

Disaster Resistant University and its Benefits to Everyone

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What is a Disaster Resistant University?

- DRU is a program created by the Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA.
- With components of the research developed and funded by the university of California, Berkeley.

What is a Disaster Resistant University?

- Just like any state, county, territory, city, town, or community the DRU program is based on the 4 phases of Emergency Management.
 - Preparedness
 - Mitigation
 - Response
 - Recovery

What is a Disaster Resistant University?

- DRU has been set up to promote the nations universities to not only prevent a possible disaster, but also reduce the impact of any hazard that the specific university may face.

Who Does it Benefit?

- The community
 - A large area within the community becomes more resistant to a large scale disaster.
 - This not only benefits the entire community, but also helps the local emergency manager do his or her job.

Who Does it Benefit?

- The community
 - In all communities, especially the small, the university plays a key role in the local economy.
 - No University = No Students = Loss of Money and Residents.

Who Does it Benefit?

- The University.

- They get an Emergency Operations or Action Plan EOP or EAP.

- The university will receive national recognition for being considered Disaster Resistant.

Who Does it Benefit?

- The University. *(Cont.)*
 - Students get the opportunity to work on a large scale EOP or EAP.
 - A university is like a small community.
 - This is the kind of experience future Emergency Managers need to properly prepare themselves.

Who Does it Benefit?

- The University. *(Cont.)*
 - Students get local internship opportunities.
 - This benefits both the students and university. i.e. cheaper employees.

How Does it Work?

■ Phase 1

- **Phase One- Organize Resources** addresses the initial steps of identifying the resources available to complete the effort. Interested and necessary parties are invited to form an advisory committee. An inventory of available planning documents is performed and existing plans and documents are collected. The committee should develop a strategic plan with obtainable outcomes and completion dates. Funding will also be addressed in phase one.

How Does it Work?

- Phase 2

- **Phase Two- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment** covers the identification of hazards that present risks to the campus. Higher education institutions must assess the risk posed and their vulnerability to the full complement of natural and human caused hazards.

How Does it Work?

- Phase 3

- **Phase Three- Developing the Mitigation Plan** examines the development of the hazard mitigation plan document. Planning is an integral part of many higher education institutions and familiar to its units. The development of a comprehensive hazard mitigation plan should draw from and complement existing plans. It should be developed and integrated with local and state jurisdictions and reflect the unique mission and characteristics of the institution. The plan should be updated regularly and implemented across all levels of the institution.

How Does it Work?

■ Phase 4

- **Phase Four- Adoption and Implementation** follows the mitigation plan through the adoption and implementation stages. Once the plan is written the focus shifts to adoption by appropriate administrative and instructional units and the implementation of its objectives. The best plans are inadequate if they are not implemented with vigor. Experience has shown that this can prove to be difficult as institutions face the consequences of having to change their operation and make adjustments to their culture to become more disaster resistant.

Information obtained from

- <http://peer.berkeley.edu/news/2000summer/benefits.htm>
- <http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/disasterr esistent/>
- <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/inside-usfa/drus.cfm>