The Financial Officer's Role in Emergency Planning

ESSENTIALS FOR BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER CRITICAL INCIDENTS.

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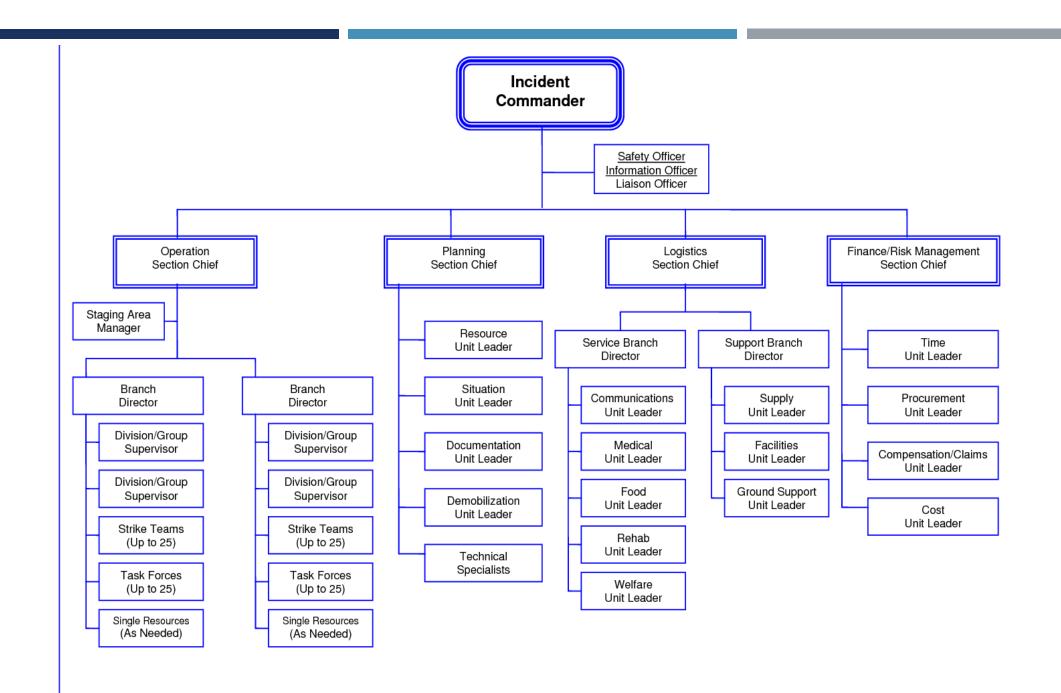
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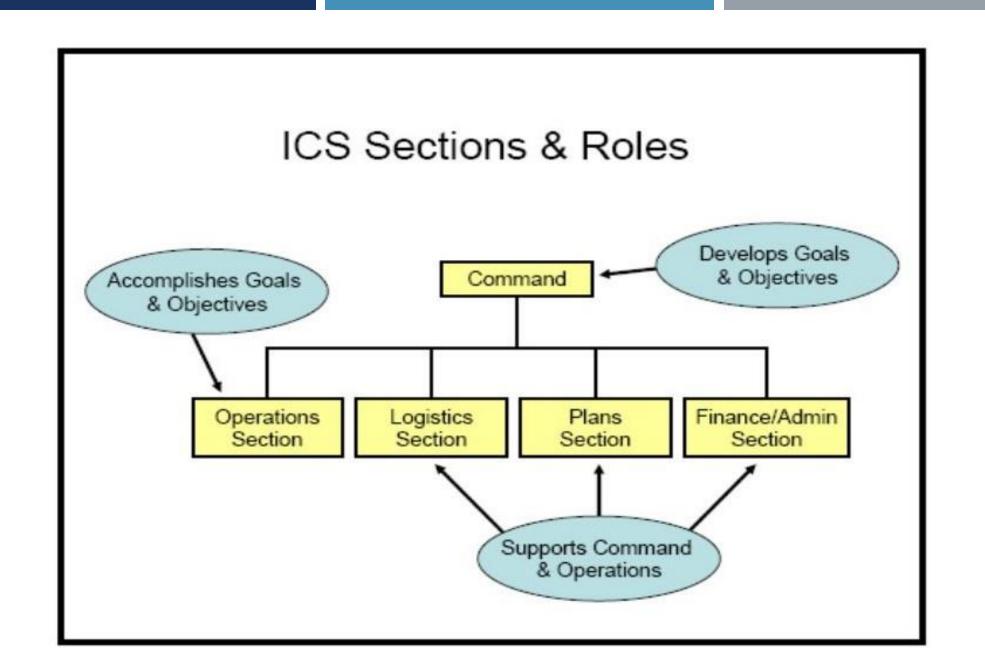
Discussion Topics

- Phases of the critical incident process
- Written plans
- Who writes these plans?
- Who leads the response to actual emergencies?
- Why do we practice?
- Mutual aid
- Individual training

4 Phases of the Critical Incident Process

- Planning and Preparation
- Immediate Crisis Response
- Recovery Response
- Follow Up, Evaluation and Revision





Planning Efforts

"Proper Planning Prevents Poor Performance."

What does "Proper" mean?

GUIDE FOR DEVELOPING HIGH-QUALITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Emergency Operations Plans (EOP)

- Basic Plan
 - An overview of the organization's approach to operations before, during and after an emergency.
- Functional Annexes
 - Focus on critical functions and the courses of action developed to carry them out.
- Threat and Hazard-Specific Annexes
 - Describe the courses of action unique to particular threats and hazards.

Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP)

- COOP planning is an effort to assure that the capability exists to continue essential agency functions
 across a wide range of potential emergencies. The objectives of a COOP plan include:
 - Ensuring the continuous performance of an agency's essential functions/operations during an emergency;
 - Protecting essential facilities, equipment, records, and other assets;
 - Reducing or mitigating disruptions to operations;
 - Reducing loss of life, minimizing damage and losses;
 - Achieving a timely and orderly recovery from an emergency and resumption of full service to customers.

State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

- State agency recovery aims to re-establish business operations based on their required continuity plans. In developing goals and objectives, the agency should consider a variety of operational related issues, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Health and safety of employees and clients.
 - Continuity of operations and services.
 - Environmental impact of disaster.
 - Economic impact.
 - Regulatory and contractual requirements.
 - Positive relationships with the whole community including local jurisdictions and tribal nations.
 - Information technology and communications availability and security.

Who Writes the Plans?

EOP

- Emergency Managers
- Security Staff
- Risk Managers

COOP

- Department Personnel
- Emergency Managers
- Risk Managers

Who is in Charge During Emergencies?

- Outside Responders
- Executive Staff
- Security
- Facilities
- Emergency Management

Why Do We Practice?

- To test our logic
- To identify service gaps
- To provide training, familiarization and practice
- To improve relationships
- To manage expectations
- To increase confidence and reduce fear
- To keep preparedness in the forefront of people's minds

Mutual Aid Agreements

- Interlocal Agreements
 - Emergency Response Agencies
 - Public Health
- Agreements Among Colleges
 - National Intercollegiate Mutual Aid Agreement (NIMAA)
- Contingency Contracts
 - Increase the chances that you can get what you need when you need it.

Training

- The Basics
 - ICS100 & 200 (online)
 - ICS700 & 800 (online)
 - ICS300 & 400 (on-site)
- Organizational
 - L0363: Multi-Hazard Emergency Management for Higher Education (on-site team training)
- Finance Specific
 - IS634: Introduction to FEMA's Public Assistance Program (online)
 - Public Assistance Applicant Handbook (FEMA 323)
 - E973: All-Hazards Position Specific Finance/Admin. Section Chief (on-site)

Questions?

Thank you for your time and attention.