

CRISIS MANAGEMENT APRE-PLAN IN ACTION



Drew Leemon (he/him) Risk Management Director

drew_leemon@nols.edu

Katie Baum Mettenbrink (she/her) Risk Services Manager

kbm@nols.edu

www.nols.edu



METHOD

OVERVIEW OF NOLS CRISIS RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SCENARIO

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSE

PLAN FOR QUESTIONS

DEFINITIONS

■ **Crisis**: An event that is, or has potential to be, a turning point in the organization. A crisis may overwhelm the organization's available staff and resources and impact its ability to operate.

Emergency: An event that may require urgent response but is within the scope of the organization's resources and does not threaten its ability to operate.

NOLS CRISIS CASES

1989: Fatality, Wyoming, mountaineering

1992: Fatality, Wyoming, avalanche

1996: Fatality, Wyoming, river crossing

1999: Fatality, Alaska, glacier travel

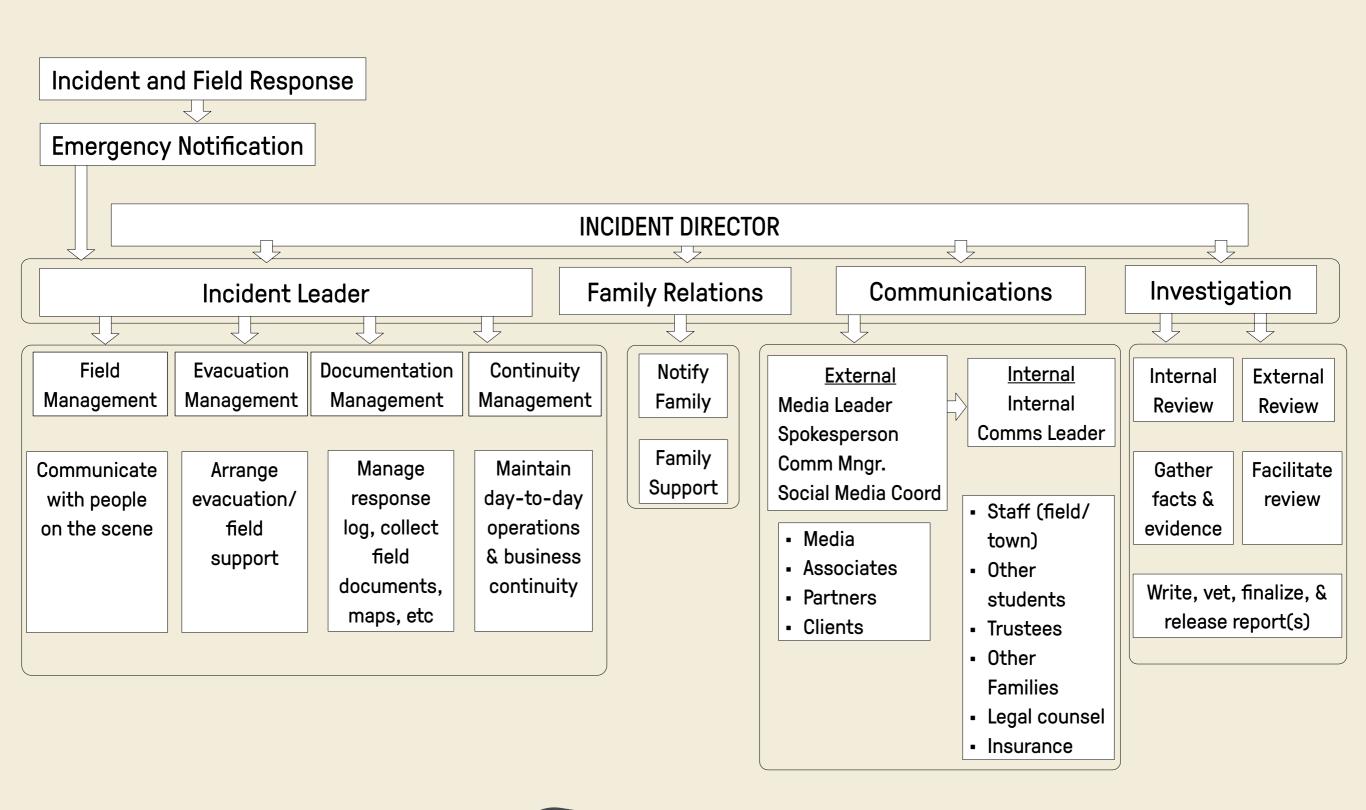
2011: Multiple injury incident, Alaska, bear attack

2011: Fatality, India, backpacking

2018: Cardiac arrest, Wyoming, WEMT

This document may not be reproduced without the consent of the author. WRMC 2020 CRISIS MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

- 1. Provides guidance for your response and management
- 2. Prioritize tasks and actions, and deploy resources
- 3. Pre-determine certain actions and decisions



AN INCIDENT OCCURS

DAY 1

- 6:30 PM, Friday, July 28
- On-call emergency contact person receives a satellite phone call from an instructor stating there has been a fatality on ABW 7/2 and she provides latitude and longitude coordinates.
- Connection is poor and the call is cut off suddenly.

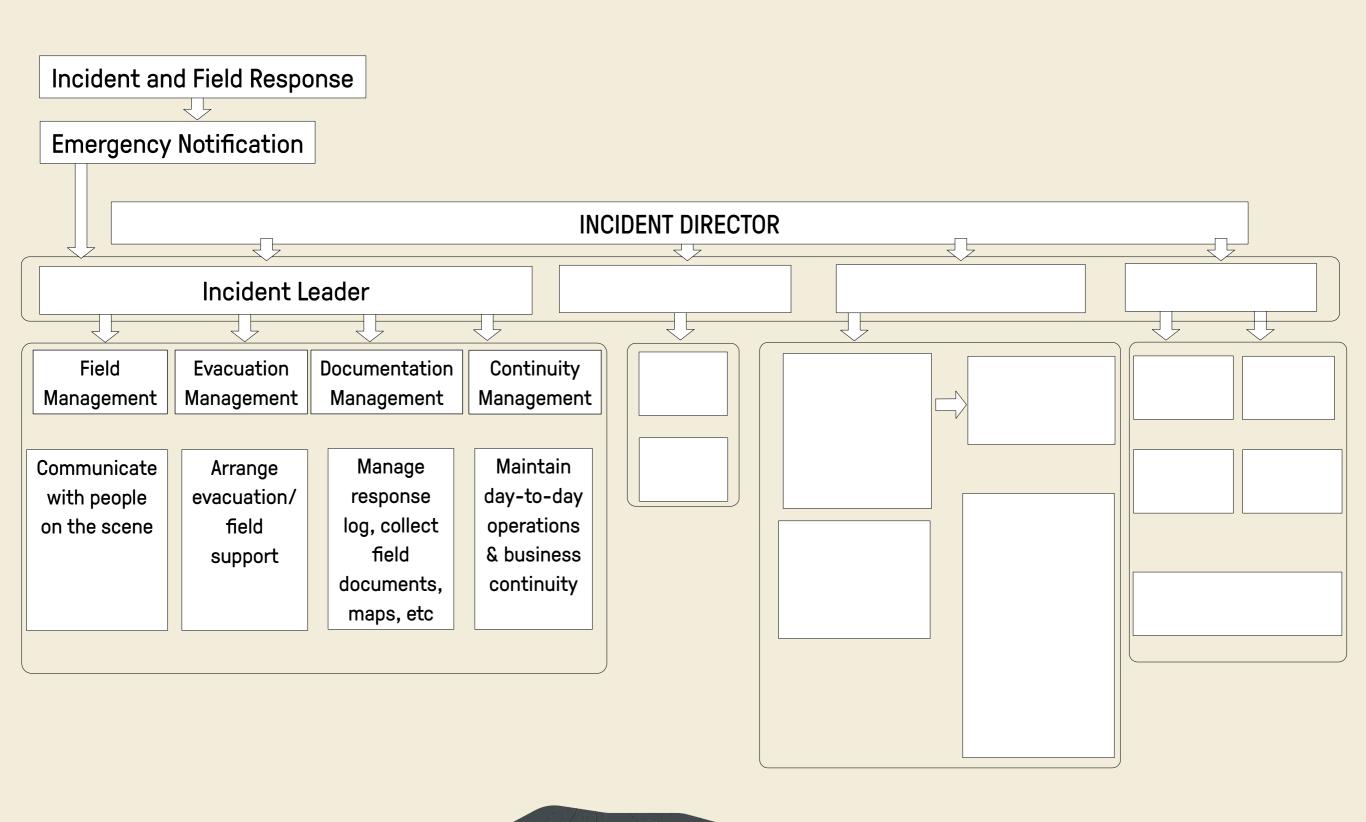


LEADERSHIP

INCIDENT DIRECTOR & LEADER

- Organize team structure
- Assemble personnel resources
- **☑** Communicate among teams
- Assign roles and responsibilities
- **Establish** priorities
- Make/facilitate decisions

- ☑ Develop contingencies
- Plan for long duration response
- Knowledge of law enforcement, SAR, investigation requirements
- Market Ma
- Determine course continuation options



FIELD OPERATIONS

What we did: Day 1 evening

- Established satellite phone contact; gather additional details
- Began preparing to support the group with people and supplies
- Connected with law enforcement
- Initiated evacuation planning; helicopter retrieved the body

FIELD OPERATIONS

What we did: Day 2

- Deputy sheriff and staff flew to the course
- Deputy returned and briefed crisis team
- Runner party arrived at the road head; met by driver/vehicle
- Continued to support other courses (~25 at that location)

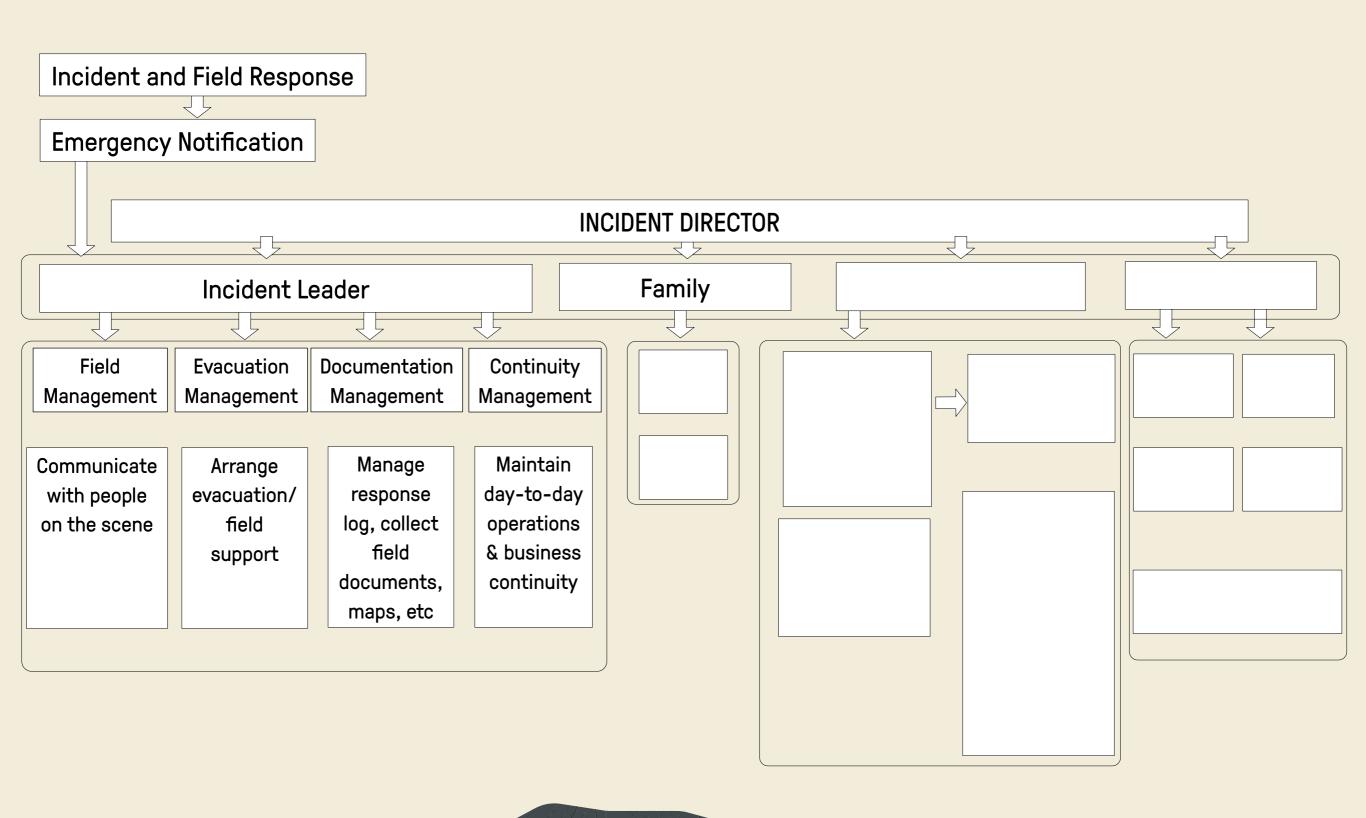
What we did: Day 3

- Course arrived at trailhead in late afternoon; vehicles waiting
- Returned to campus: showered, ate, connected with families

FIELD OPERATIONS

What we did: Psychological Support

- Psychological stress discussion next morning
- Counseling made available for students and staff
- Normal end-of-course tasks
- Group activities for students; instructors stayed involved
- Resources in the crisis plan for response team, students, instructors, and other staff



FAMILY RELATIONS

If this were your program:

- How is the family contacted?
- Who informs them?
- What factors are considered?

FAMILY RELATIONS

What we did:

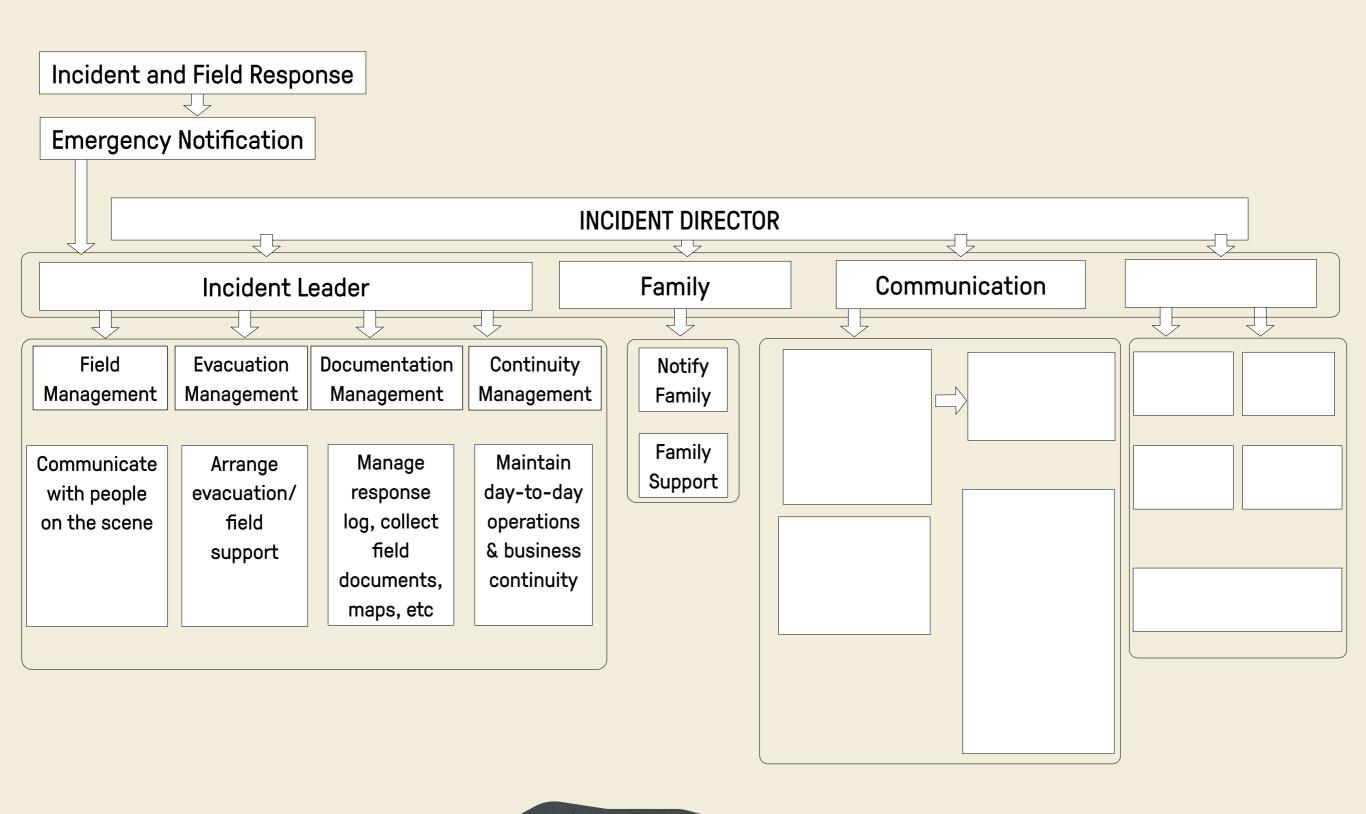
- President (or designee) telephoned family
- Organized, compassionate, and caring
- Sample script for initial notification
- Stayed in contact over time

Hello.	Mr./Ms_	I am	(title)	from NOLS.
(name of student) was(hit by rock/fell/in an accident)				
while on their NOLS course. I am terribly sorry to have to tell				
you th	at	$_(name)$ (c	died/was ser	riously injured).

FAMILY RELATIONS

Other considerations:

- Designate family liaison (consider divorced parents)
- Can organization representative attend funeral/memorial?
- Family onsite at your location? If so, consider:
 - Interactions with students and staff
 - Visit to incident site?
 - Grief counselors, clergy, or therapists available?



AN INCIDENT OCCURS

If this were your program:

- Who needs to be informed?
- How is communication managed?
- What do you need to watch out for?

COMMUNICATION

What we did:

- Established leadership: Communication/Media Leader
- Factual statement and media message form the baseline message for all audiences
- Two broad audience categories:

External

- Media
- Associates
- Partners
- Clients

Internal

- Staff (field/town)
- Trustees
- Other students
- Other families
- Legal counsel
- Insurance

COMMUNICATION

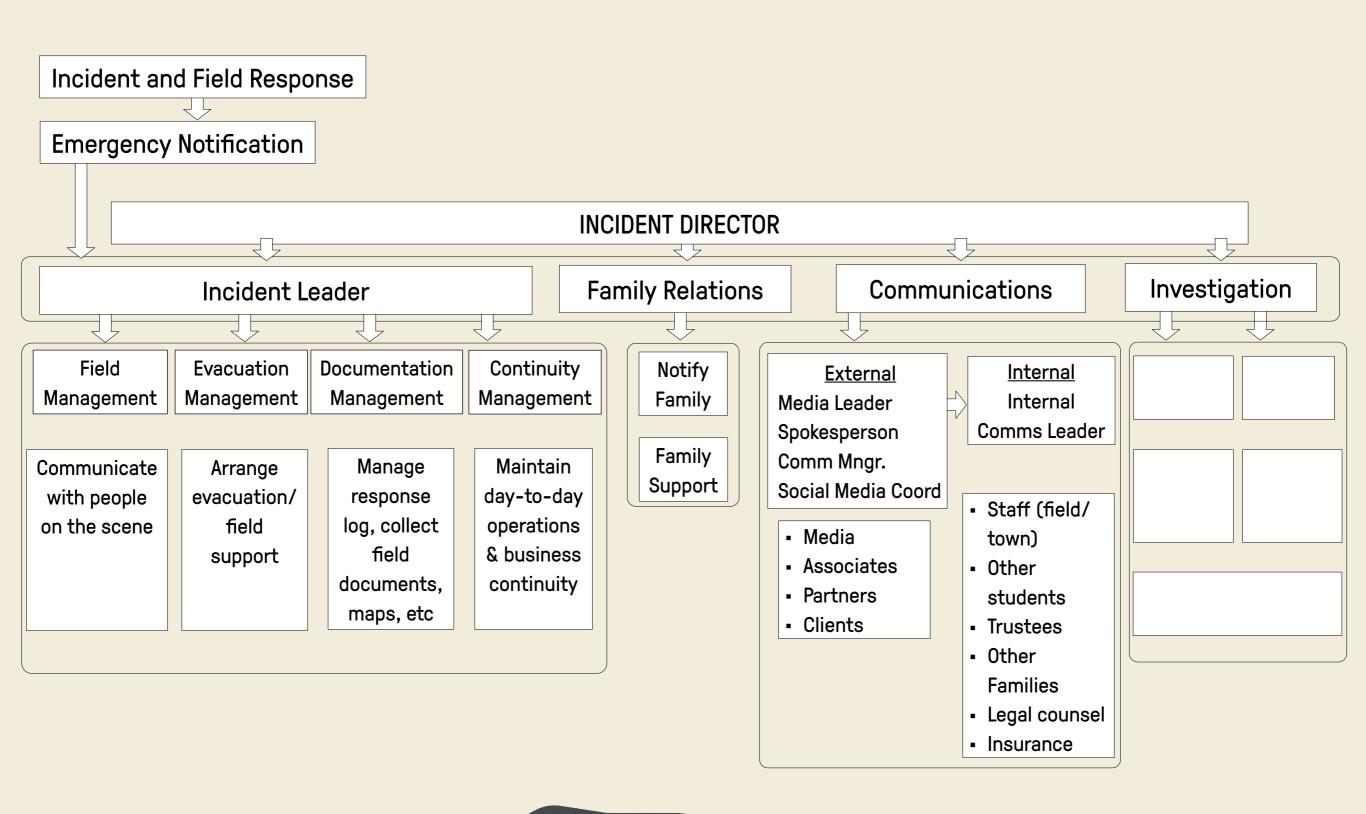
What we did: External Audiences

- Stand-by / buy time statement
- Press release
- Use of website
- Social media plan
- Media engagement: do our best to cooperate and respond to media inquiries

COMMUNICATION

What we did: Internal audiences

- Informed all staff
 - Held all-staff meeting(s)
 - Inform other NOLS locations and staff in field
 - Watch for staff judging the incident
- Called each family of other course members
- Directed people to the website



INVESTIGATION & DOCUMENTATION

Three phases:

- 1. Field
- 2. Administrative
- 3. Incident review

INVESTIGATION & DOCUMENTATION

What we did-field

- Witnesses
 - Just the facts (who, what, when, & where)
 - Written accounts by leaders
- Evidence, photos, sketches
- Site visit

What we did-administrative

- Google Doc
- Student factual interviews
- Staff factual interviews

INVESTIGATION & DOCUMENTATION

What we did-documentation sources

- Witness statements (written)
- ☑ Instructor statements (written)
- ☑ Interview notes
- Maps and location coordinates
- ☑ Photos and diagrams
- Weather & Environmental records
- ✓ Incident response logs (Gdoc & others)

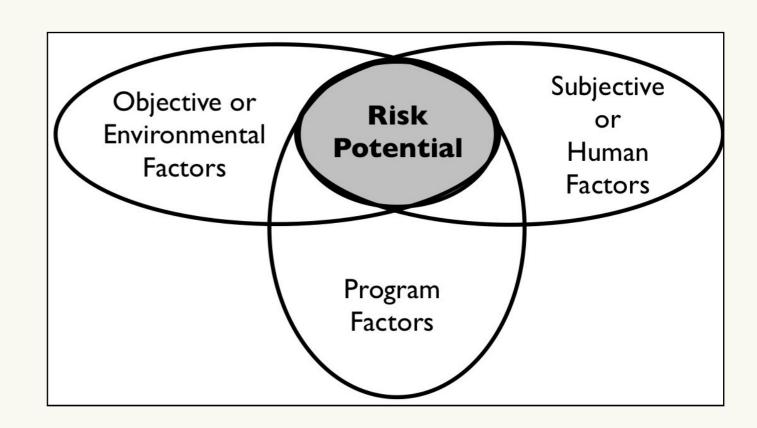
- ☑ Daily travel plan
- Outfitting records (gear/rations)
- ☑ Briefing information
- ☑ Evaluations (student, instructor, program)
- ☑ Contact logs w/family
- ☑ Reports from other agencies (SAR, law enforcement, land agency, FOIA requests, etc.)

INVESTIGATION & DOCUMENTATION

What we did—incident review

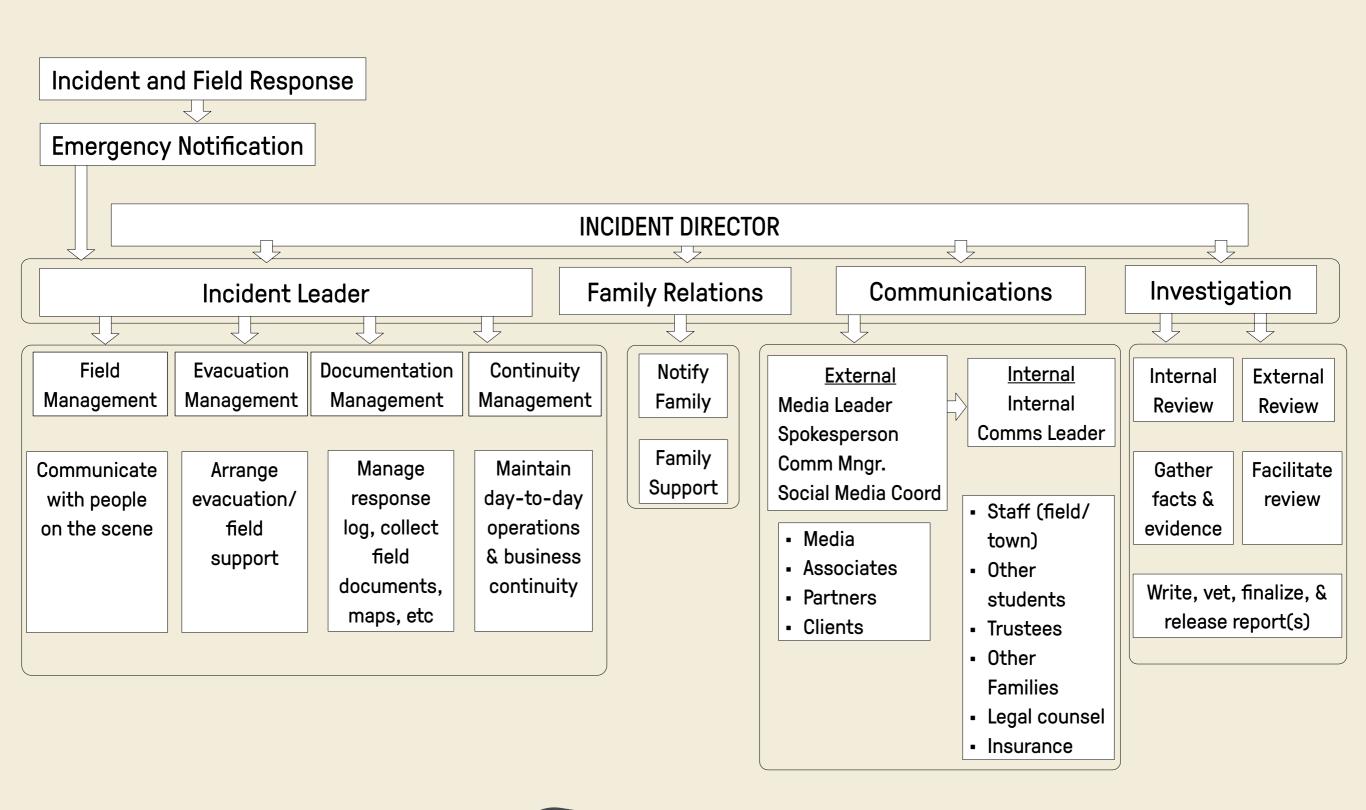
Internal review

- Captured the story
- Analysis
- Conclusion
- Recommendations for change (if any)



External review

Yes or no, and other considerations



ACTION ITEMS

"Keep a cool head and a warm heart." United Educators

- 1. Use the NOLS schematic as a guide to develop a crisis plan
- 2. Identify key players in your organization who will be involved with crisis management and assign roles and responsibilities
- 3. Practice your crisis plan. Run a drill to identify strengths and gaps.

SO, WHAT ABOUT THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC?

Our plan served us well when the pandemic escalated. It provided structure and guidance for our response.

- Leadership roles and decision-making structure
- Evacuation and field ops systems to pull all courses
- Communications structure guided messaging to high volume of stakeholders (internal and external)
- Extensive use of Google Docs
- Tools still being used in ongoing response: International Decision Matrix, psychological first aid resources

"A crisis is a brutal audit of prepared plans." Weick and Suttcliffe

Thanks

Drew Leemon (he/him)
drew_leemon@nols.edu

Katie Baum Mettenbrink (she/her) kbm@nols.edu

A PDF of this presentation can be found at www.nols.edu/wrmc