OSHA's National Emergency Management Plan: An Inside Look

Ruth McCully
Director of Science, Technology and Medicine
April 23, 2003

Why create a National Emergency Management Plan (NEMP)?







- 1000 OSHA staff over-10 months; 15K work shifts
- >131,000 Respirators Distributed
- >6500 air samples taken
- 3000 workers notified
- Specialized Expertise e.g. Crane Team
- 24/7 Safety Monitoring
- Creative and Successful Partnership

- No additional fatalities
- LWDII Rate < comparable Demo Site
- OSHA's first Mission Assignment
- Recognition by FEMA, EPA, Army Corp and Coast Guard

Anthrax



OSHA's expertise was recognized

"As the *lead* agency for worker health and safety, provided on-site and off-site technical support to ensure health and safety of response and cleanup workers and to disseminate information to U.S. workplaces. Worked on-site with EPA, CDC, USPS, and cleanup contractors to evaluate and advise on work procedures and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Evaluated sampling methods and results. Provided technical support in developing testing protocols for worker exposure to anthrax."

> Observations and Lessons Learned From Anthrax Responses National Response Team

October to November 2001

Lessons Learned by Region II from WTC

- What were the opportunities to improve preparedness for future?
- What would we need to do differently for a WMD incident?

Answer: Regional Plans (REMPS) supported by a National Plan (NEMP)

What is the NEMP?

Agency's first Homeland Security
 Directive – HSO 01-00-001

- OSHA's Emergency Management Plan for During Nationally Significant Incidents
- Living Document

Regional Emergency Management Plans (REMPs)

- Necessary to account for the NIMs mandated ICS based multi-jurisdictional responses
- Scalable, Modular and Supports the ICS structure and therefore the NIMS
- Each Region to Develop its own REMP modeled after Appendix D
- Useable for more than just a Nationally Significant Event

OSHA Specialized Response Teams (SRTs)

- Four Teams: Toxic Chemicals, Biological Agents, Ionizing Radiation, and Structural Collapse
- Enhance Existing Regional WMD Capabilities
- Average seven (7) members/team
- Dispersed throughout Agency & Regions
- Subject Matter Expertise in Agency

Specialized Response Teams

Capabilities:

- Level A/B
- Specialized Detection Equipment & Analytical Resources
- Immediate Deployment/Access to Emergency Transportation

Planned:

- Additional Annual Subject Matter Training
- Participation in Intra and Inter Agency Exercises

Training to Enhance our Internal Capabilities

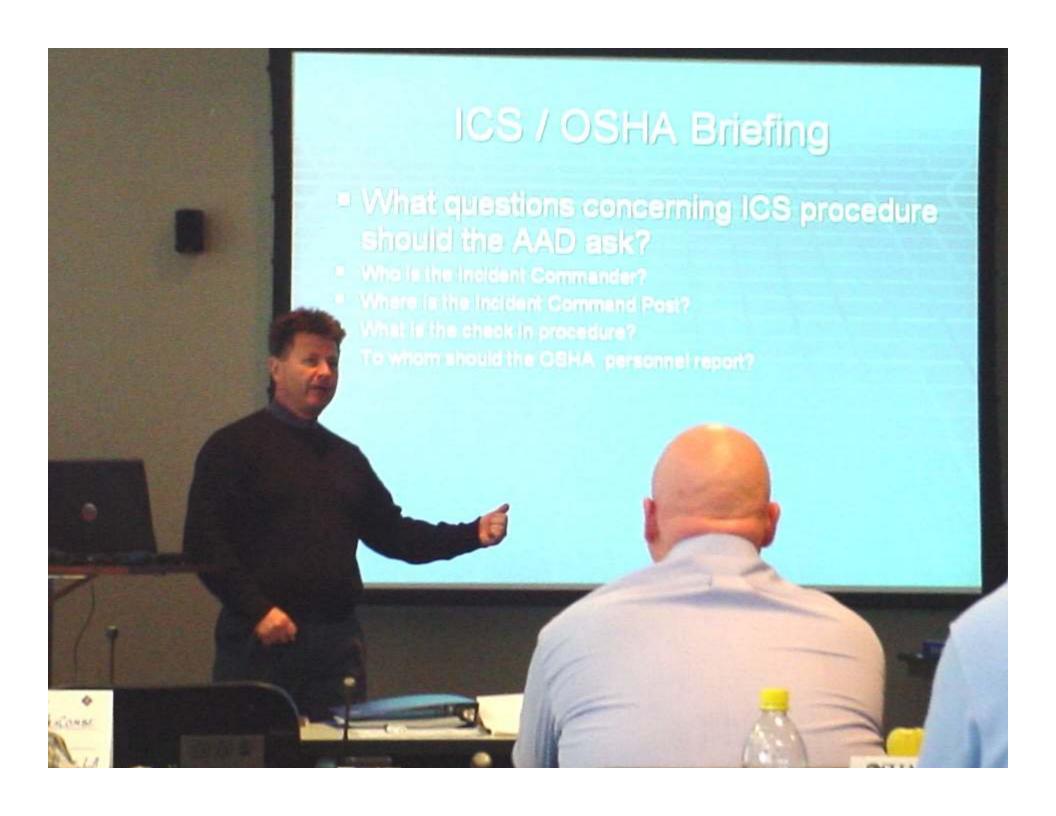
OSHA Technical Assistance for Emergencies

- Upgrades knowledge of ICS, WMD, Specialized PPE and Detection Equipment, and Risk Assessment during Emergencies
- For Select Personnel:
 - Designated to respond during 1st 24 hours/Level B Capable
 - Specialized Response Team Members
 - OSHA On-site Decision Makers (On site Leader/Coordinators)
 - Regional Response personnel with critical response functions
- Will Train 120 Field Staff in FY 04

OSHA Technical Assistance for Emergencies

Topics Include:

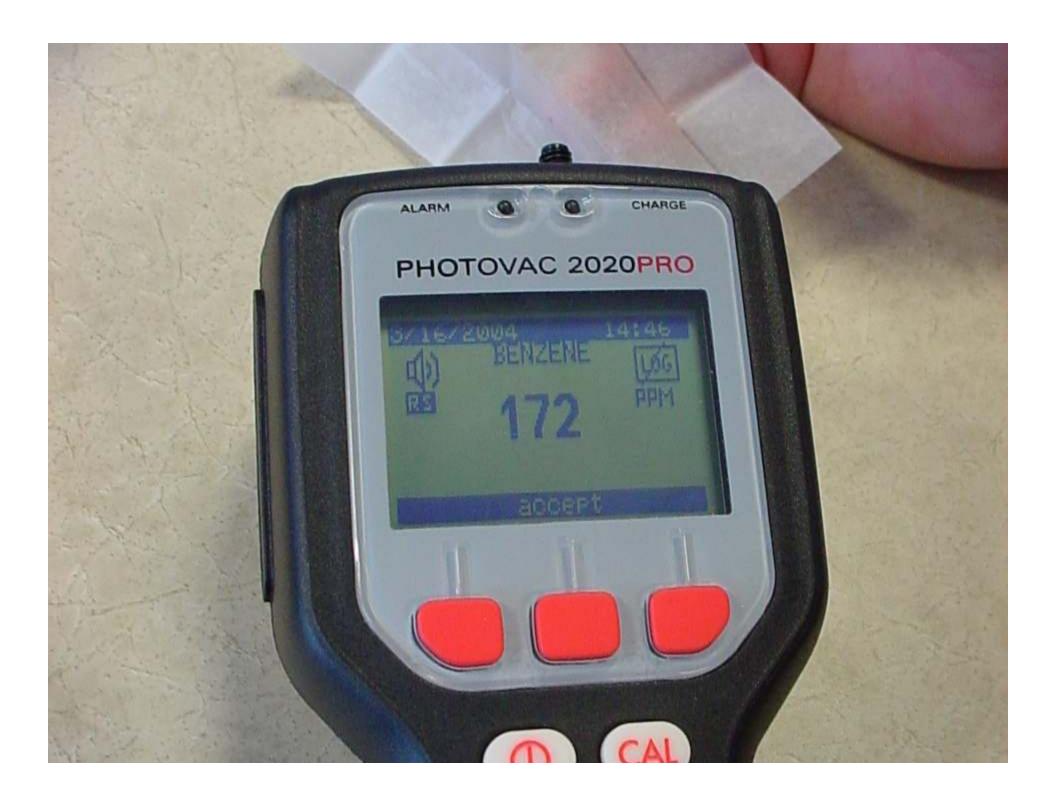
- ICS 200
- Chemical, Biological & Radiological Agents; Structural Collapse; Explosive Devices (Instruction - Edgewood Personnel)
- Health and Safety Planning & e-HASP
- Specialized Detection Equipment (e.g., APD 2000, Radiation Survey Equipment)
- CBRN Respiratory Protection and Chemical Protective Clothing
- OSHA Risk Management Concepts for Emergencies
- Risk Communication



















Other Training Initiatives

- OSHA On-site Leader/Coordinator
 - Additional ICS (Level 300)
 - Risk Management Exercises Expand Discussion of Risk Management Decisions for Response Worker Protection
 - Roll-out in 1st Quarter 2005
- Agency-wide ICS Level 200
 - On-going; critical staff trained in 2004
 - Goal of all field staff by 2005

Thank You

QUESTIONS?