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HOW DID SEPTEMBER 11th AFFECT HAZMAT AND WMD RESPONSE?

Jeff Borkowski
HazMat Technician
FDNY





Outline

- What were the demands placed on FDNY?
 - On Sept. 11th / Post-incident / Today
- How did 9/11 change the way we respond to HazMat and WMD incidents?
- How did 9/11 change our training needs?

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FDNY Personnel Killed

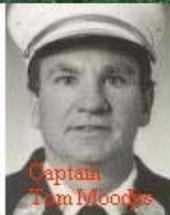


- Chief of Department
- 1st Deputy Comm.
- 2 Ass't Chiefs
- 18 Battalion Chiefs
- 20 Captains
- 47 Lieutenants
- 250 Firefighters
- 1 Chaplain
- 2 Paramedics
- 1 Fire Marshall
- Total 343

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FDNY Haz-Mat Specialists Killed



Captain
Tom Moodie



Lieutenant
John Crisci



FF John H. Himmann



FF Dennis Zeauso

Hazardous Materials Company 1

Haz-Mat 1 was formed on September 22, 1984 to combat the growing number of hazardous materials incidents in the City of New York. From its humble beginning it quickly became a dedicated and experienced group of individuals. In its relatively short existence, its members have been recognized a number of times for exceptional work at operations. The work of this company and its role in emergency response has been expanded to include Counter-Terrorist Operations and activities using advanced & sophisticated monitoring and detection equipment. This devotion to excellence is due in no small part to the commitment of the men Colleen mcArdle see before you who gave their lives on 9/11/01. May God bless them all.



FF Kevin Smith



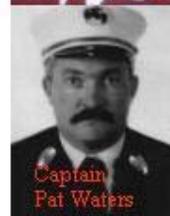
FF Dennis Carey



FF Tom Gardner



Batt. Chief
Jack Feeney



Captain
Pat Waters



FF Marty Demeo



FF John Giordano



The Fire Service Effect

- It can happen on our soil!
- “It’s not a question of if, but when” has been replaced by “When and where will it happen again”
- Increased requests for training, equipment and funding



The Fire Service Effect

- Role of fire fighters as first responders
- Lack of Federal support
- Hi-lighted the lack of coordination between federal agencies

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FDNY Apparatus Destroyed

- 2 Rescue Trucks
- 3 Squad Engines
- 4 Haz-Mat Support
- 15 Ladder Trucks
- 15 Engines
- 6 Ambulances
- 23 Sedans
- 16 Suburbans
- 7 Support Vehicles
- 91 Total Vehicles





The Fire Service Effect

- HazMat Training is the key to WMD Training
- We need to link equipment and approaches used in HazMat to WMD
- Need for better cross-functional ICS training and practical exercises



The Fire Service Effect

- Level of PPE has changed
- Integration of Law Enforcement tactics in response
- Change in decontamination needs
- Lack of reliable bio detection field instruments



The Fire Service Effect

- Need to consider criminal intent during dispersion
- Fire Fighters need training + administrative support
- Analyze decontamination needs and capabilities





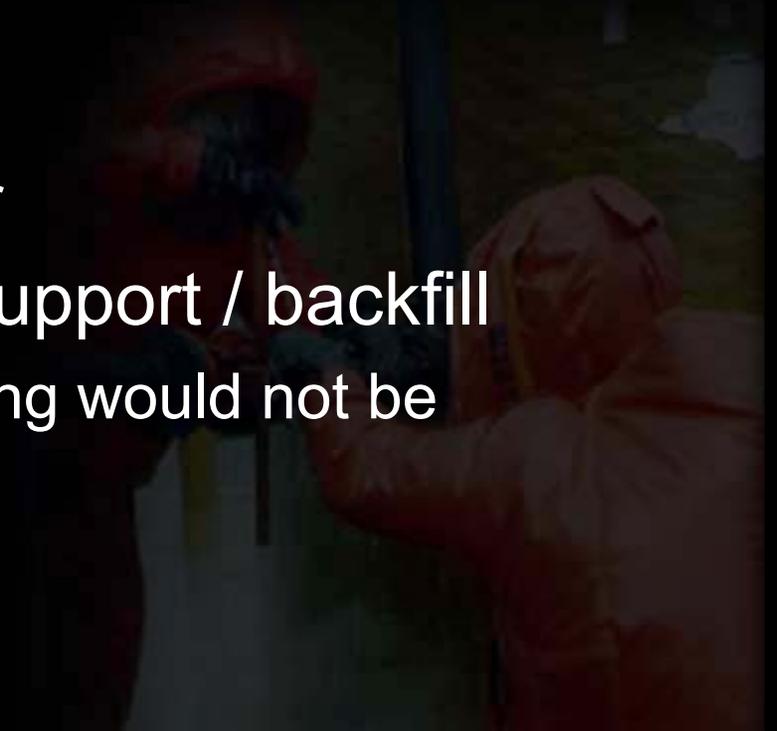
Positive HazMat/WMD Training Changes

- Students now know it can happen and are more attentive
- Increase in cross training
- Increase in cross training between inter-agencies in all levels, local-state-federal
- Federal recognition of need for backfill and administrative support



Positive HazMat/WMD Training Changes

- IAFF / NIEHS Projects
 - Rebuilding lost resources through training
 - Tech
 - CPC/Decon
 - First Responder
 - Administrative support / backfill
 - Without it, training would not be possible!



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Training Changes Still Needed

- Faster more direct access to new technologies currently classified by the military and law enforcement for response
- Firefighters do not typically need secret clearance for their work, without it they cannot get access to new technologies



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Training Changes Still Needed

of Firefighters

- More Operations-level training for first responders to WMD events
- Unified Command training and exercises for interagency command staff members
- Additional training on PPE for responders that will protect them from the effects of WMD agents and materials



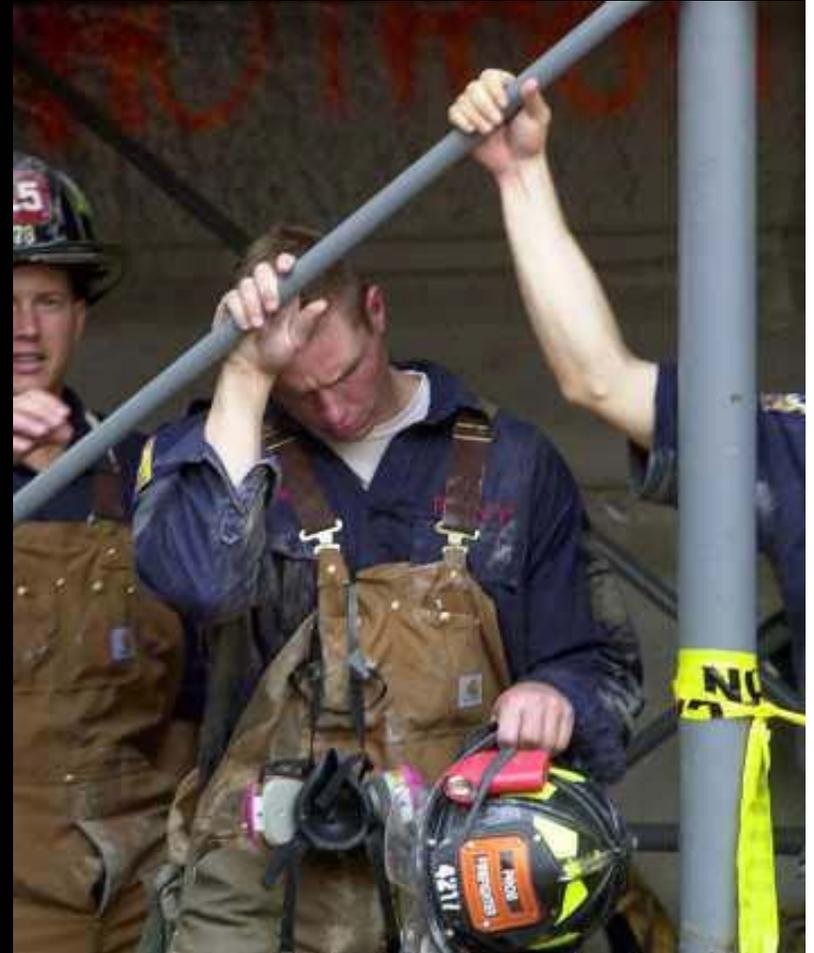
Training Changes Still Needed

- More HazMat Technicians
- More HazMat Team Support personnel (CPC/Decon)
- Increased training of medical personnel in WMD PPE for treatment of victims in contaminated zones



Training Changes Still Needed

- Critical Incident Stress
- Now and the future
 - Our recruits have seen things most firefighters will never see
 - How do you handle the rest of your career?



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Protecting Emergency Responders

Lessons Learned from Terrorist Attacks

Conference on Personal Protective
Technologies

New York City, December 2001

Sept. 11, 2001 -
-
the day our
world Changed
forever





Why the NYC meeting?

One part of a three-legged approach

- IA with RAND to formulate technology development roadmap
- NYC meeting to hear “lessons learned”
- New IA to evaluate environmental data to support users guidelines



NYC Meeting



Purpose

- Document first-hand views on the protection of emergency workers in terrorist attack response

PPE performance, availability, and use
Training

Hazard assessment and communication

Goals

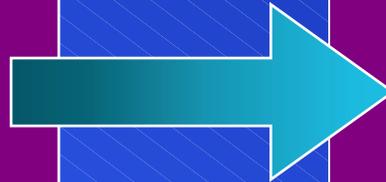
- Understand the post-attack environment
- Provide input to PPE research agenda
- Improve safety PPE education and training

Conference Format

Participants:

110+ Responders with first hand experience at the attack sites

World Trade Center
Pentagon
Oklahoma City
Anthrax incidents



Process:

Panel discussions by service

Firefighters
EMTs
Law enforcement
Construction & trade services
Public health specialists
Federal and state agencies

Plenary Sessions

Protection Challenges
Health and Safety Data
Experience at the Sites

Recurring Themes



The scale of the terrorism events, their duration, and the dynamic range of hazards they presented required that many emergency responders also take on atypical tasks for which they were insufficiently equipped or trained.

- The consensus among several panels was that unless practices are ingrained before a major incident and the use of equipment and procedures is part of preparedness, responders are unlikely to absorb training fully in the heat of the battle to save lives or to be predisposed to wear PPE as prescribed.

What did we learn?

1. Resources unavailable or used ineffectively

- Large physical area
- Multiple & dynamically changing hazards
- Multiple simultaneous incidents
- Many responding agencies
- Acquisition and management of back-up supplies impeded by transportation systems shutdown
- Communications systems overloaded
- 1000's of anthrax calls
- Potential secondary incidents/devices



What did we learn?

2. Responders abandoned/modified PPE during long duration campaign. Productivity Diminished

- Equipment is designed for short intervals
- SCBA air bottles lasted for only minutes
- Respirator cartridges clogged
- Batteries need recharging
- Turnout gear heavy, hot, and uncomfortable
- Extended wear caused blisters and fatigue
- Disposable garments tear
- Sustained high physiologic demands



What did we learn?

3. Multi-Threat Events

- Large scale scene with diverse response activities

Intense fire, falling debris, structure collapse
search, rescue & recovery; security & crime scene;
site stabilization & restoration; employee assistance
programs; mortuary; etc.

- Responders faced many additional risks
 - Jet fuel, rubble, dust, toxins,
body parts/fluids, hazardous materials
- Unknowns associated with terrorism
- Risks exacerbated by stress and fatigue



What did we learn?

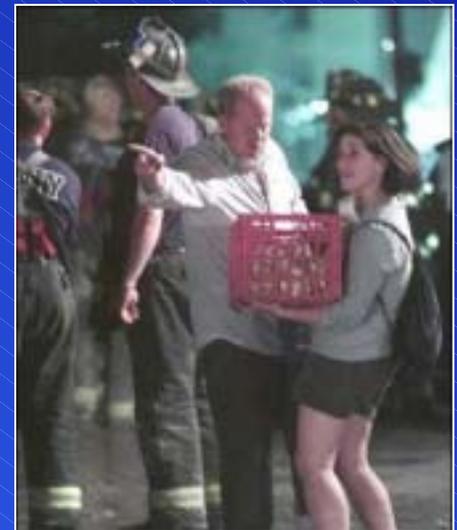
4. New Roles, New Responders

- Firefighters engaged in non-traditional tasks
- Trades workers thrown onto the front-lines
 - Equipment operators, iron-workers, sanitation, food service
- Off-duty personnel and citizen volunteers on scene

Few agencies sufficiently prepared for “refined” anthrax

– Decontamination sites were crime scenes - extensive law enforcement activity

– Law enforcement and training for law enforcement very limited



What are *we* doing?

SCBA standards for CBRN completed
PAPR and APR (full face) standards
Guidelines with a twist
Identifying/analyzing databases (RAND)
End-of-Service-Life research
Changing standards to promote
interchangeable of parts
Biological protection



What are *we* doing?

Decon procedures and guidance
PAPR and APR (full face) standards
Guidelines with a twist
Identifying/analyzing databases (RAND)
End-of-Service-Life research
Changing standards to promote
interchangeable of parts
Biological protection



What's it all mean to *you*?

Lighter, more comfortable PPE for long duration operations

Interchangeable parts

Cooling systems

PPE with hydration capabilities

Combination SCBA/APR units

Effective eye protection

PPE as an ensemble

Multifunctional ensembles (eye, ear, head protection, communication capabilities, sensor readouts)

What's it all mean to *you*?

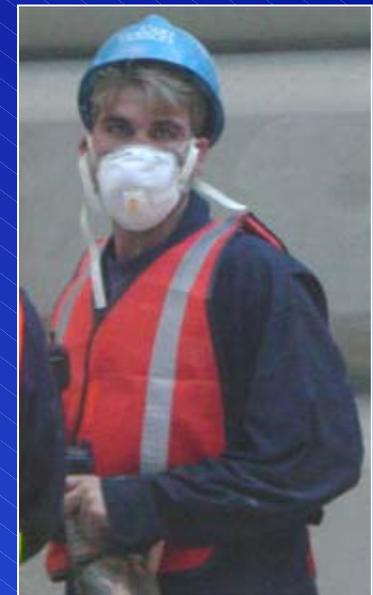
Integrated PPT technologies
responder tracking systems
enhanced communications
displays

Size selection to include female and
multicultural responders

Emergency re-supply logistics

On-site training/materials

Abrasion resistant, flexible, and bio-proof
ensembles



Concluding Observations

Responders believe they lack the necessary personal protection information, training, and equipment for major disaster responses

Strategies for effectively providing needed equipment & training must be explored

PPE must provide appropriate balance between responder safety and mission effectiveness

Having coordinated personal protection policies, practices, and training are essential for effective successful responses

R&D and technology transfer could provide ways to address the problems and trade-offs identified

Critical Incident Response

Marilyn Knight, M.S.W.

Incident Management Team

Southfield, Michigan

Critical Incidents



Historical Sources of CISD

$\frac{3}{4}$ Military Science

$\frac{3}{4}$ Police and Fire Fighters

$\frac{3}{4}$ Emergency Medical Services

Critical Incident

- ¾ an event outside of the range of normal human experience which would be distressing to almost anyone

- ¾ any situation where a person feels:
 - ¾ overwhelmed by a sense of vulnerability
 - ¾ lack of control over the situation

Critical Incident Situations

- ¾ sudden and unexpected
- ¾ disrupts one's sense of control
- ¾ shatters assumptions about how the world works
- ¾ perception of a life-damaging threat
- ¾ distressing to anyone

Types of Critical Incidents

¾ Natural Phenomena

¾ Technological (Omission)

¾ Man-Induced (Commission)

Natural Phenomena

$\frac{3}{4}$ hurricanes

$\frac{3}{4}$ earthquakes

$\frac{3}{4}$ floods

$\frac{3}{4}$ windstorms

$\frac{3}{4}$ tornadoes

Work Environment

$\frac{3}{4}$ fires

$\frac{3}{4}$ chemical releases

$\frac{3}{4}$ explosions

$\frac{3}{4}$ electrocutions

Work Environment

$\frac{3}{4}$ falls / falling objects

$\frac{3}{4}$ nuclear

$\frac{3}{4}$ machinery accidents

$\frac{3}{4}$ vehicle accidents

Work Trauma

$\frac{3}{4}$ fatalities

$\frac{3}{4}$ serious injuries

$\frac{3}{4}$ crushing

$\frac{3}{4}$ maiming

$\frac{3}{4}$ burns

$\frac{3}{4}$ car or plane wrecks

Threats and Violence

$\frac{3}{4}$ verbal threats

$\frac{3}{4}$ assaults

$\frac{3}{4}$ robbery

$\frac{3}{4}$ rape

$\frac{3}{4}$ attempted / actual kidnapping

Threats and Violence

$\frac{3}{4}$ bomb threats

$\frac{3}{4}$ hostage situations

$\frac{3}{4}$ suicide

$\frac{3}{4}$ murder

Organizational

$\frac{3}{4}$ downsizing / layoffs

$\frac{3}{4}$ plant closings

$\frac{3}{4}$ criminal indictments

$\frac{3}{4}$ death of “key” worker or executive

$\frac{3}{4}$ embezzlement

$\frac{3}{4}$ mergers

$\frac{3}{4}$ product tampering

Crisis Reactions

The Impact of Trauma on Individuals

Crisis Reactions - Physiological

$\frac{3}{4}$ Shock

$\frac{3}{4}$ Numbness

$\frac{3}{4}$ “Frozen Fright”

$\frac{3}{4}$ “Fight of Flight” survival response

Crisis Reactions - Physiological

$\frac{3}{4}$ Body pumps adrenaline

$\frac{3}{4}$ Body relieves itself of excess fluids

$\frac{3}{4}$ perspiration

$\frac{3}{4}$ urination / defecation

$\frac{3}{4}$ nausea / vomiting

Crisis Reactions - Physiological

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Senses may become “acute”
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Heart rate increases
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Hyperventilation
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Heightened arousal may lead to exhaustion

Crisis Reactions - Emotional

^{3/4}Stage One:

^{3/4}Shock

^{3/4}Disbelief

^{3/4}Denial

^{3/4}Numbness

Crisis Reactions - Emotional

^{3/4}Stage Two: Impact Stage

Cataclysms of emotions-

^{3/4}Anger / Rage

^{3/4}Fear

^{3/4}Terror

^{3/4}Grief

Crisis Reactions - Emotional

¾ Stage Two: Impact Stage

¾ Confusion

¾ Sorrow

¾ Frustration

¾ Self-Blame / Guilt

¾ Alienation / Withdrawal

Crisis Reactions - Emotional

^{3/4}Stage Three: Reconstruction of Equilibrium

Emotional “roller-coaster” that
eventually becomes balanced

How Traumatic Events may be Re-Experienced:

- ¾ Intrusive images or thoughts
- ¾ Nightmares
- ¾ Flashbacks
- ¾ Painful memories
- ¾ Intense reactions to “trigger events”

“Trigger Events”

$\frac{3}{4}$ Sensing something similar that one was acutely aware of during the traumatic event:

$\frac{3}{4}$ seeing

$\frac{3}{4}$ hearing

$\frac{3}{4}$ touching

$\frac{3}{4}$ smelling

$\frac{3}{4}$ tasting

“Trigger Events”

- ¾ Returning to the Worksite where the incident occurred
- ¾ “Anniversaries” of the event
- ¾ Media articles about similar events

“Trigger Events”

- ¾ Proximity of holidays or significant “life events”
- ¾ Phases of Criminal Justice Proceedings
 - ¾ hearings
 - ¾ trials
 - ¾ appeals
 - ¾ depositions
 - ¾ identification of assailant

Recovery Pitfalls

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Need to keep “brave” front
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Suppression of feelings
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Concerns for job security
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Lack of organizational support
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Skepticism about mental health

Signs of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Painful memories of incident
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Nightmares
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Continuously re-experiencing the event
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Numbing of one's emotions
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Avoiding thoughts or activities associated with the event
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Feeling detached or “apart” from others

PTSD

- ¾ Loss of emotional control
- ¾ Intense irritability
- ¾ Startle reflexes
- ¾ Sleep difficulties
- ¾ Loss of sense of
 - ¾ safety and security
 - ¾ immortality and invulnerability
 - ¾ identity

Issues with Post Traumatic Stress (PTSD)

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Fear of repetition
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Rage at the source
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Self-blame and guilt
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Bereavement and grief
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Fear of symptoms

Psychological Issues

- ¾ Conflicts with aggression and alienation
- ¾ Embarrassment and shame
- ¾ Challenge to self-esteem
- ¾ Fear of scrutiny

Critical Incident Response

“The second best decision, quickly made,
is better than
the best decision never made.”

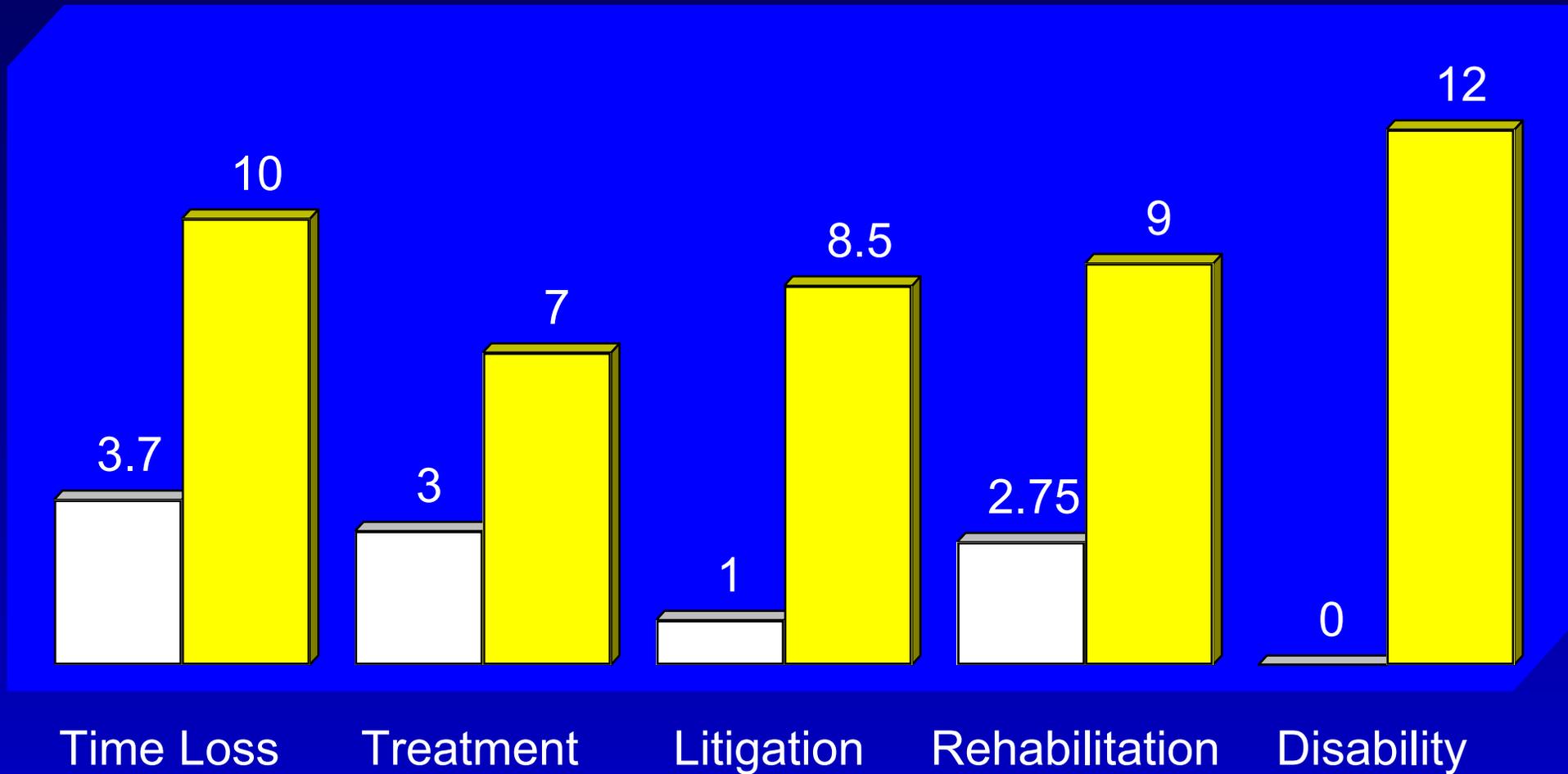
General Douglas MacArthur

Cost of Delaying Intervention

■ Early Detection

■ Late Detection

Thousands of Dollars



© 2002 Incident Management Team

Friedman, Framer, and Shearer; "Early Response to Posttraumatic Stress." *EAP Digest*, Sept./O

Immediate help may be
more effective than
extended help
at a later time.

CIS Assumptions

- ¾ “Normal people” reacting to an abnormal event
- ¾ Event is sudden, unpredictable and overwhelming
- ¾ Crisis intervention is:
 - ¾ rapid
 - ¾ active
 - ¾ temporary
 - ¾ incident specific

Benefits of On-Site Crisis Team

- ¾ Immediate Response to Re-establish Control of Situation
- ¾ Sets Expectancy of Recovery
- ¾ Shows Loyalty to Employees
- ¾ Assesses Severity of Impact on Employees, Company, Customers

On-Site Crisis Goals

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Provide safety and support
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Ventilation and validation
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Explore personal impact of trauma
- $\frac{3}{4}$ “Normalize” stress reactions
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Predict and prepare
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Suggest coping strategies

On-Site Crisis Goals

- ¾ Establish follow-up plan
- ¾ Assure that problems are being addressed
- ¾ Mobilize peer / group support
- ¾ Reduce assumption of uniqueness and abnormality
- ¾ Accelerate recovery process

On-Site Crisis Activities

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Establish Crisis Center
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Identify Crisis Team
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Define “At-Risk” Groups
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Organize Debriefing Groups
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Establish Family Support

On-Site Crisis Activities

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Develop Follow-up Plan
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Define Internal / External Resources
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Educate Supervisors, Union on Immediate and Delayed Reactions
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Document Activities

Crisis Communications

- $\frac{3}{4}$ Identify Media Liaison
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Release Statement of Facts
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Establish Rumor Control Hotline
- $\frac{3}{4}$ List Crisis Team Location
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Distribute Stress Handouts

Crisis Communications

- ¾ Publish Schedule of Employee Debriefing Groups
- ¾ Release Updates of Injured Employees
- ¾ Memorial Biographies
- ¾ Define Interim Continuity Plans

Critical Incident Response Formats

Critical Incident Stress Formats

¾ On-Scene Support

¾ Defusing

¾ Demobilization

¾ Critical Incident Stress Debriefing

¾ Individual Consults

¾ Follow-Up Services

The Critical Incident Response Program

POST INCIDENT RECOVERY

**Critical
Incident**

PEOPLE

**COMPANY
IMAGE**

OPERATIONS

**LOSS AND
RISK**

Criticality Assessment
Incident Notification
Matching and Deployment of Resources
Comprehensive Impact Assessment
Investigations
Containment and Recovery
Follow-up

POST-INCIDENT RECOVERY COMPONENT

EVENT	IMPACT	FIRST RESPONDERS	IMMEDIATE SUPPORT	INTERVENTIONS
 <p>critical incident</p>	<p>Victims Observers</p>	<p>Supervisors Managers</p>	<p>Emergency Response Team</p>	<p>within 12 hours</p> <p>Defusing Sessions</p>
<p>violence terrorism</p>	<p>traumatic stress reactions</p>	<p>Emergency Medical Team</p>	<p>Employee Assistance Program</p>	<p>within 72 hours</p>
<p>hazmat chemical release</p>		<p>Security</p>	<p>impact assessment and triage</p>	<p>Debriefing Sessions</p>
<p>workplace accident</p>		<p>impact assessment personnel support</p>	<p>recovery strategies</p>	<p>after 72 hours</p>
<p>natural disaster</p>		<p>resource access</p>	<p>site stabilization deployment and coordination of resources</p>	<p>Intervention Counseling and Follow-up</p>

Worker Re-Entry

Facilitating Worker Re-Entry

- ¾ Explore contractual options for re-entry:
 - ¾ less-demanding assignments
 - ¾ phases-in return schedules
- ¾ Identify resources for assisting the worker
- ¾ Monitor job performance
- ¾ Reasonable accommodation

Supervisor's / Employee Representative's Role

During

Re-Entry

- ¾ Be model for empathy and tolerance
- ¾ Be understanding about possible limitations
- ¾ Be sensitive to needs and concerns of co-workers and organization
- ¾ Monitor for problem indicators

Supervisor's / Representative's Role During Re-Entry

$\frac{3}{4}$ On-going Family Involvement

$\frac{3}{4}$ invitations to social functions

$\frac{3}{4}$ have supervisors / union members maintain
supportive calls, visits with spouse and
children

Problem Cases

Problem Cases

- ¾ Individual who “causes” injury / death to others
- ¾ Traumatized family members
- ¾ Supervisor / representative from incident scene
- ¾ Severely injured / disabled worker

The Cost of Caring

“The best deed in the world
after creating a human life,
is saving a human life.”

Abraham Lincoln

Remember!!!

It wasn't raining when
Noah built the Ark.

Thank You

Marilyn Knight, M.S.W.

Incident Management Team

Southfield, Michigan

248-560-6200

Response to Destructive Incidents

OSHA's experience
at the World Trade
Center



Richard Mendelson
Area Director
OSHA – Manhattan Area Office











Planning for emergencies

- z Conduct a comprehensive assessment
- z Consider accidents, fires, medical emergencies, chemicals, severe weather, transportation, utilities, deliberate acts
 - Most likely scenarios
 - Worst-case scenarios
- z Implement an **Emergency Action Plan**

Employee training

- z Roles & responsibilities
- z Threats, hazards, and protective actions
- z Notification, warning, and communication
- z Proper response
- z Train employees:
 - Initially
 - New hires
 - Changes to process, facility, or plan

Important considerations

- z Evacuation routes
 - Alternatives
- z Muster point
 - Alternatives
- z Accountability
- z Handicapped individuals
- z Visitors and contractors
- z Coordination with other tenants
- z Practice drills

Contingency plans

- z Who's in charge?
- z Call-up lists (kept current? available offsite?)
- z Staff morale
- z Temporary space
- z Resumption of operations
- z Telecommunication & information technology
- z Administrative functions & files
- z Permanent relocation



OSHA's response role

- z Providing technical assistance & support
 - z Advice and consultation as safety & health professionals
- z Federal Response Plan
- z CPL 2.94 - OSHA Response to Significant Events of Potentially Catastrophic Consequences (7/22/91)

OSHA activities at WTC

- z Health risk assessment & sampling
- z Safety monitoring & PPE compliance
- z Respiratory protection & PPE distribution
- z Emergency Operations Center staffing

Safety and health hazards

- z Hazards associated with initial response
- z Hazards associated with long-term recovery operation
- z Prediction and identification
- z Control and abatement

Challenges

- z Operating under incident-command structure
 - FDNY / DDC co-incident commanders
- z Uniform services
- z Law-enforcement considerations
 - Crime scene
- z Coordination and logistics
- z Volunteers, bereaved, sightseers, celebrities
 - Perimeter security
 - Access control

Special considerations

- z Risk communication
- z Critical incident stress
- z Weather
- z Fatigue
- z Unknowns

Safety and health management

- z Partnership agreements
- z Environmental Safety & Health Plan
- z Site safety & health infrastructure
- z Safety and health meetings
- z Standing and ad-hoc committees
- z Employee involvement







Success story:

Joint Crane Inspection Task Force

- z Early October:
 - Dozens of cranes on site
 - Numerous hazard interventions
- z Task force launched 10/12, on-site for 3 weeks
 - 17 cranes inspected in first three days
 - 222 pieces of rigging inspected in next four days
- z Follow-up: three additional one-week inspections (November, December, March)
- z Incidence of crane-related hazards greatly reduced





Success story: Confined space entry #1

- z Area below 6WTC designated a “permit-required confined space”
- z Stewards raised concerns
- z Meeting held with all parties
- z Joint walk-through of space before work began
- z Management adopted all suggestions



Success story: Confined space entry #2

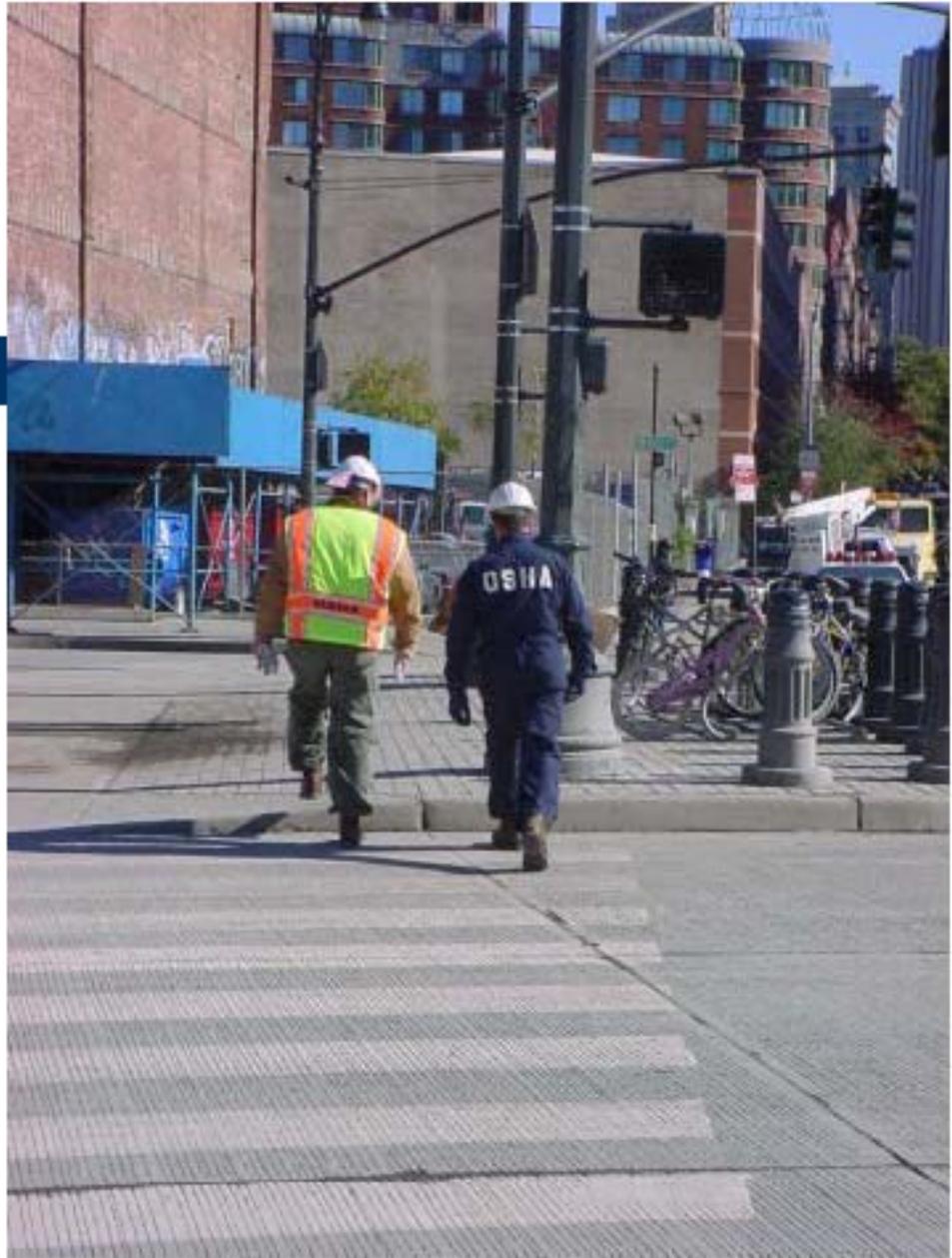
- z Alleged CO overexposure reported under 5WTC
- z Ad-hoc committee reviewed situation, brainstormed possible hazards and controls
- z Committee conducted walk-through of entire area
- z CO determined not to be a cause
- z General safety & health improvements suggested
- z Suggestions implemented

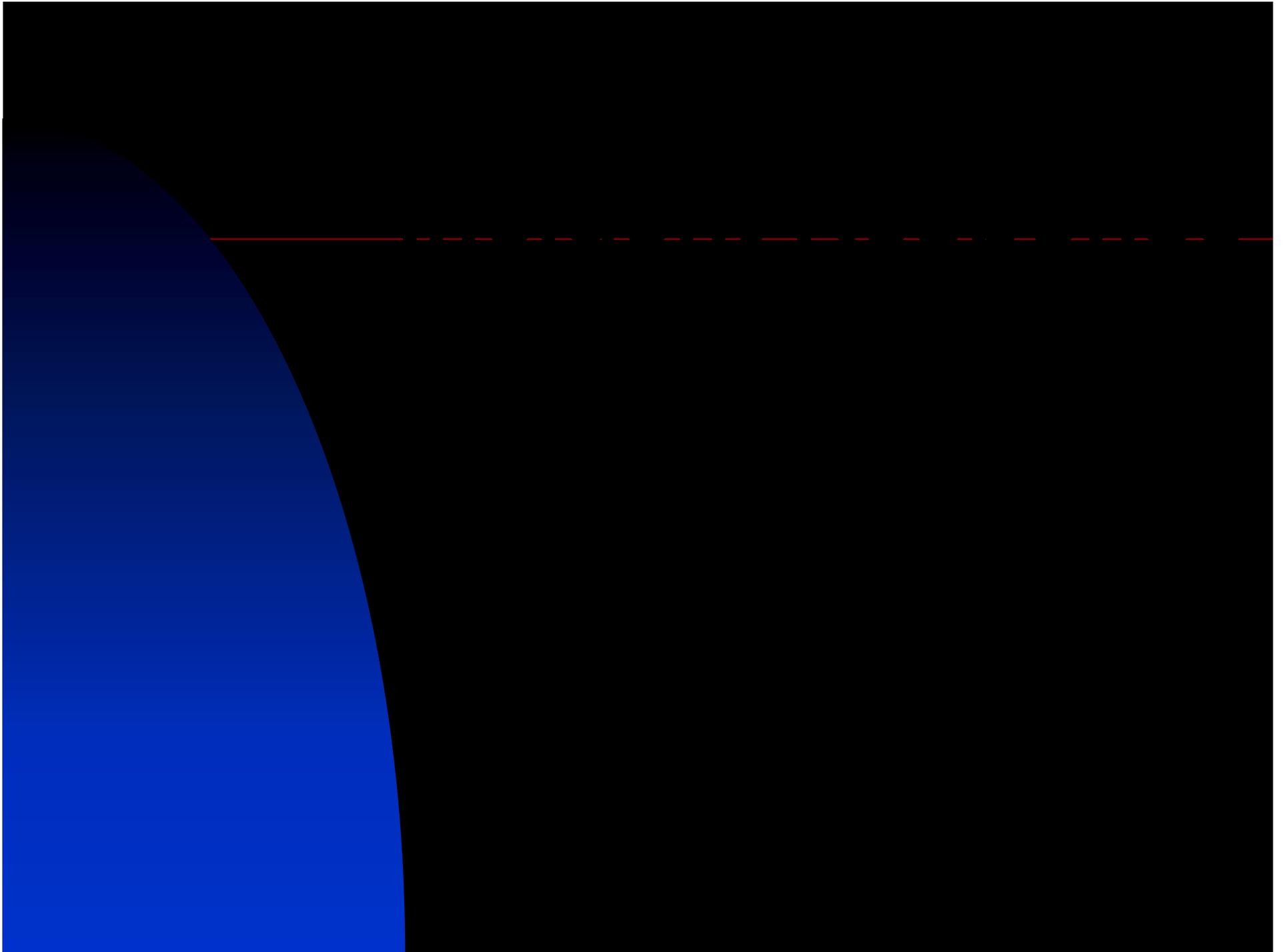


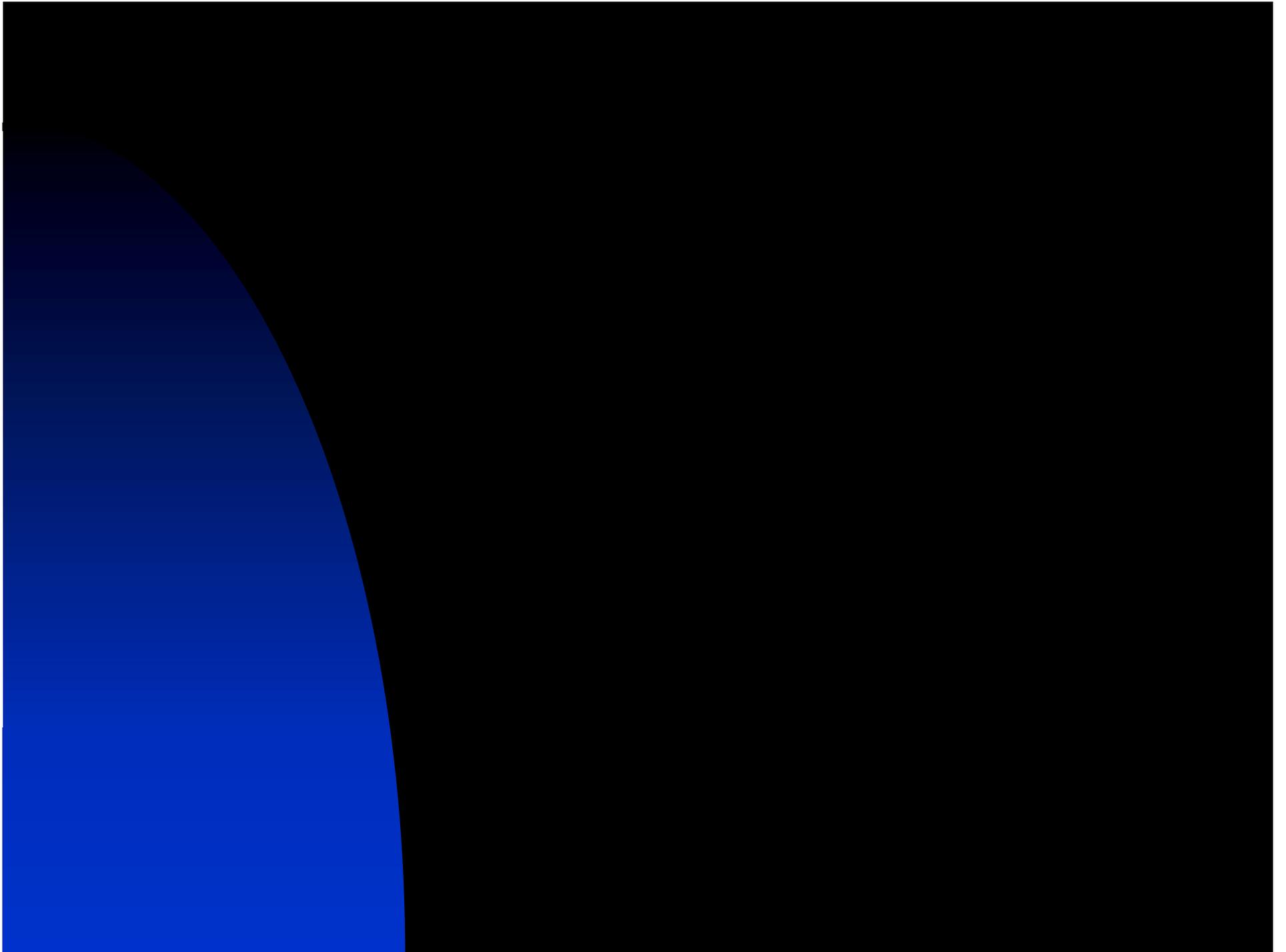
Success story: Evacuation drill

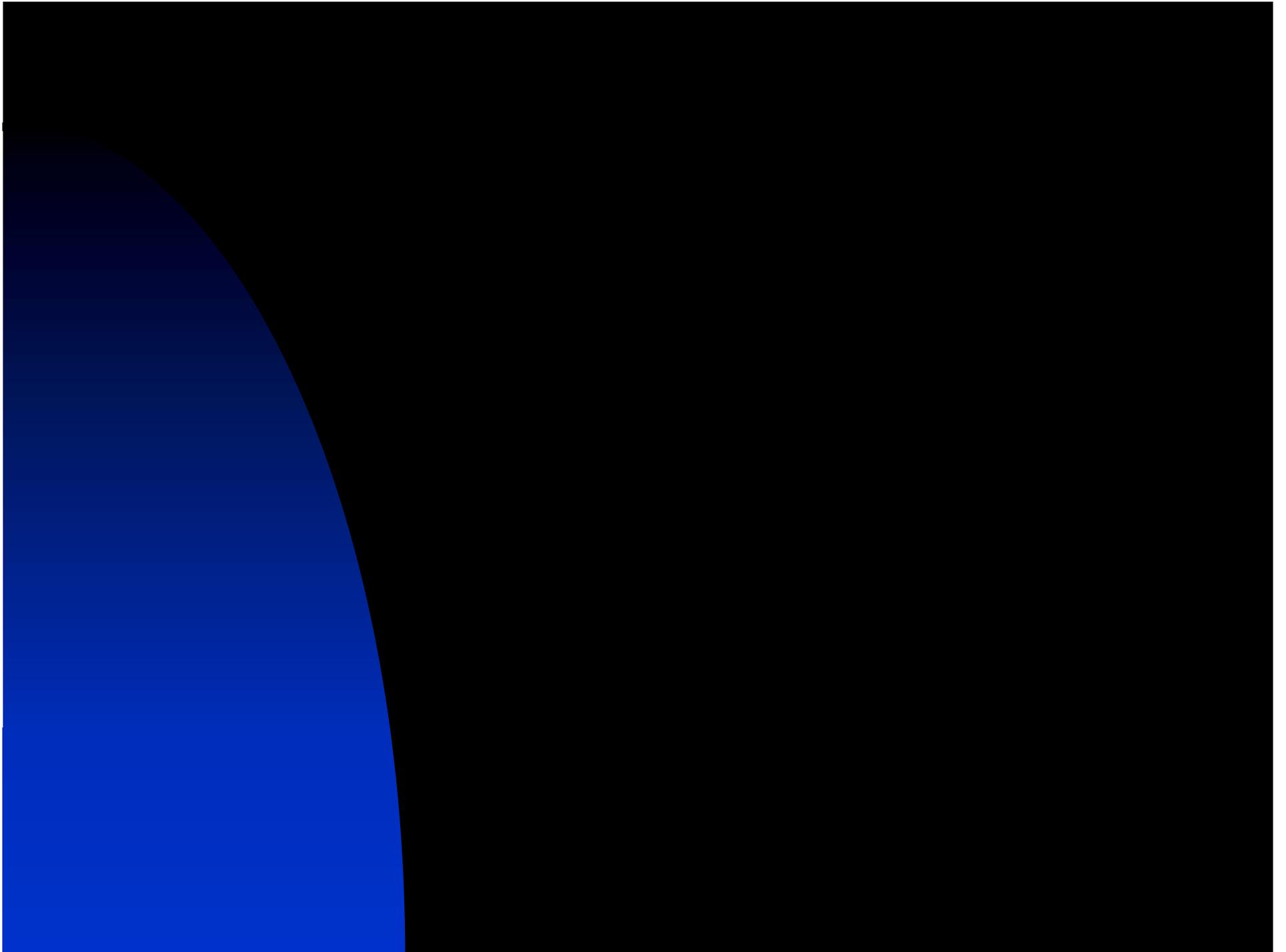
- z Suggested by shop-stewards
- z Committee formed to work out logistics
- z Two drills held:
 - 6WTC confined space
 - Southern portion of pit
- z Deficiencies were noted for correction
- z Overall, drills were successful

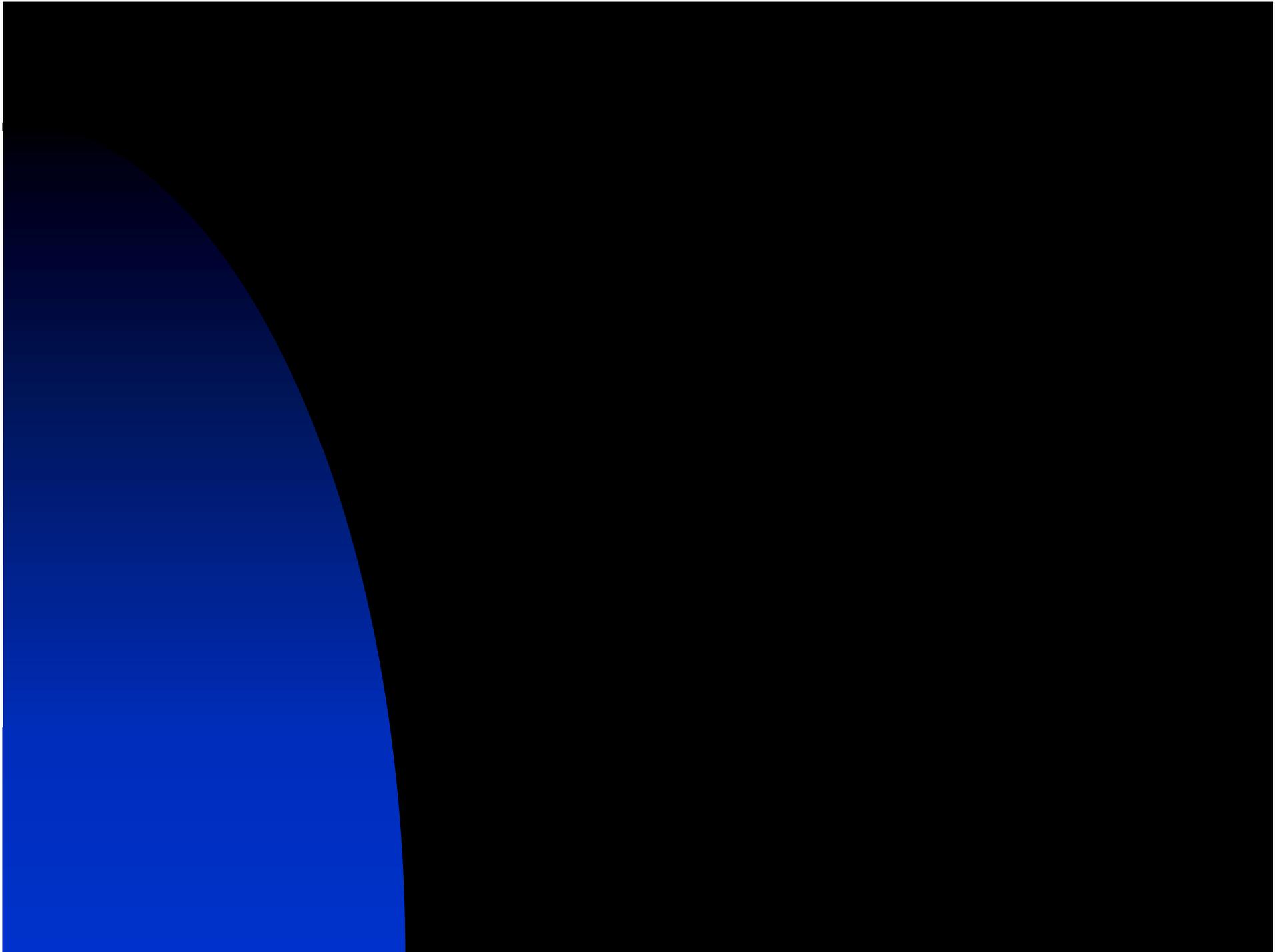




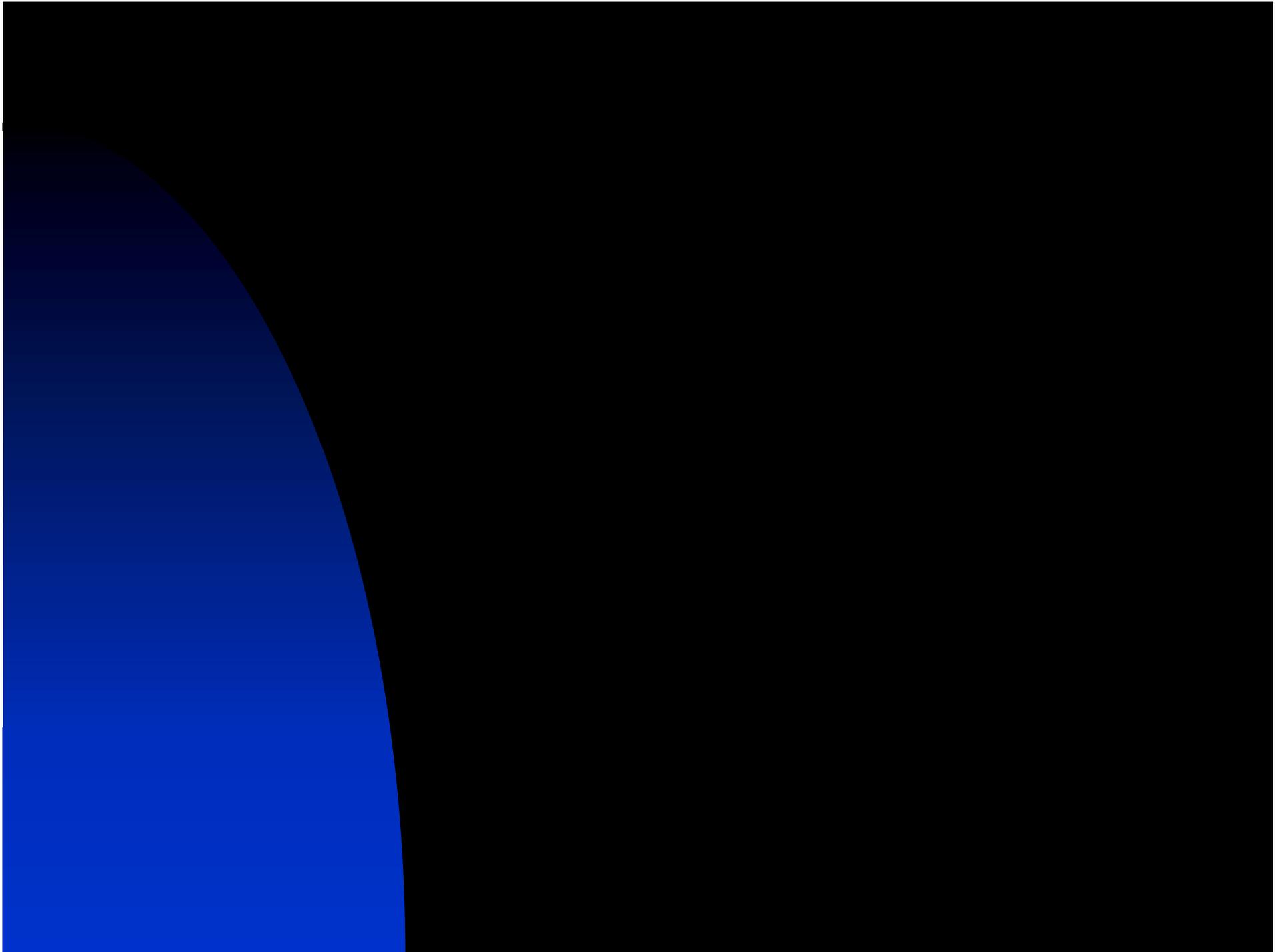




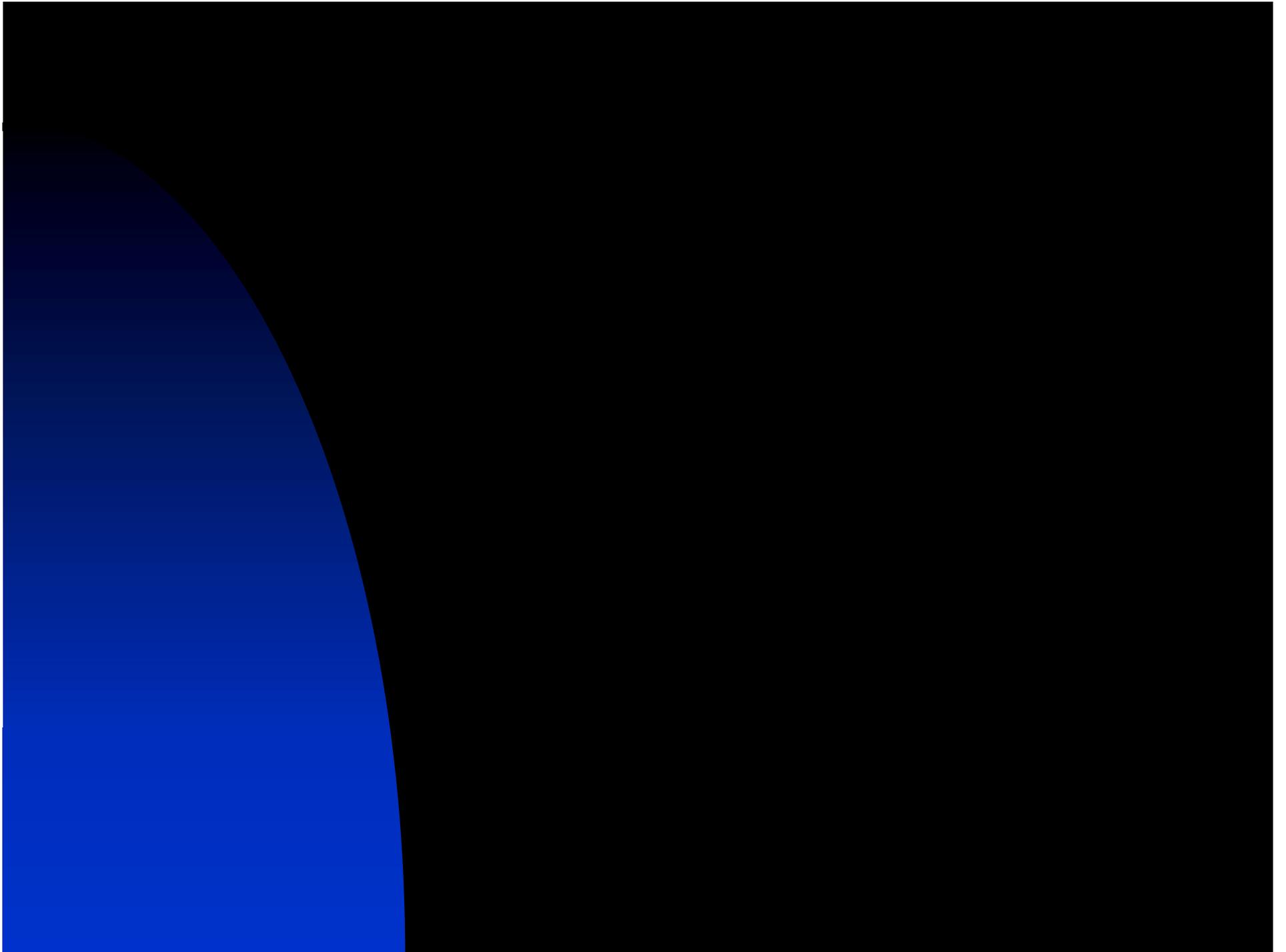


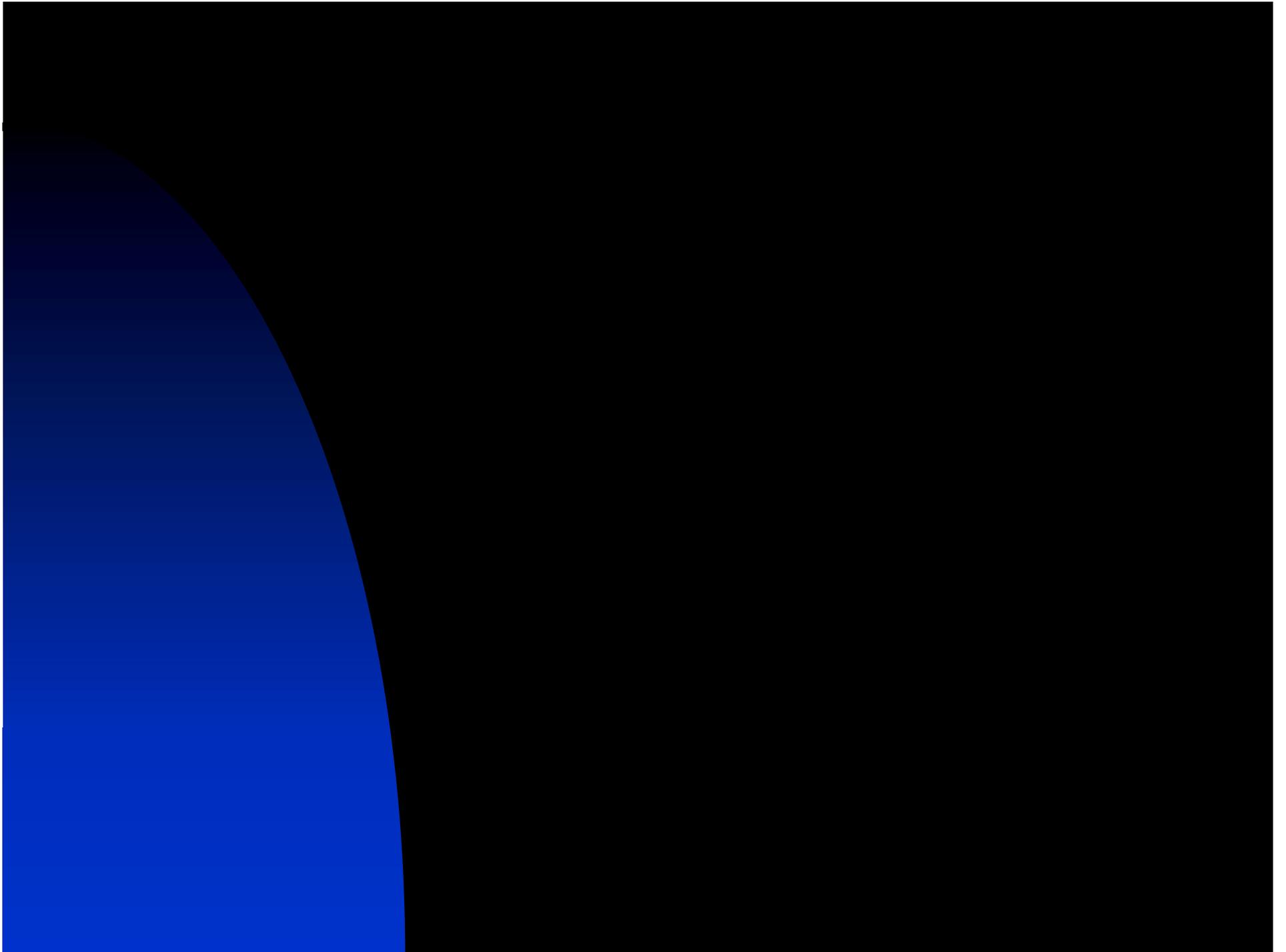












The Federal Response Plan vs. the National Contingency Plan during Terrorist Attacks

Rod Turpin

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Response Team



Edison, NJ, USA



National Contingency Plan (NCP)

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- 1968 – Clean Water Act
 - 1967 Oil Spill – Torrey Canyon – 37 million gallons of crude oil
 - (Alaska Exxon Valdez - 11 million gallons of crude oil)
- First comprehensive system of accident reporting, spill containment, and cleanup
- Established a response headquarters, national reaction team, and regional reaction teams
 - precursors to today's NRT and RRTs.

NCP Members



- Plus state and local representatives

■ Six of these agencies were designated as key Federal CT agencies – DOJ/FBI, FEMA, EPA, DOD, HHS, DOE

Agencies

- Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Department of State
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Defense
- General Services Administration
- Department of Energy
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Labor/Occupational Safety and Health Administration

■ Six of these agencies were designated as key Federal CT agencies – DOJ/FBI, FEMA, EPA, DOD, HHS, DOE

Agencies, cont'd.

- Department of Transportation
 - Department of the Interior
 - Department of Justice
 - Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - Department of the Treasury
 - Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Six of these agencies were designated as key Federal CT agencies – DOJ/FBI, FEMA, EPA, DOD, HHS, DOE

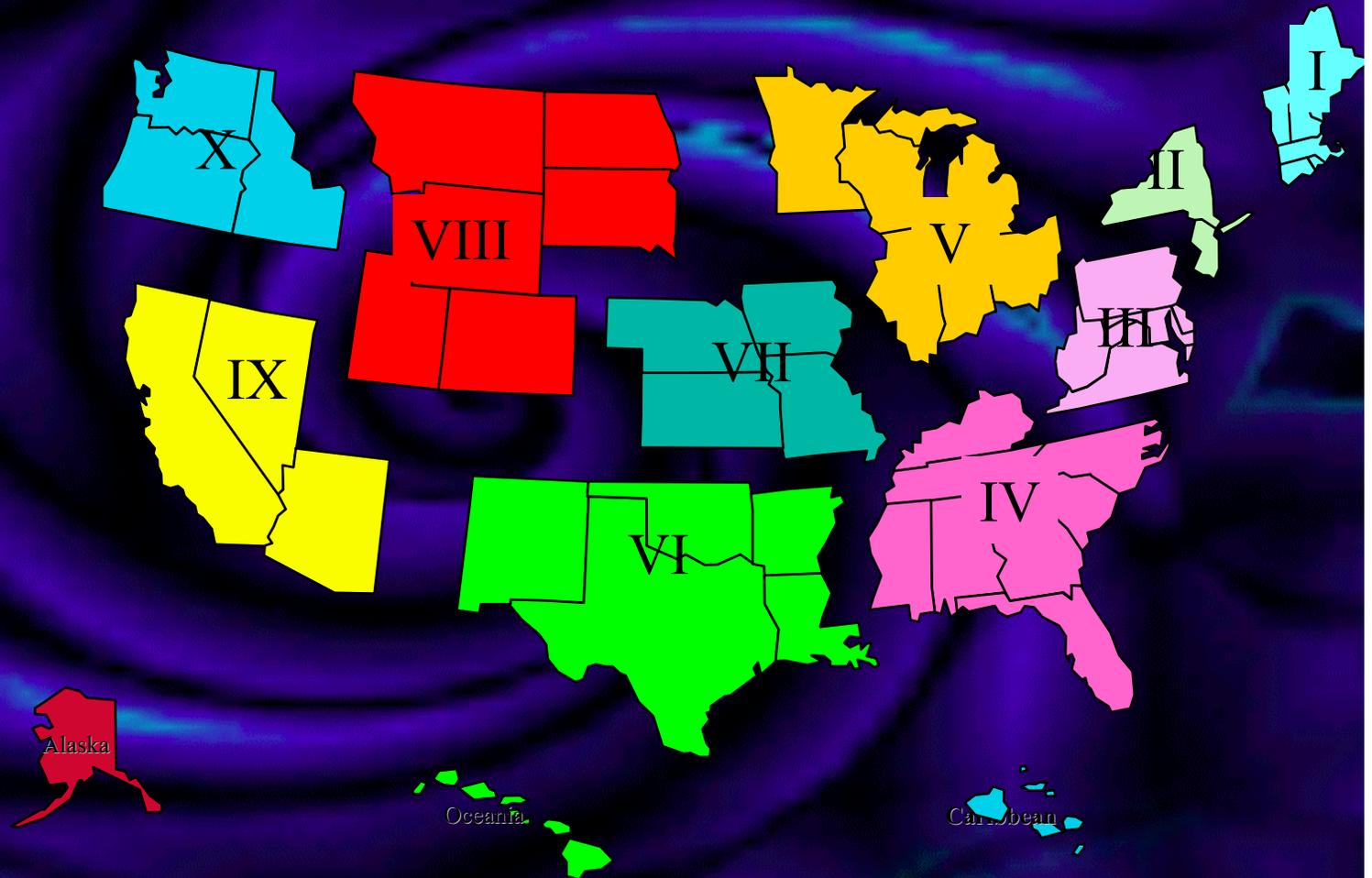
National Response Team (NRT)

- NRT does NCP *planning* and *coordination*
- NRT Chair: USEPA
NRT Vice Chair: USCG

Regional Response Teams (RRTs)

- Established by NCP to ensure regional response actions
- Made up of same Federal agencies as NRT but at a regional level
- Coordinates assistance and advice to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)

National Response Team



Regional Response Teams

Response Assets

- Federal On-Scene Coordinators
- Regional Response Teams
- EPA Removal Managers
- Response contractor support
- Special Forces



Special Forces

- EPA's Environmental Response Team (ERT)
- EPA's Radiological Environmental Response Team (RERT)
- NOAA and EPA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)
- USCG National Strike Force (NSF)
- USCG District Response Groups (DRG)
- USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)
- Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)
- Radiological Assistance Teams (RATs)



Federal OSC's Role

- Federal OSCs play a pivotal role in a response.

They ensure:

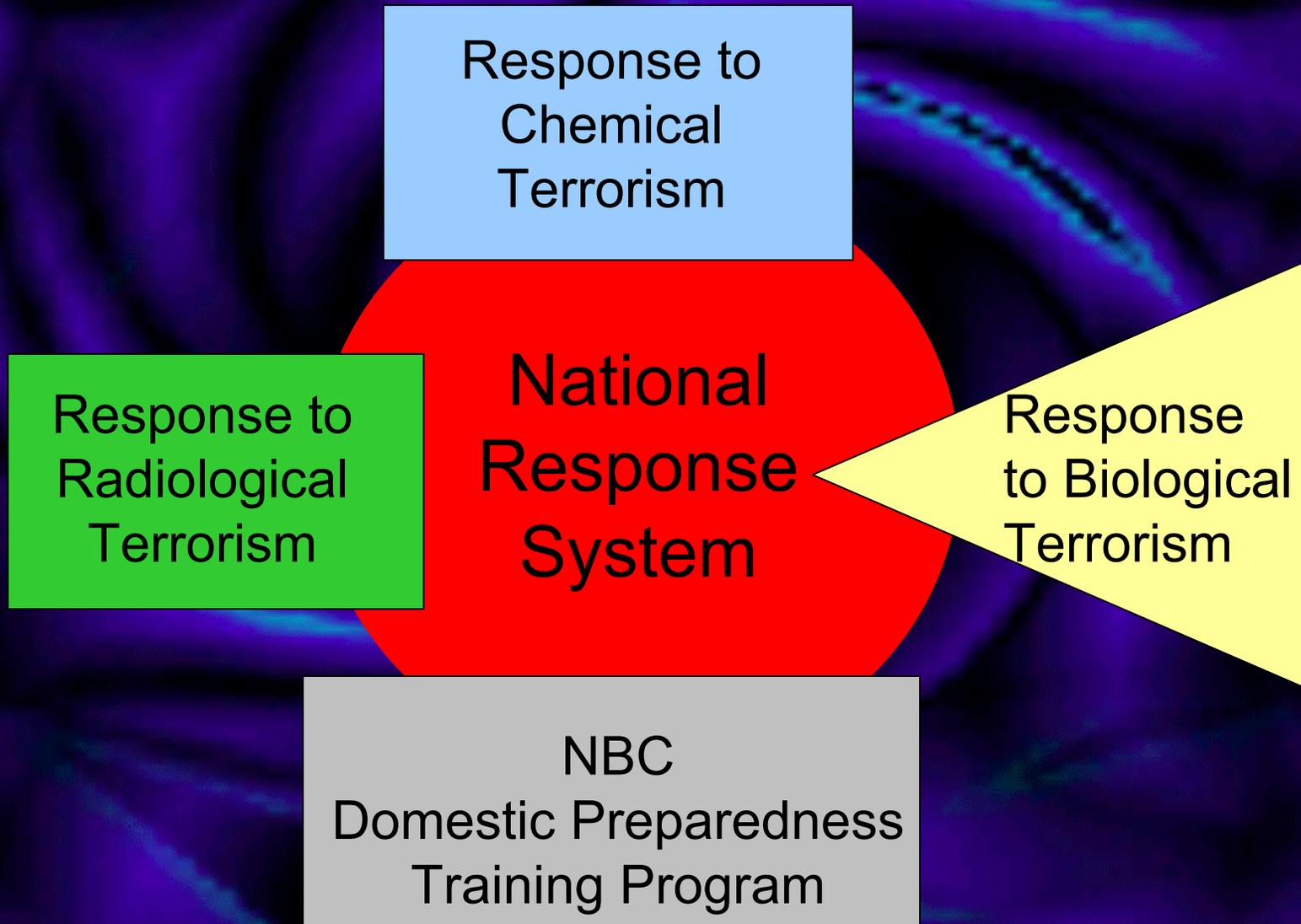
- a. - that the responsible party (RP) cleans up the spill or release.
- b. - immediate access to technical assistance and cleanup contractors if the RP does not adequately respond.

Federal OSC's Role, cont'd.

- Direct/coordinate, and/or provide technical assistance to all response efforts at site
- Maintain final decision-making authority for protecting health and safety
- Ensure access to information by other interested relevant parties



What is the NCP's Involvement in Counter Terrorism?



Federal Response Plan

- Issued in 1992, the FRP describes the ***mechanism*** and ***structure*** by which the Federal Government mobilizes to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency that ***overwhelms*** the capabilities of ***State and local governments***.
- ***Federal*** assistance is available to:
 1. save lives
 2. protect public health, safety, and property
 3. alleviate damage and hardship
 4. reduce future vulnerability

Letter of Agreement

- By signing this letter of agreement, Federal departments and agencies commit to:
 - * Support the FRP concept of operations and carry out their assigned functional responsibilities.
 - * Cooperate with the Federal Coordinating Officer appointed by the President.
 - * Make maximum use of existing authorities to reduce disaster relief costs.
 - * Form partnerships with counterpart State agencies, voluntary organizations, and the private sector to take advantage of all existing resources.
 - * Develop headquarters and regional planning, exercise, and training activities.

Signatories to the Federal Response Plan

James A. Witt
Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Thomas M. Dawson
Deputy Administrator
General Services Administration

Steph A. Cojate
Assistant Attorney General
Administration
Department of Justice

James E. McMullen
Assistant Secretary
Administration and Management
Department of Labor

Sally Thompson
Acting Assistant Secretary
Administration
Department of Agriculture

Uicini M. Dole
Secretary
Department of Commerce

Daniel J. Goldin
Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Dan J. Kelly
Manager
National Communications System

Patrick F. Kennedy
Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Administration
Department of State

Robyn E. Miller
Secretary
Department of Transportation

James O. Moore
Secretary of the Army
Department of Defense

Patric W. Riley
Secretary
Department of Education

Stacy Liden
Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Janice Blackman
Director
Office of Personnel Management

Nancy K. Koff
Assistant Secretary
Management
Department of the Treasury

Ernie B. Ruffalo
Assistant Secretary
Human Resources and Administration
Department of Veterans Affairs

Joe Attenweller
Director, Office of Nonproliferation
and National Security
Department of Energy

Dan F. Shlah
Secretary
Department of Health
and Human Services

Frank L. Liles
Associate Administrator
Deputy Assistant
Small Business Administration

Caren Counsel
Chairman
Board of Directors
Tennessee Valley Authority

Jeff S. Pomeroy
Assistant Administrator
Agency for International Development

Steve D. Bullock
President
American Red Cross

Andrew Cuomo
Secretary
Department of Housing
and Urban Development

John D. King
Assistant Secretary
Policy, Management, and Budget
Department of the Interior

William E. Klein
Postmaster General
U.S. Postal Service

Timothy S. Miller, Jr.
Acting Assistant Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

Wesley K. King
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission

9230.1-PL
Supersedes FEMA 229
(April 1992)

FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN



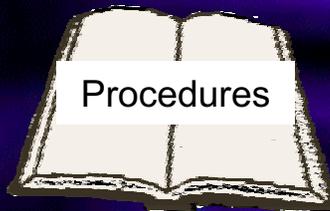
Authorities



Policies



Plans



Procedures



FRP Actions

- State and local responders **handle** most disasters and emergencies
- Federal Government is asked for assistance to assist when disaster **exceeds** state or local capabilities
- It employs a multi-agency incident command system (ICS)
 - based on fire and rescue ICS
- Provides for other Federal emergency operations, such as the NCP
- It subdivides major disasters/emergencies into twelve emergency support functions (ESFs)

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

ESF

Primary Agency

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Transportation | Dept. of Transportation |
| 2. Communication | National. Communication System |
| 3. Public works & engineering | Dept. of Defense, US Army Corps of Engineers |
| 4. Firefighting | Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Services |
| 5. Information and planning | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| 6. Mass care | American Red Cross |
| 7. Resource support | General Service Administration |
| 8. Health and medical services | Dept. of Health and Human Services |
| 9. Urban search and rescue | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| 10. Hazardous materials | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| 11. Food | Dept. of Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service |
| 12. Energy | Dept. of Energy |

Emergency Support Function Designation Matrix

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ESF	Transportation	Communications	Public Works and Engineering	Firefighting	Information and Planning	Mass Care	Resource Support	Health and Medical Services	Urban Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Food	Energy
USDA	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S
DOC	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DOD	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DOEd					S							
DOE					S		S			S		P
HHS			S		S	S		P	S	S	S	
HUD						S						
DOI		S	S	S	S					S		S
DOJ					S			S	S	S		
DOL			S				S		S	S		
DOS	S									S		S
DOT	P				S		S	S		S		S
TREAS	S				S		S					
VA			S			S	S	S				
AID								S	S			
ARC					S	P		S			S	S
EPA			S	S	S			S		P	S	
FCC		S										
FEMA	S	S		S	P	S	S	S	P		S	
GSA	S	S			S	S	P	S			S	
NASA					S		S		S			
NCS		P			S		S	S				S
NRC					S					S		S
OPM							S					
SBA					S							
TVA	S		S									S
USPS	S					S		S				

P = Primary Agency: Responsible for Coordination of the ESF

S = Support Agency: Responsible for Supporting the Primary Agency

Signatories to the Federal Response Plan

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Peter F. Kennedy
 Assistant Secretary
 Bureau of Administration
 Department of State

Rodney E. Slater
 Secretary
 Department of Transportation

Janis Cannon
 Secretary of the Army
 Department of Defense

Rhine W. Riley
 Secretary
 Department of Education

Shirley A. Jensen
 Chairman
 Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Janice Klacharski
 Director
 Office of Personnel Management

Nancy Koffler
 Assistant Secretary
 Management
 Department of the Treasury

Eugene D. Burtch
 Assistant Secretary
 Human Resources and Administration
 Department of Veterans Affairs

Joe Attkins
 Director, Office of Nonproliferation
 and National Security
 Department of Energy

Don F. Shalala
 Secretary
 Department of Health
 and Human Services

Elmer Lulis
 Associate Administrator
 Disaster Assistance
 Small Business Administration

Carol Counsel
 Chairman
 Board of Directors
 Tennessee Valley Authority

Jeff Parmer
 Assistant Administrator
 Agency for International Development

Steve D. Bullock
 President
 American Red Cross

Andrew Cuomo
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 and Urban Development

John Deery
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 Policy, Management, and Budget
 Department of the Interior

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 Postmaster General
 U.S. Postal Service

Timothy Miller, Jr.
 Acting Assistant Administrator
 Environmental Protection Agency

Wesley K. King
 Chairman
 Federal Communications Commission

- NCP & ESF Primary
- ESF Primary only
- NCP only

Emergency Support Function #9 (Urban Search & Rescue Annex)

Participating agencies: FEMA is the primary agency with the following as the supporting agencies:

Dept. of Agriculture

Dept. of Defense

Dept. of Health &
Human Services

Dept. of Justice

Agency for International
Development

Dept. of Labor

National Aeronautics &
Space Administration

ESF #9 Purpose & Scope

- Deploy National Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) Response Units.
- Provide lifesaving assistance such as:
 - * Locating and extracting victims
 - * Providing on-site medical treatment

Emergency Support Function #10 (Hazardous Materials Annex)

Primary Agency U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Support Agencies

- U.S. Coast Guard
- Dept. of Agriculture
- Dept. of Commerce
- Dept. of Defense
- Dept. of Energy
- Dept. of Health & Human Services
- Dept. of the Interior
- Dept. of Justice
- Dept. of Labor
- Dept. of State
- Dept. of Transportation
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission

ESF #10 Purpose & Scope

- Provide Federal support to releases of hazardous materials
 - * Hazardous materials is defined to include:
 - Oil
 - CERCLA hazardous materials
 - Weapons of mass destructions
- The ESF #10 response is carried out under the **NCP**

Conclusions

- Title is misleading
- Until September 11, 2001, FRP response activities fit nicely into ESF activities' rules of engagement:
 - floods
 - hurricanes
 - oil spills
 - chemical spills
 - etc.

Conclusions, cont'd.

- The September 11, 2001 attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center showed that the unimaginable is possible – more than one or two ESF may be involved.

Conclusions, cont'd.

- As the NCP has been refined since 1968, so will the FRP.

September 11, 2001 has demonstrated the need for:

- * Better communication
- * Well established chain of command
- * Good inter-agency coordination

For more information:

WWW.NRT.ORG

WWW.EPA.GOV/CEPPO

WWW.ERT.ORG

