plan for solving problem[4][5]. So, the fire service policy can be indicated as "a government action plan or a line of action to prevent, take precautions or suppress fires, and to safeguard the lives, bodies and properties of the people by performing relief and rescue activities, etc. in the time of fires, calamities, disasters, and other emergency situations, and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of public safety and order and to the promotion public welfare". There are lots of difficulties to study fire service policy because of the lack of the related research and theory. Therefore, it is necessary to consider a closely related science such as public administration, police administration and

political science for making a differentiation of fire service science including its particularity. Also, the fire service policy have to reflect the new waves, not only free from the limitation of established fire fighting, fire prevention, rescue and first aid policy, but also consider a recent changing paradigm such as public safety precaution policy, fire fighting insurance policy, and so on.

In this context, the purpose of this research is to suggest right directions of the fire service policy theory with a current view. Specifically, the discussion about desirable fire service policy from the general to the particular which is based on a necessity and constitution of fire service policy. In addition to this, we will briefly mention future directions related with of Korea fire service policy through the establishment of fire service policy thesis.

II. Discussions on Establishment of Fire Service Policy

1. Significance of establishing the fire service policy

In modern society, demand of fire fighting service has been increased, so its line is getting extended from traditional and passive fire fighting to public service and volunteer works like a rescue and first aid activity[6]. So, today's necessity of fire service policy is as follows[7];

First, the number of disaster occurrence as well as its variety of disaster are now increasing rapidly. Second, the conditions of fire service are worse than before. A concentration of population and industry facilities in urban areas make progress a densely populated urban area and limited land utilization with manhattanization and large size. And development of industry and increase the income bring about using

lots of various of energy changing of energy spending pattern which is one of the dangerous factor. Third, demand of fire administration has been increasing. The more people take possession of better quality of life, the more people want to free from danger. And our nation also want to take a service administration not a regulate administration from administrative body. So, requirement of fire service administration has been kept increasing. Forth, quality improvement of fire service administration is demanding. With increasing demand of fire service administration, administrative agency is facing on quality improvement from the nation. Fifth, it is getting increase that importance of adaptation to social improvement and change. The advent of an information-oriented society make it possible to prompt and correct fire service by constructing information database and using communication network like internet, wireless communication and so on, In addition, for better fire service with specialty and adaptation in developed knowledge and technology society, it is required to steady efforts and investment for ceaseless change.

Like this, only if the qualitatively and quantitatively demand of fire service policy have to priority to establish the systemic thesis, it will be possible to catch the problem of exist fire service policy and suggest the development course from now on.

A general idea of fire service[8] is to prevent the fire and prompt action when the fire occurred. But, the law of Fire Service Basic Law Article 1 mention "the purpose of this Act is to prevent, take precautions or suppress fires, and to safeguard the lives, bodies and properties of the people by performing relief and rescue activities, etc. in time of fires, calamities, disasters, and other emergency situations, and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of public peace and order and to the

promotion public welfare."(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 1) In this point, fire service administration have a limitation of its bounds and targets, but if the nation's life and property is in a serious worry and threat by various disasters, fire service administration is a nation's action to minimize a damage[9].

Therefore, fire service administration is can be indicated as "a government action plan or a line of action to prevent, take precautions or suppress fires, and to safeguard the lives, bodies and properties of the people by performing relief and rescue activities, etc. in time of fires, calamities, disasters, and other emergency situations, and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of public peace and order and to the promotion public welfare."

2. Discussions about fire service policy

For systemic constitution of fire service policy, there are the references of existed public administration, police administration and fire science is follows. First, in public administration, Kim(1990) divided policy science theory into policy fomulation theory, policy implementation theory, and policy evaluation theory. Roo(2007) studies policy and policy science, policy type and way of approach to the policy research, policy environments and participants in policy process, type of policy method and application, outburst mechanism of policy issue and setting up the policy agenda, meaning of policy analysis, using logical analytical techniques and B/C analysis for policy decision, a game theory for strategic behavior in policy process, policy effect evaluation and using a result of policy evaluation, study of policy and change of policy paradigm and policy change. Jung(2006) research about policy science, policy, political structure and policy circumstance, policy process and participants, making policy agenda, understanding policy problem and making policy goal,

select the best policy method, decision making theory, policy execution and its step, policy execution theory, purpose of policy evaluation and policy evaluation

like policy formation, policy making, policy execution, and policy evaluation.

Table 1. Constitutions of policy science

| Classification | Author | Major Contents |
|---|--|---|
| The Policy Science (Public Administration) | The Policy Science Kim (1990) | basics of policy research, policy formation theory, policy execution theory, policy evaluation theory |
| | The Principles of Policy Science Roo (2007) | policy and policy science, policy type and way of approach to the policy research, policy circumstance and participants in policy process, type of policy method and application, outburst mechanism of policy issue and setting up the policy agenda, meaning of policy analysis, using a logical analysis technique and beneficial expense analysis for policy decision, application a game theory for strategic behavior in policy process, policy effect evaluation and using a result of policy evaluation, study of policy, change of policy paradigm and policy change |
| | The Principles of Policy Science Jung (2006) | policy science, policy, political structure and policy circumstance, policy process and participants, making policy agenda, understanding policy problem and making policy goal, select the best policy method, decision making theory, policy execution and its step, policy execution theory, purpose of policy evaluation and policy evaluation theory, the way of policy evaluation and using a result of policy evaluation, policy change-policy succession and conclusion, a new institutionalism theory and study of policy science |
| The Police Policy Science (Police Administration) | The Police Policy Science Lee (2005) | basic of police policy science, basic content and process of police policy, goal of police policy and logic of method choice, prevent crime and alternative policy to regulate order, focusing on volunteer work in local policy executive, evaluation as integrated society theory in police policy science |
| | Police Administration Lee (2008) | (police policy and project)- meaning of police policy, formation and decision of police policy, execution of police policy, evaluation of police policy, police project |
| Fire Policy Science (Fire Service Administration) | Fire Service Administration Woo (2007) | (fire service project and policy)-concept of project and its type, fire service project, decision making of fire service |

theory, the way of policy evaluation and using a result of policy evaluation, policy change-policy succession and conclusion, a new institutionalism theory and study of policy science. In the manner of this, constitution of policy science in public administration is talk about general theory like concept, type, way of approaching and policy process

Next, look at the constitution of theory of policy in police science, Lee(2005) research on a basic of police policy science, basic content and process of police policy, goal of police policy and logic of method choice, prevent crime and alternative policy to regulate order, focusing on volunteer work in local policy executive, evaluation as integrated society theory in police policy science.

Like this, policy science in police administration is talk about general policy science basic theory and policy process, and additionally discuss about crime prevention, controlling social order and valanteer work.

But, on the fire service administration field, there is no independent discussion about policy science, and only one chapter which is related with fire service project and policy. Woo(2007) researches on fire service project and policy concept of project and its type, fire service project, decision making of fire service[5][10-15].

3. Components of fire service theory

Fire service policy theory can be largely divided into setting up the concept of fire service administration, general contents of the fire service policy theory, itemized discussion on fire service policy and way of development of fire service policy.

So, it is necessary to mention the concept and type of fire service policy.

Next, general contents of the theory of fire service policy consider about development process of the Korea fire service policy, character of the fire service administration, construction of fire service policy and participants, decision making of fire policy, execution of fire policy, evaluation of fire policy, execution of fire policy and evaluation of fire policy.

A itemized discussion on fire service policy consider about fire prevention and caution policy, fire prevention and precaution policy, salvation and emergency policy and policy of safety prevention and disaster insurance concerned with people.

Lastly, there is discussion about way of development of fire service policy with inclusive fire service policy with future environment change way of development of the Korea fire service policy.

Table 2. Components of fire service policy theory

| Classification | Major Contents |
|---|---|
| setting up the concept of fire service administration | · concept of fire service policy and its necessity · type of fire service policy |
| general contents of the theory of fire service policy | · development process of the Korea fire service policy · character of the fire service administration, · construction of fire service policy and participants · decision making of fire policy · execution of fire policy · evaluation of fire policy · execution of fire policy · evaluation of fire policy |
| itemized discussion on fire service policy | · Fire prevention and caution policy · Fire prevention policy and fire examination · Salvation and emergency policy · Policy of safety prevention and disaster insurance concerned with people |
| way of development of fire service policy | · inclusive fire service policy with future environment change · way of development of the Korea fire service policy |

III. Desirable Fire Service Policy

1. Concepts of fire service policy

A demand of the fire service keep gradually increasing with industrialization, urbanization, manhattanization, and consumption of dangerous fuel like gas, etc., in modern society. The area of fire service is extending from a traditional and passive work like fire fighting to control the disaster and active public service and volunteer work like rescue and first aid[8]. In the future society, it is expected that a field of fire service work become expanded, meanwhile a kind of fire service also get diverse.

A concept of a fire fighting[8] is generally used as indication of preventing and taking precautions or suppressing fires promptly in a fire. But, in the Framework Act on Fire Service provide that "the purpose of this Act is to prevent, take precautions or suppress fires, and to safeguard the lives, bodies and properties of the people by performing relief and rescue activities, etc. in time of fires, calamities, disasters, and other emergency situations, and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of public peace and order and to the promotion public welfare."(Framework Act on Fire Service, Article 1). So In this point, fire service administration have a limitation of its bounds and targets, but if the nation's life and property is in a serious worry and threat by various disasters, fire service administration is a nation's action to minimize a damage[9].

In addition, Framework Act on Fire Service, Chapter 6, Article 34 and 35 indicate " ~in time of fires, calamities, disasters, and other emergency situations, ~ manage the rescue party and emergency party", so it is possible to know the emergency management character in fire service administration which is different from general public administration produce a public service. The function of fire service administration[2] can make a general classification as various by its classification standard: conventional meaning and substantial meaning of fire service administration which are classified by public administration low and prevent administration function, suppress administration function and rescue administration function which are classified by contents of fire service administration.

Therefore, fire service administration can present as "a government action plan or a line of action to prevent, take precautions or suppress fires, and to safeguard the lives, bodies and properties of the people by performing relief and rescue activities, etc.

in time of fires, calamities, disasters, and other emergency situations, and thereby to contribute to the maintenance of public peace and order and to the promotion public welfare”

2. General contents

General contents of the fire service administration is a development history of Korea fire service administration, a character of the fire service administration, construction of fire service policy and participants, a decision making of fire policy, a execution of fire policy, a evaluation of fire policy. This thesis is giving the first consideration to describe briefed keyword. First, a development history of Korea fire service administration is divided into Japanese occupation era, after establish the Korea republic government, as a integrated administration and after establish National Emergency Management Agency. Second, a character of the fire service administration look into variously as urgency and standing, danger and sacrifice, prevention and complex, specialty and actuality. Third, construction of fire service policy and participants consider a concept of fire service policy change, safety problems and fire service policy agenda and main subject of fire service policy formation. Forth, contents of decision making of fire policy include a necessity and concept of decision making, process of decision making and its theory. Fifth, a execution of fire policy consider with concept and necessity, execution process, and its element of success and adaptation and nonacceptance. Sixth, a evaluation of fire policy consider a importance of concept, purpose of its evaluation and type, way of evaluation.

3. Specific contents

(1) Fire prevention and caution policy

To get a goal of fire service, a fire prevention and

economic policy are executed at first. That is, a chief of the fire defense headquarter or a chief of each fire station possible to control someone who recognized as dangerous actor or owner of dangerous object ① prohibit of restrict to dangerous acting which can be considered as threaten of preventing fire like playing with fire, fire in the open air, smoking, handling heat of fire and so on, ② burned fire or ashes with heat of fire, ③ move put aside untouched dangerous object possible to burn (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 12)

Recently, present condition of fire occurrence from 2004 to 2007 keep increasing its frequency. So, the fire prevention policy have to be more strengthening.

In addition, fire examination and etc. take effect as a part of the fire prevention policy.

Also, executes fire fighting inspection etc. in link of fire preventive policy. Fire fighting inspection system about fire fighting facility establishment maintenance and safety management based on a Article 4(Prosecuting Attorney fire fighting), fire fighting general manager or the fire chief to make execute and become, fire fighting prosecuting attorney object whole 767,303 place (the general prosecuting attorney object: 729,271 place and oneself inspection object: 38,032 places) is.

The inspection contents is necessary to the authorized personnel in order to report in question, or, order and fire fighting objective location · structural · equipment or management of data submission situation in inspection/the authorized personnel becomes accomplished. The inspection item about establishment or maintenance · management of fire fighting facility etc. about maintenance · management of fact, evacuation facility and the fire prevention facility about fact and fire prevention management service accomplishment (fire prevention management inclusion of government offices etc.) fact, about oneself inspection which executes about

fact and fire preventive management fact, will swell up about fire fighting facility etc. and about management and special combustibles store · handling of equipment and using of equipment. The people who have a qualification to inspection is that working in fire fighting technical company, fire fighting facility management company qualified person and fire fighting equipment qualified person, national technical expert in construction · electric · mechanical · gas, fire fighting relation subject graduated person and etc. taking technical education in the National Fire Service Academy and designated by chief of fire station[2].

The sector where is forecast with the fact that the damage will be big will be able to designate in the fire area boundary as presidential order by governor. About fire fighting facility establishment maintenance and safety management in compliance with a law Article 4 according to provision in order inspection fire fighting, is seen clearly. Also, according to inspection results, fire fighting water provides, digesting organization etc. will be able to order the establishment of the equipment which is necessary(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 13; Fire Service Basic Law, Article 14). And, we will swell up and uses an attention more store handling etc. of management and the special combustibles of equipment etc. pays. Namely, ① The boiler, the stove and dryness equipment, gas electric utility for the location structure and a management and a fire preventive of equipment or organization etc. there is worry of fire occurrence in that outside there is to sudden use and the fact must defend decides with Presidential Order, ② The standard of storing and handling the special combustibles (special inflammability) where the rubber type cotton type coal where the magnification of the case fire where the fire occurs is quick and charcoal etc. Presidential

Order decide decides with Presidential Order and makes manage especially and (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 15). Like at this and fire fighting prevents a fire, in order to protect the life and a property of the citizen a preventive of fire and guard policy carry out and makes.

(2) Fire prevention policy and fire examination Prevention and economic suppression and investigation and fire of at the time of · degree fire, in order to accomplish the business of structural emergency etc. from the situation which that outside is critical misfortune disaster about establishment under establishing the fact which is necessary is deciding fire fighting agency with Presidential Order and (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 3), fire fighting prevention of disaster director fire fighting general manager or the fire chief fire, when misfortune disaster the situation which that outside is critical occurs to, the fire brigade to site quickly, is dispatched and is necessary to a fire suppression and life structural etc. fire fighting is active and (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 16).

Also, fire fighting general manager or the fire chief in order to do to make fire fighting business assist special at the time of wide area city:00 in order to put the volunteer fire department (heroism) in eup cotton, (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 37). Like this heroism fire fighter does with part-time service (part-time service), fire fighting general manager or the fire chief in order to do to make fire fighting business assist when needing to will be able to call the heroism fire fighter, when being called director and fire fighting business to, with fire fighting general manager or command of the fire chief receives assists (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 38).

And, fire fighting prevention of disaster director fire fighting general manager and the fire chief fire, when

misfortune disaster the situation where the structural first aid is necessary in that outside occurs, in order to propagate information for fire fighting activity which is quick collection establishment must operate the all sources situation room, about the establishment operation of the all sources situation room the fact which is necessary decides with administrative safe order from a government ministry (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 4).

About the manpower which is necessary to the other fire fighting agency accomplishes fire fighting business and equipment etc. the standard decides with administrative safe order from a government ministry, in order to expand fire fighting power the plan which is necessary and must enforce establishes, (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 8).

At the time of farm land must manage the hydrant which is necessary to fire fighting activity which lives hydrant water towers water supply establishes storage of water trillion and maintenance (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 10). Fire fighting general manager or the fire chief is to fire fighting activity and when being urgent will be able to request the cheering of fire fighting business to the fire chief, to, the neighborhood one fire fighting general manager or requests the cheering of fire fighting business the case which prepares and about the objective area of move and charge etc. of size and the disturbance guard according to the administrative safe order from a government ministry decides the fact which is necessary under the neighborhood at the time of farm land buying discussion To do and with rules in order to decide in advance, (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 11). Meantime, for the effectiveness raising of fire fighting suppression policy, makes fire fighting education and training execute. Namely, fire fighting prevention of disaster director fire fighting general manager or the fire chief in order to accomplish

effectively fire fighting business professional and in order to execute education training which to the fire fighter is necessary, in order to minimize a fire preventive and a fire occurrence at the time of life and a property damage fire fighting safe department of pedagogy training executes (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 17).

Deciding the sector of fire fighting activities in the site where meantime, for fire fighting suppression politic raising which is effective general fire fighting fire and misfortune disaster the situation which that outside is critical occurs as character which is necessary to fire fighting activity will be able to restrict the entrance and exit in that sector about the person of the person outside where Presidential Order decides, (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 23). In order for and, fire fighting general manager fire chief or General fire fighting fire, misfortune disaster for fire fighting activity from the site where the situation which that outside is critical occurs when needing to, letting one which rescues the person or puts out the fire with the person who lives inside that bailiwick or the person who is to that site or the fire not to spread, there is a possibility of doing work, this case fire fighting general manager fire chief or General fire fighting must manage for the etc. safety which provides the protective equipments which is necessary to fire fighting activity, (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 24).

In addition, fire fighting general manager, fire chief or General fire fighting, will rescue the person and in order to close the fact that the fire spreads when needing to, the fire will occur and uses fire fighting objective water and the land which are the worry where the fire will spread temporarily and is necessary to the limit or fire fighting activity of the use there is a possibility of disposing (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 25). Also, fire fighting general

manager fire chief or general fire fighting fire, when misfortune disaster producer of the situation which that outside is critical about reduction recognizing with the fact that the danger will reach in life of the person to, there is a possibility the fact that will evacuate toward that sector outside about the person who inside that sector designates the sector where is fixed and is(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 26).

Fire fighting prevention of disaster director fire fighting general manager or the fire chief when the fire occurs to, in order to investigate about cause and damage etc. of fire, method and exclusive responsibility investigation of fire investigation about qualification etc. fire investigation of the anti-operation and the fire inquirer the fact which is necessary decides with administrative safe order from a government ministry, (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 29).

For the fire investigation politic execution which is effective fire fighting prevention of disaster director fire fighting general manager or the fire chief in order fire investigation description below when needing to, about the authorized personnel was necessary sees and or will give an order a data submission, or, will enter and leave, will investigate will do there is to a relationship place letting with the relationship government employee the situation of cause and damage of fire and to make the authorized personnel question a possibility which (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 30).

Also, fire fighting government employee and the national police government employee is to fire investigation and must cooperate each other, fire fighting general manager or the fire chief that there is fire investigation resultant fire prevention or suspicion of misfire, when recognizing to, delay informs the fact to the jurisdiction chief of police without and the evidence which is necessary and

must cooperate in the criminal investigation collection preserves. Other, with fire fighting headquarters fire station etc. fire fighting agency the relationship insurance company is to investigation of the cause and damage situation of the case where the fire occurs and must cooperate each other about the fact which is necessary (Fire Service Basic Law, Article 31-33).

(3) Salvage and emergency policy

Chiefs of National Emergency Management Agency(NEMA), main department of Emergency Management(EM) and EM office should manage salvage team to protect life in the emergency of fire, disaster and other crisis, and manage international salvage team to protect people living abroad in emergency if necessary(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 4).

Team is now classified into ordinary, special(for chemical, emergency, high way, mountain), air and international one(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 10). Salvage and emergency policy need to be intensified because of recent increase of workload in this field.

Chiefs of NEMA, main department of EM and EM office should manage emergency team to scope with situation of fire, disaster and other impending incident, and matters concerned is regulated by president(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 35).

Chiefs of NEMA, main department of EM and EM office can call near medical center if equipment and labor to salvage and scope with emergency is deficient for managing impending incident or like that, and medical center called from emergency should take its role without special matters. And Chiefs of main department of EM and EM office should grasp present condition of medical centers imposed by regulation of ministry of public administration and security, and governors of city and province can

compensate for medical center involved by the request of chiefs of main department of EM and EM office(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 36).

(4) Policy of safety prevention and disaster insurance concerned with people

Each chief of NEMA and governors of city and province is administering EM museum and EM acting place for development of EM history and EM culture(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 5). Also, to improve people's safety recognition and establish safety culture, it commemorate November 9th as the day of EM(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 7).

And it has been looked for administrative and financial support plan for development of EM industry(making EM facility and equipment, research and sales). EM safety council of Korea tries to implement tasks given by administration and develop salvage team's skills(Fire Service Basic Law, Article 40).

In the meantime, NEMA is offering information of disaster situation, disaster preparation, disaster education, and disaster reference. First, in the case of disastrous situation, it informs public about damage condition like safety incident caution, local condition information, daily calamity state, total damage condition, human facility damage, the homeless, property damage support, and about recovery situation like emergency restoration, medication, epidemic & insect prevention. Second, it offers information of preparation(pre-evacuation plan, way to manage emergency, safety rules, safety campaign), pre-arrange, emergency equipment, and emergency call network for us to scope with disaster occurrence. Third, it offers information of public action plan about natural & human disaster and casual security, disaster prevention education, and mental cure. Fourth, it offers disaster references like materials for

disaster field, several statistical reference, and statute information. In addition to these, NEMA offers easy flash video and game showing several disaster safety and common sense for children[1].

Disaster insurance, the developed countries' insurance for the people to scope with disaster more cheaply, gives the person who damaged by disasters(storm, flood, heavy rain, hail, gale, wave, heavy snow) much subsidizes from country and local governance. So disaster burden can be lowed by NEMA and civil insurance company.

Facilities concerned with this insurance include home, green house(vinyl), barn and disasters concerned include storm, flood, heavy rain, hail, gale, wave, heavy snow. This disaster insurance purposed for damaged people to recover surely by giving them insurance money. That is, this insurance particularly improved previous insurance to enable people to restore visibly. For instance, previous insurance compensated each 30% and 35% in case of house damage and green house & barn damage, also gave 200 thousand dollar totally and will offer 50 thousand dollar after the year of 2010.

But improved insurance offers 90% of total damage and have no limit in total support. According to specific plan of this, NEMA manages it mainly though it is sold and handled by civil insurance company. This insurance is managed by NEMA, handled by civil insurance company, and supervised by financial services commission. It was tested in 2006 and have implemented in all wanted area since April 2008.

To join this disaster insurance, tell by telephone or directly visit citizen counsel department, and fill in surveys of facility present condition or subscribe for issuing insurance guarantee if necessary[2][16][17].

IV. Conclusion

Recently, each country is alert to protect its national core facilities from natural and human disasters as well as huge protest, strike, mutiny, clamor and terror. So, each country tries to develop its crisis management policy. For example, the United States made new department intended for national core infra protection called DHS(Department of Homeland Security) recently in addition to FEMA(Federal Emergency Management Agency).

In Korea, it is a impending matter to establish systematic plan for increasing human disaster and natural disaster which have caused so much damage. In accordance with this change, there were many disasters as cargo solidarity strike in 2003, occurrence of bird flu, crisis in money market, that damaged national core facilities and will add its harmfulness through more complicated way. Now, national core infra which has powerful influence to health, safety, and economic stability needs to be protected for its important role.

Emergency management policy also need to keep pace with gradual change of culture request. In order that, EM policy should do prevention-centered administration, enlargement of five industry infra, concentration for locality, establishment of fire safety culture, making sense in fire regulation and disaster prevention network system.

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