

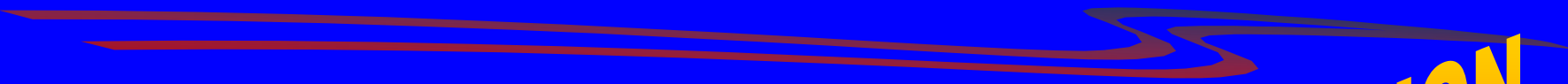


Auditing When Disaster Strikes



Federal and State Responsibilities for Accountability

FEMA's Most Costly Disasters



BILLION

Hurricane Katrina	'05	~\$100.000
Northridge Earthquake	'94	\$6.961
Hurricane Georges	'98	\$2.251
Hurricane Ivan	'04	\$1.947
Hurricane Andrew	'92	\$1.813

Current as of February 24, 2006

Major Disaster Process

1. Local Government Responds
2. State Government Responds
3. Damage Assessment
4. Major Disaster Declaration by Governor
5. FEMA Evaluates and Requests White House Action
6. The President Approves FEMA Request
7. Disaster Aid Programs Begin

Role of the Auditor



**“Auditor’s Role Extends
Beyond Fiscal Accountability”**

Ensuring Program Accountability



**“Auditors Must Be Involved in All
Aspects of the Disaster
Program.”**

Phases of Disaster Program



- **Preparedness Phase**
- **Response Phase**
- **Recovery Phase**
- **After-Action Phase**

Preparedness Phase



“Auditors Must Be Prepared.”

Response Phase



**“Auditors Must Be Willing
to Play Non-Traditional
Audit Role.”**

Recovery Phase



**“Traditional
Financial/Compliance Audits.”**

Audit Strategy During Recovery Phase

- **State Emergency Office audits**
- **Subgrantee audits**
- **“A-133” audits**

After-Action Phase



**“This Is a Time of Reflection -
A Time to Play Monday
Morning Quarterback.”**

Role of the Auditor - "After All the Action is Over"

- **Stay involved – be an active member of the State's "Lessons Learned" assessment team.**
- **Use experience to plan for and perform program/performance audits.**
- **Perform self-assessment of auditor's performance.**

**To Be Effective When a Disaster Strikes,
Auditors Must Be Prepared.**

**They Must Get Involved in All Aspects of
Disaster Operations.**

**They Must Be Willing to Act in Non-
Traditional Roles.**

**They Must Look Beyond Fiscal
Accountability.**

They Must Stay Involved.