

2017 DRU WEST SUMMIT

DISASTER RESILIENT UNIVERSITY® NETWORK

JUNE 15, 2017



Building Resilient Campuses: Campus Resilience Consortium Concept

DATE: JUNE 15, 2017

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Session Overview



- 1. Organizational Resilience & Strategic Doing
- 2. Crisis Leadership Waves Concept
- 3. Oregon Campus Work Group Findings
- 4. Campus Resilience Consortium Concept



Organizational Resilience



ESTABLISHING A MINDSET & GETTING THINGS DONE



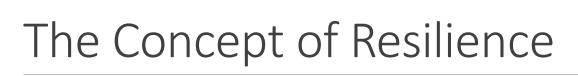


No organization is an island

"The resilience of an organization is directly related to the resilience of the other organizations on which it depends (customers, suppliers, regulators, and even competitors). An organization is also dependent on and also contributes to the individual resilience of its staff and the resilience of the communities that they live in. Similarly, an organization's resilience is directly related to the resilience of its sector, and the sector's resilience is intertwined with the resilience of the nation."

- Resilient Organisations, University of Canterbury and University of Auckland, New Zealand.

OREGON OREGON

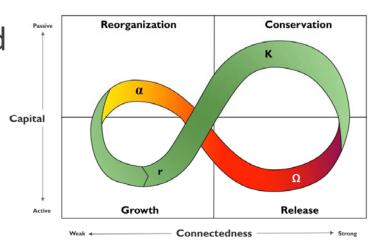




Originally conceived as a way to think about ecosystems and the dynamic processes that occur within a system...

Adaptive Change!

Cycle of adaptive change



Source: Holling, 1987

(willddrake.wordpress.com)





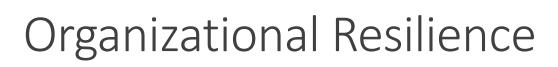
Resilience is a strategic capability

"It isn't just about getting through crises; a truly resilient organization has two other important capabilities —the foresight and situation awareness to prevent potential crises emerging; and an ability to turn crises into a source of strategic opportunity."

- Resilient Organisations, University of Canterbury and University of Auckland, New Zealand.

Source: http://www.resorgs.org.nz/what-is-resilience Last accessed 04-17-17







Vulnerability



Adaptive capacity



Situation awareness



"The ability to survive a crisis and thrive in a world of uncertainty"

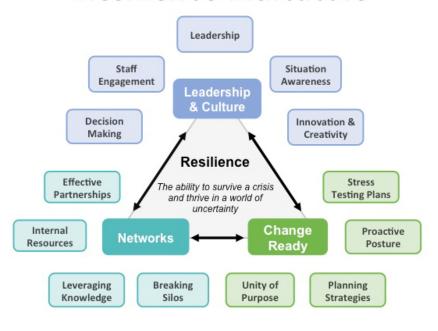


How to gauge Organizational Resilience





Resilience Indicators



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Resilient Indicators: Leadership & Culture



Leadership: Strong crisis leadership to provide good management and decision-making during times of crisis, as well as continuous evaluation of strategies and work programs against organizational goals.

Staff Engagement: The engagement and involvement of staff who understand the link between their own work, the organization's resilience, and its longterm success. The staff is empowered and use their skills to solve problems.

Situation Awareness: Staff is encouraged to be vigilant about the organization, its performance, and potential problems. The staff is rewarded for sharing good and bad news about the organization including early warning signals and these are quickly reported to organizational leaders.



Resilient Indicators: Leadership & Culture



Decision Making: Staff has the appropriate authority to make decisions related to their work and authority is clearly delegated to enable a crisis response. Highly skilled staff are involved or are able to make, decisions where their specific knowledge adds significant value, or where their involvement will aid implementation.

Innovation and Creativity: Staff is encouraged and rewarded for using their knowledge in novel ways to solve new and existing problems, and for utilizing innovative and creative approaches to developing solutions.



Resilient Indicators: Networks



Effective Partnerships: An understanding of the relationships and resources the organization might need to access from other organizations during a crisis, and planning and management to ensure this access.

Leveraging Knowledge: Critical information is stored in a number of formats and locations and staff have access to expert opinions when needed. Roles are shared, and staff are trained so that someone will always be able to fill key roles.



Resilient Indicators: Networks



Breaking Silos: Minimization of divisive social, cultural and behavioral barriers, which are most often manifested as communication barriers creating disjointed, disconnected and detrimental ways of working.

Internal Resources: The management and mobilization of the organization's resources to ensure its ability to operate during business as usual, as well as being able to provide the extra capacity required during a crisis.



Resilient Indicators: Change Ready



Unity of Purpose: An organization-wide awareness of what the organization's priorities would be following a crisis, clearly defined at the organization level, as well as an understanding of the organization's minimum operating requirements.

Proactive Posture: A strategic and behavioral readiness to respond to early warning signals of change in the organization's internal and external environment before they escalate into crisis



Resilient Indicators: Change Ready



Planning Strategies: The development and evaluation of plans and strategies to manage vulnerabilities in relation to the business environment and its stakeholders.

Stress Testing Plans: The participation of staff in simulations or scenarios designed to practice response arrangements and validate plans.

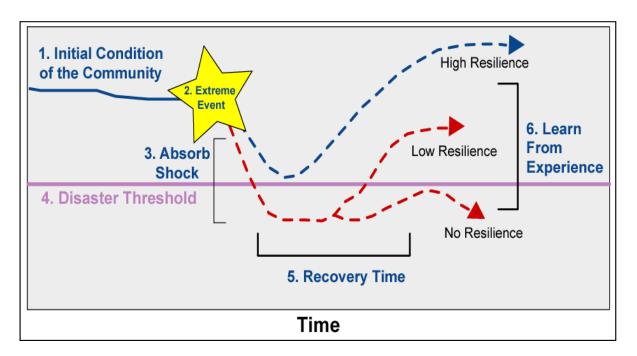
Source: Resilient Organisations Research Programme Auckland New Zealand http://www.resorgs.org.nz Last accessed 04-17-2017







- 1. Initial condition
- 2. Extreme event
- 3. System shock
- 4. Disaster threshold
- 5. Recovery time
- 6. Lessons learned



Source: USGS- University of Oregon Research Collaboration, 2006)

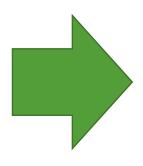


Moving from discussion to doing... Tools and Resources













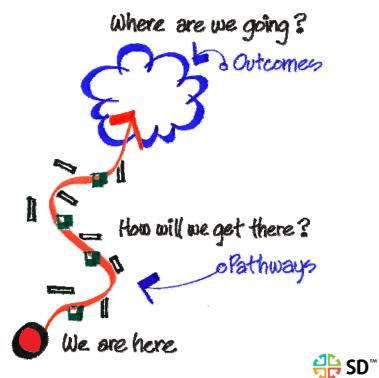




What is Strategic Doing?



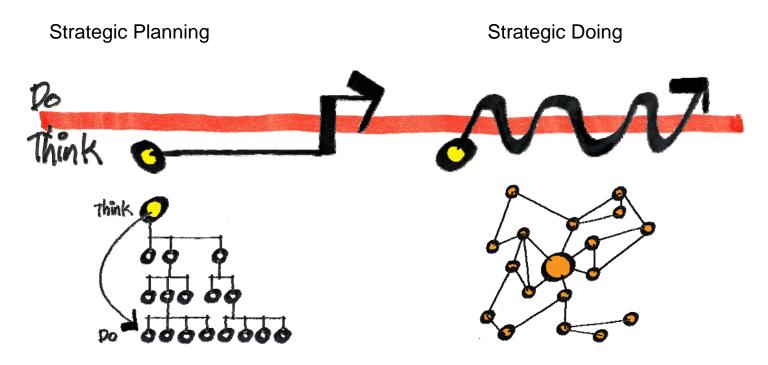
Strategic Doing uses simple rules to guide complex collaborations to measurable outcomes...





Strategic Planning vs. Strategic Doing

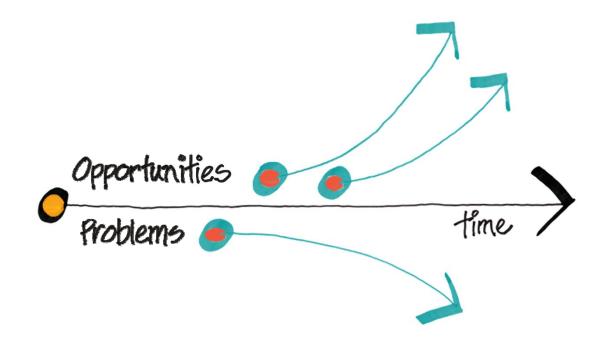






Moving in the direction of our conversations









From Ideas to Action: Strategic Doing





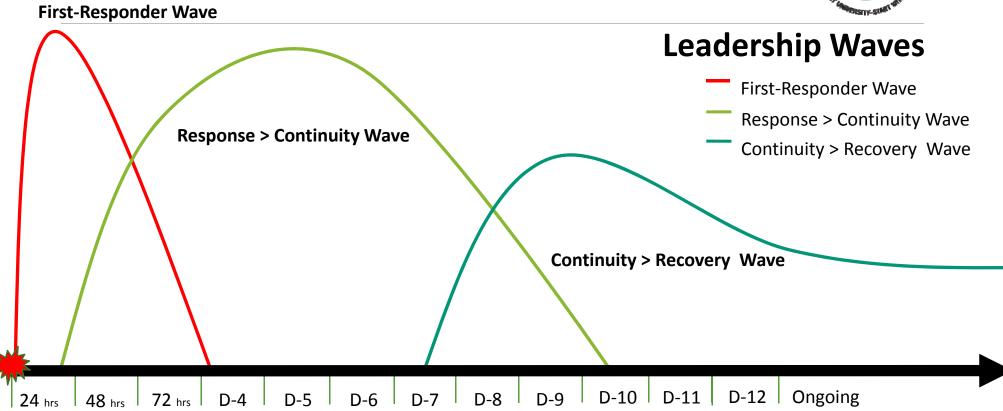


Umpqua Community College

CASE STUDY IN JUST-IN-TIME MUTUAL AID

Umpqua Community College Shooting Case Study











Governor's Campus Safety Work Group

Overview and Recommendations



Work Group Members



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Chief Resilience Officer University of Oregon

Travis Hampton

Superintendent Oregon State Police

Ben Cannon

Higher Education Coordinating Commission Executive Director

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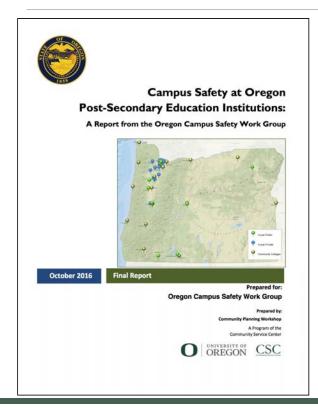


- 1. Ensure best practices and protocols are implemented across all higher education institutions to maintain public safety, and prevent, prepare for, and effectively manage future crisis response efforts; and
- 2. Identify resource needs and potential state policy to enable a coordinated strategy across the higher education system for public and private institutions.









- 1. Higher Education Safety and Resilience Council
- 2. Response, Continuity, and Recovery
- 3. Public Safety and Law Enforcement
- 4. Physical Security and Infrastructure
- 5. Behavioral Threat Assessment and Prevention



Higher Education Safety and Resilience Council



1.1 Establish a Higher Education Safety and Resilience Council comprised of university and college leadership, safety, security, emergency, and risk management experts charged with providing advice and recommendations to the Governor, State Agency leadership, and the Higher Education Coordinating Commission on matters related to safety, security, and overall disaster resilience of Oregon's post-secondary education institutions (PSEIs).

The council will work collaboratively with Oregon's post-secondary education institutions to strengthen the ability of Oregon's colleges and universities to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the State's academic and research missions.



Response, Continuity, and Recovery



- **2.1** Establish a statewide, standardized shared services training program for post-secondary education institutions (PSEIs) for incident response, continuity, and recovery.
- **2.2** Develop and support both campus and geographically <u>-</u> based and based higher education All-Hazard Incident Management Teams (e.g. training and exercising).
- **2.3** Support the adoption of National Intercollegiate Mutual-Aid Agreement by all Oregon PSEIs.



Response, Continuity, and Recovery

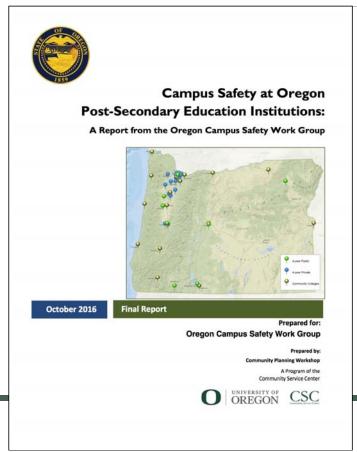


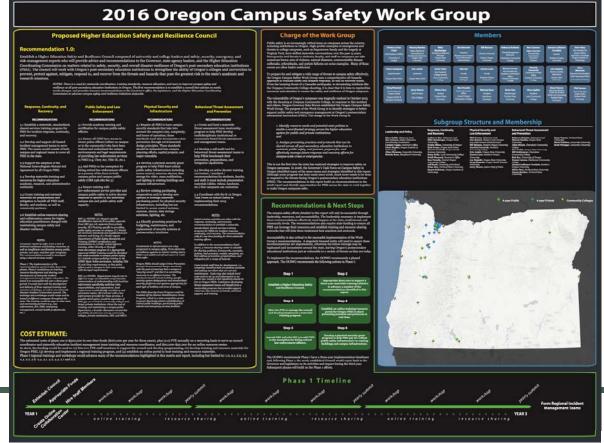
- **2.4** Develop a statewide training and resources for higher education academic, research, and administrative continuity.
- **2.5** Create training and outreach materials for preparedness and mitigation to benefit all institutions of higher education staff, faculty, students, as well as community partners.
- **2.6** Establish online higher education disaster resilience resource sharing and collaboration center for practitioners charged with maintaining campus safety and disaster resilience



To view and download the Report https://gis.uoregon.edu/campussafety/









Next Steps and Discussion

Oregon Campus Resilience Consortium Concept

DRU Network and National Center Campus Public Safety

 Establish an emergency management curriculum and training program targeting executive leadership.

National DRU Network Summit Spring 2018





Questions and Discussion



The disaster cycle







What the Disaster Planning Cycle Looks Like Strivey Findings

When it comes to planning for emergencies, institutions are more focused on **response** than on continuity or recovery.



Sources: 2016 Disaster Resilient Universities (DRU) Network, National Center for Campus Public Safety (NCCPS), and University of Oregon National Higher Education Emergency Management Needs Assessment

