

Emergency Management Policy

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### III. DEFINITIONS

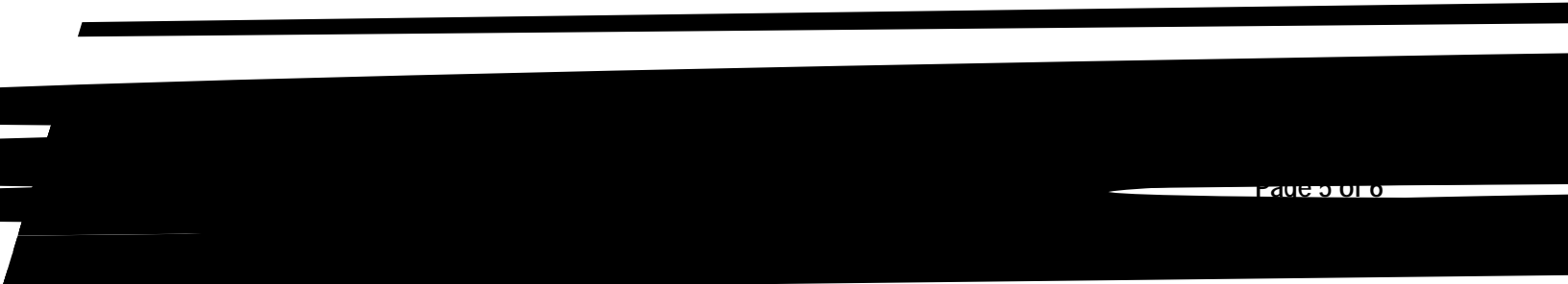
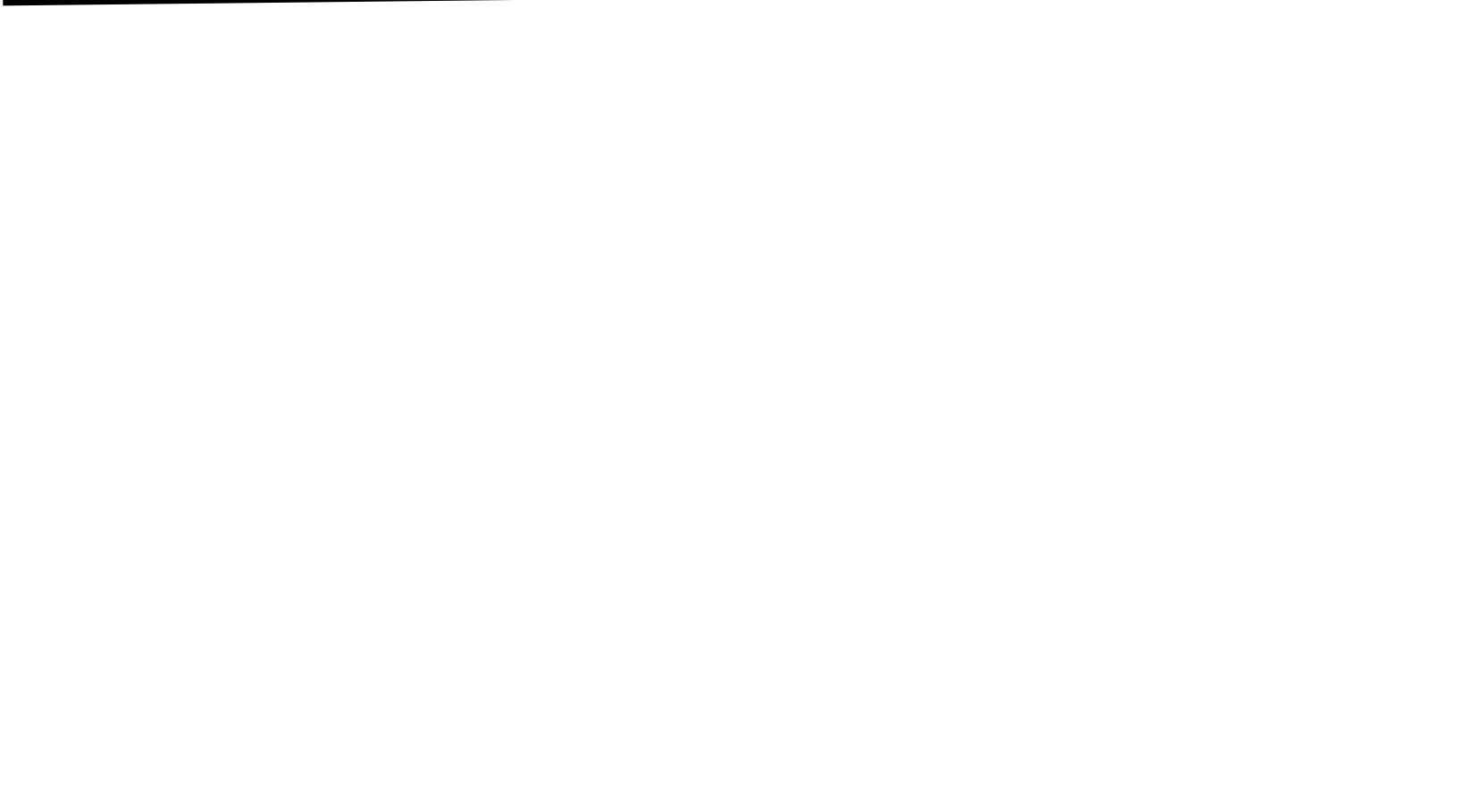
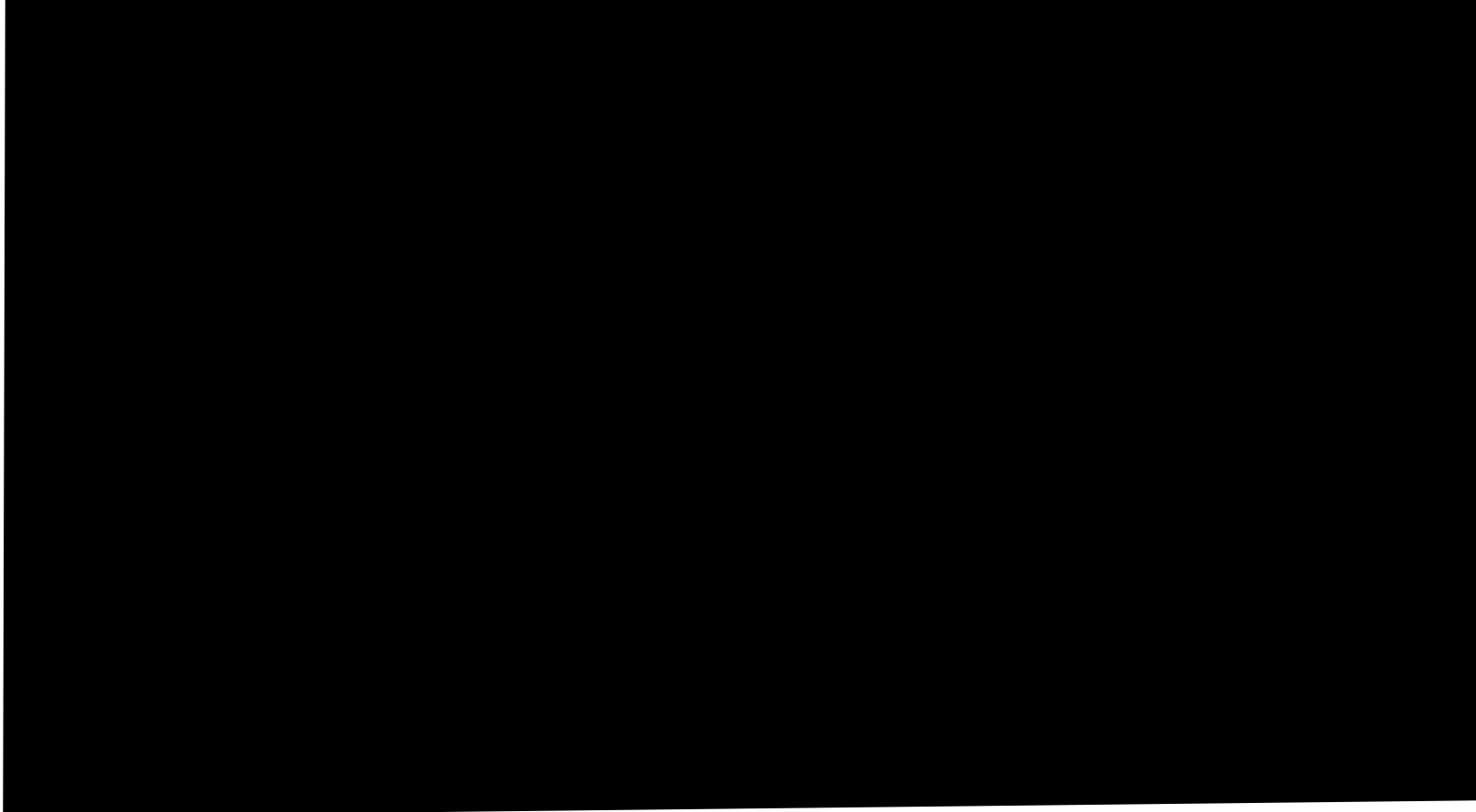
- A. **All-Hazards Approach.** An integrated emergency preparedness framework that aims, as much as possible, to prepare for and manage any type of emergency, natural or human-caused. An all-hazards approach seeks to balance an effective, consistent response to any disaster or emergency, regardless of the cause, with the unique capabilities needed to respond to specific types of incidents. An all-ee amewdesn(n)-0.7 en6(n)-0.9(i)-3.3 (t)JTtw Of-0.7 (i)-3.33(n)-0.9(ix-3.38-0.0B-4(e))D004 Tcnt

3. Maintaining the emergency exercise and training program.
  4. Maintaining public awareness on emergencies.
  5. Coordinating University efforts with local and regional partners.
- B. COLLEGES, DIVISIONS & DEPARTMENTS.** Each LU college, division, and department has a responsibility to ensure a safe environment for its employees and to maintain operations.
1. Building coordinators on campus are required to have an evacuation plan for their assigned building.
  2. Each college, division, and/or department is expected to conduct Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) and, when necessary, put its continuity plan into action.
  3. To ensure that colleges, divisions, and departments are prepared for emergencies, the above plans should be practiced and tested

3. The EPG also provides resources and information to stabilize a campus incident as quickly as possible when requested through the University Incident Commander and the LU Emergency Operations Center.
4. The EPG is comprised of members of the President's Executive Council (PEC); additional LU personnel may be appointed as needed to respond to specific incidents.
5. When necessary, the EPG may establish temporary working groups to manage incidents that require expertise held by members of a specific working group.
6. The EPG may engage in additional emergency management activities as needed.

## VI. PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- A. **Mitigation.** Mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurring. Also included are those long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards. Examples include fire suppressions systems in campus buildings, testing of natural gas lines, and construction of detention ponds to control storm water.



**XIII. APPROVAL**

Jeremy C. Alltop	02/28/2020
Vice President for Finance and Operations	Date

Kenneth R. Evans	02/29/2020
President	Date

**REVISION LOG**

Revision Number	Date	Description of Changes
1	02/29/2020	Initial version approved by President.