Benjamin Kafferlin

Damage Control

Communication Planning for Crisis Situations

Context

Crisis and You

Damage Control

• Are you prepared to manage crisis situations? More specifically, do you know who will take point, what steps to take and what to say to stakeholders, staff, campers, and the media?

When...

- Injuries
 - Senior staff, campers, etc.
- Property damages
 - Natural and unnatural
- Financial troubles
- Vandalism
- Parental concerns
- Other Crises
 - Active Shooter?

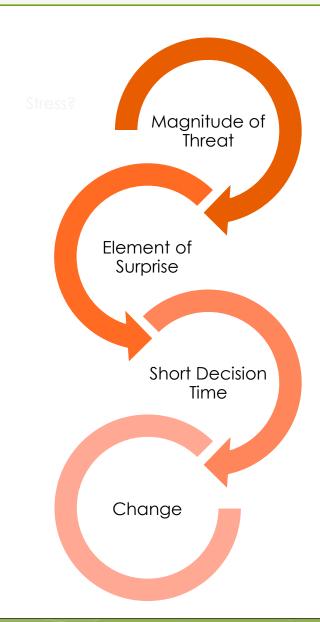
Defining Crisis

- Krinein (krisis):
 "Turning Point of Disease" (Greek "to judge," medical)
- "Decisive Point" (17th century)
- Modern: "a time of intense difficulty, trouble, or danger"



Defining Crisis

- Crisis management is the process by which an organization deals with a major event that threatens to harm the organization, its stakeholders, or the general public.
- Most important part of Public Relations; originates from 1980s.



Ben Kafferlin

- Communications
 Specialist for U.S. Sen.
 Rick Santorum
- Handle public relations for several other politicians and manufacturers, as well as Doorkeepers Christian Outreach





- Communications and Strategic Planning Solutions
 - Public Relations
 - Can walk you through the following recommendations



Importance

What to Do

- Risk Assessment
- EmergencyPreparedness
 - Crisis Management Plan

Why

- Peace of mind
- Preparedness
- Liability

Preventive Planning

Recommendations and resources for preparing to stave off and/or mitigate an emergency situation

Risk Analysis

- Do Overall Analysis
- Divvy Up Planning to Deputies
- Ensure
 Media/Marketing/
 Communications

Financial Legal Ethical Injury Relational Natural

Risk Assessment + Plan

Assessment Components

- What is the scale/what are the implications of the crisis?
 - Who is effected?
 - How many are effected?
 - For varying levels of intensity, how long will recovery take?

Planning Components

- Google outlines
- SWOT
- Risk MitigatingMilestones

Planning

WWWH

- Who
 - Who is good at communicating? Who can keep their cool? Who has the authority to communicate?
 - Who has the website login? Contacts with media?
 - Don't choose people who you're taking away from operations, e.g. camp nurse.
- What
 - Villain, Victim, Vindicator (3V)
 - Concern, Good Tone, do not blame
- How
- Priorities
- Means

Preparedness, Prevention & Contingency Plan

- Have this all in a convenient place and keep it small; in an emergency, you won't read a book.
- Media Plan w/ Media (and social media) policy; gives authority to some to speak on behalf of the organization, prohibits others
- Keep media logs
- Write likely verbage or form
- Stakeholder list
- Print copy, backups online
- Multiple people should have logins
- Run simulations
- Have KS do Risk Assessment / Gap Analysis
- SO URGENT nowadays w/ SM, immediate; that's' why messaging ahead

Active Management

Recommendations and resources for implementing your plan in an emergency situation

Redeem the Situation



2 Corinthians 13:11 (NIV)

o "Finally, brothers and sisters, rejoice! Strive for full restoration, encourage one another, be of one mind, live in peace. And the God of love and peace will be with you."

"For hardship does not spring from the soil, Nor does trouble sprout from the ground.

Yet man is born to trouble as surely as sparks fly upward.

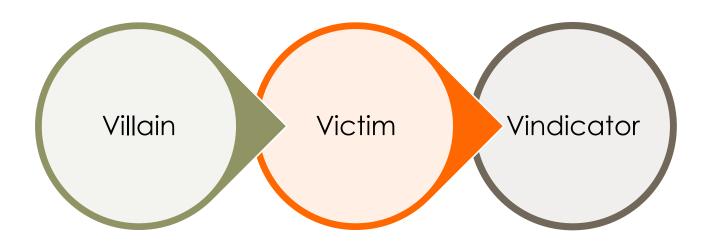
But if I were you, I would appeal to God; I would lay my cause before Him.

He performs wonders than cannot be fathomed, miracles that cannot be counted."

Step One

Job 5:6-9 (NIV)

Step 2: Which are you?



Step 3: Roles & Responsibilities

- Delegate specific job titles and tasks within that job
 - Crisis Manager (often Executive Director) located conveniently
 - Legal Counsel
 - Public Relations Counsel
 - Financial Counsel
 - Technical Experts
 - Additional Support/Special Skills
 - May need a separate team for internet management alone

Step 4: Determine Stakeholders

- Identify how and with whom to communicate
 - Employees
 - Media
 - Public
 - Other external stakeholders

Step 5: On-Site Headquarters

- Identify a crisis management center
 - A location, even within an establishment or office
- Establish a media information center
 - Individuals who the media should contact to gain information about the crisis
 - How and where those people can be reached

A Shift to the Present

Executing Crisis Situations

Rule 1

- •Be quick to respond
 - Control
- Be completely honest

Identify the Audience

- Who needs to hear your message?
 - Parents
 - Local communities
 - Staff/Employees
 - Campers
 - Sponsors
- Over what forms of media will the audience be addressed?
 - Different audiences may require different media

Identify Important Information

- Define the problem at hand
- Identify which of your values relate to the issues
- Evaluate why/how the issue came to be
- Highly consider level of anonymity of those involved
- Identify what efforts are being made to combat the problem

Writing and Delivering the Address

- Describe the problem
- Explain how/why the problem happened
- Reiterate values in light of the issue
- Liberally explain what efforts are being taken to fix the problem
 - Be prepared to answer questions in this area especially
- Topics of discussion may change from audience to audience

Recovery

- Response time (the quicker the better)
- Acknowledge your past weaknesses
- Discuss and implement improvements
- Give evidence as to why your camp is now less at risk
- Integrate values

On the Brighter Side

- The same basic practices apply to exciting, or good news
 - Who are the audiences?
 - How do I contact my audiences?
 - What do I say to my audiences?
 - Who's relaying this information?
 - o Room for further improvement?

Contact Information

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