Disaster Responder Training
Objectives

• Review safety in ICS, NRP and MA process
• Discuss worker related training considerations
• Discuss disaster training mechanisms
Safety & Health

• Safety reports to IC

• Command Support

• When appropriate, ESF-5 activates the DOL OSHA to provide appropriate support to coordinate and implement the safety functions required by the command staff

• A mission assignment can be requested for any federal agency
ESF-5

• Emergency Management – Primary agency is FEMA

• Purpose – support the overall activities of the Federal Government for domestic incidents. Provides the core management and administrative functions in the NRCC, RRCC, and JFO

• Serves as the support ESF for all Federal departments from prevention to response and recovery

• Implements the Execution Checklist as outlined in the Catastrophic Incident Annex

• Provides staff to fill management positions in the Command, Ops, Log, Planning, and Admin functions.
Safety Coordinator

• Has the following roles
  • Ensure the Chief of Staff and the PFO receive coordinated, consistent, accurate, and timely safety and health information and technical assistance
  • Support the Safety Officer(s) at the ICP by coordinating worker safety & health resources and providing technical assistance as necessary
  • Ensure the safety & health of the personnel at the JFO. The Safety Coordinator may receive technical assistance from responding safety and health personnel by implementing the Worker Safety & Health Support Annex.
National Response

• NRP
• ESF Annexes
• Support Annexes
• Incident Annexes
ESF

- 15 ESFs
- Most are structured in the ICS under operations
  - ESF 1 - Transportation (DOT)
  - ESF 2 - Communication (DHS)
  - ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering (USACE)
  - ESF 4 - Firefighting (USFS)
  - ESF 5 - Emergency Management (FEMA)
  - ESF 6 - Mass care (Red Cross)
  - ESF 7 - Resource Management (GSA) under logistics
ESF

- ESF-8 – Public Health (HHS)
- ESF-9 Urban Search & Rescue
- ESF-10 – oil and hazmat response (EPA)
- ESF-11 – Agriculture (DOA)
- ESF 12- Energy (DOE)
- ESF 13 – Public Safety & Law Enforcement DHS, DOJ)
- ESF 14 Long term recovery
- ESF 15 – External Affairs
Other important annexes

• Worker Safety & Health Annex (OSHA-technical support)
• Catastrophic Incident Annex
Disaster Workers

• Response vs. recovery

• Public vs. private

• Separated by agency
  • Federal, state, local, tribal

• Separated by employee type
  • Full-time, on-call

• Separated by pay status
  • Paid vs. volunteer
Type of worker

• Experience
• Types of training opportunities
• Budget
• Time
• Risk & risk taking
• Effects how they can be reached for training opportunities
Public vs. private

- Public agencies often mission specific
  - Familiarity with environment
    - ESF 13 vs. ESF 10

- Private contractors
  - Less familiarity
  - Everyone with truck hauling debris
Agency type

• Feds
  • can be reached through FEMA interagency committees
  • contract stipulations to comply with OSH
  • Some have training centers
    • FEMA (EMI), ESF 13 (FLETC)
FEMA – EMI

- Independent study course
- Resident courses
- Disaster cadre – DFTO
- Coordinate disaster training
EMI courses

- Many have safety component
  - Disaster Fundamentals of Management (DFOM)
  - Managing Workers at a Disaster
  - Debris Management Program
    - Has sample contract with includes OSH
  - PA Ops (Public Assistance)
  - Specific cadre training
    - Annually at EMI
  - Field training
DFTO

- Disaster field training office
- Courses in the filed
  - Safety orientation at field offices
  - Stress management awareness
  - Workplace violence
  - Dog bite video – Florida
  - Community Relation (CR) Training
DFTO & Katrina Handouts

- Hurricane hazards
- Protecting yourself
- Fatigue
- Animals, insects & other critters
- Heat
Federal Contractors

• Many are identified pre-incident

• Contract language
  • Skilled and trained
  • Follow up
Future needs

- Communication and Familiarity with NRP
- Interagency safety committee(s)
  - Training
  - Accident data
NIEHS

- Present at interagency safety committee
- Information to ESFLG
NIEHS/FEMA

• Need to identify agency needs
  • Some agency routinely work in disaster environment, others do not
    • ESF – 13 opportunity with FLETC
  • On-call workforce – FEMA, USACE
    • Age, experience
  • Contractors
  • Voluntary agencies
    • Mass care is ESF
    • Community volunteers (americore) – blue roofs
State/local disaster workers

- Harder to reach through Stafford Act Assistance
  - Compliance with Applicable federal, state, and local safety regulations to get assistance

- Same diversity

- Some harder to reach because site is entire state
  - Debris site workers vs. roofers
Training

- Pre-incident courses
- Incident briefings - situational
- Modular and performance based
- Levels of training that build on each other
- Must provide for prior knowledge and experience
Needs assessment

• Data review
  • OSHA logs and OWCP data
  • OSHA interventions

• Training programs survey

• Strategies to correct – training or enforcement
Hazard Assessment

• Much can be done pre-incident

• Incident related
  • Natural
    • Avian Flu
    • Technological
      • Hot zone, HAZWOPER
  • Man-made
    • Hot zones, HAZWOPER
Hazard Assessment for recovery workers

- Development of flow charts for hazard assessment
  - Was there wind (yes/no)
  - Did water stand in structures long
  - Residential vs. industrial damage
Hazard Assessment for rescue workers

- Early hazard assessment – risk based
  - Information from rescue teams, EPA, OSHA

- Share information

- Early deployment with these teams to pre-plan training needs of recovery workers
Pre-incident training

• All modules
  • Hazards created by the event – common to all workers
  • Hazards created by work – who impacted
  • PPE, voluntary use of respirators

• Commonalities with natural disasters
  • Water
  • Collapsed structures
    • Wind, earthquake, explosion
On-scene briefings

• In the field
• In field offices
• Should concentrate on site specifics
  • Review commonalities
Residential workers

- Information at suppliers – building material stores
- Information at shelters
- At water and supply distribution points
- Mini-training at supplies and shelters
Summary

- Must develop alliance and training materials pre-event
- Partner with agencies and their training mechanisms
- Raise awareness with contractors to realize they need the training
- Capitalize on incentives to training- contract language and follow-up
- Visibility and interdependence of agencies and contractors
- Must be adaptable and performance oriented