

Notes from Disaster Site Worker Conference, Beaver, WV, May 21-22, 2008

May 21, 2008

Chip Hughes

1. Noted that this workshop showed our combined commitment to building on our disaster experiences to protect workers.
2. We need to consider what is in NIMS and how we can build on that.
3. Good that we are drawing from a broad perspective and diverse group of experts for improving the course.
4. Noted that Greg Fayard was committed to determining how the government can shed light on the deaths during disasters.
5. Praised Davitt McAteer and noted we can learn much from the efforts of Davitt and others to protect workers in mining.
6. Do not forget the lessons of Sept. 11
 - a. Preparing workers and responders for disasters
 - b. Evolution of the DSW course from aftermath of 9/11
7. Come together to reassess where we are to address disaster preparation
 - a. Take what the course is – how to refashion/retool it, remarket it. Reach broader audience up to where NIMS and all hazards preparedness is going.
 - b. How this group of people fit into the response.

John Ferris, OSHA

1. Noted the Seattle DHS meeting as the start of this effort.
2. Pointed out that this course evolved as the National Response Plan evolved.
3. John was pleased that although the course started as a response to WTC, we've used it for the hurricanes and wildfires.
4. Avoiding "just too late" training is important. How do we strengthen the DSW course and also reduce the just too late training?
5. Capturing everything that needs to be captured. We're reaching them with training BEFORE the disaster.

Jim Barnes, OTI

1. This course is an outreach program under OTI
2. There have been about 55 disasters a year declared by FEMA
3. 7600 course student numbers have been steady. They want to broaden the trainer base.
4. How do we market this more widely?
5. He is getting requests to take the refresher course so this is timely.
6. Four years ago, July – 1st course offered.

Greg Fayard

1. He works with CFOI.
2. There were 5,840 fatalities in 2007.
3. Used regular CFOI codes such as event, source, secondary source.
4. Searched for flood, hurricane, not just FEMA declared disasters.
5. There is no definition of a disaster fatality.
6. So he tried to identify hazardous condition + pursuit of worker (rescuing, restoring power, repairing damaged buildings)
7. 1992-2006, 303 cases were identified.
8. Description for floods may not be as clear as for tornadoes, making it more difficult to clearly differentiate flood deaths.
9. Caucasians were much higher represented in fatalities than other groups.
10. In disasters, deaths of government workers go from 10% under normal to 33%.
11. California led with deaths because of wildfires
12. Florida was next because of hurricanes.
13. Just about every worker who died in wildfires were fighting the fires.
14. Half died directly from the fires and gases (46%), aircraft crashes was next.
15. Firefighting and fire prevention = 64%; median age is 27 (37 year s old normal).
16. Hurricanes have much bigger percentage of minority deaths.
17. Construction is the occupation with greatest deaths during hurricanes.
18. Median days after landfall that fatalities occurred was 36.5 days.
19. Falling trees the main cause.
20. Floods – half was from people operating their vehicles.
21. Tornadoes (n =33) – all from the tornadoes.
22. The deaths were inside buildings.
23. Landslides 76% were from the slides.
24. 71% of the fatalities were electrocutions.
25. Blizzards were mostly transportation related.
26. Wildfires affect two classes of workers – firefighters and aircraft pilots.
27. Hurricanes have much wider group of workers, a diffuse population.
28. Tornadoes have a much greater effect in the middle of the country.
29. Floods are a combination – workers who weren't pursuing anything other than trying to drive through flood waters.

Jeanne Stellman “9/11 Rescue and Recovery Workers: Mental Health & Wellbeing”

1. There is a great deal of under-reporting of occupational illness.
2. She was interested in Agent Orange and noted that you had to look at mental wellbeing at the same time.
3. WTC Worker and Volunteer Medical Screening Program
 - a. NIOSH screening for 12,000 workers
 - b. Had to work at least 80 hours at GZ to participate.
 - c. Used well-validated psychological testing.

- d. About 60% of the screens score high enough on one test that they need to be seen by the clinicians
 - e. 600 being seen
- 4. For first few weeks the major construction firms of the city worked without a contract
- 5. Fires kept flaring until December
- 6. Psychological risk factors
 - a. Fear of persona harm
 - b. Fire flare-ups
 - c. Out of contract
 - d. Witnesses to aftermath
 - e. Sleep deprivation
 - f. Contact with human remains
 - g. Few survivors rescued
 - h. Even small remains had an impact
- 7. 20,000 computer screens were destroyed with 20 pounds of lead in each.
- 8. 62% of their screening population on site within the 48 hours. Construction workers stayed on 12 hour shifts, but cops dialed back.
- 9. There was no reason to work 24/7; never any declaration of rescue ending; no reason for this, other than political.
- 10. Prevalence of 11.1% PTSD which is the same as for soldiers coming home from Afghanistan:
 - a. 8.8% major depression
 - b. 5% panic disorder
 - c. Nearly two-fold risk for whether or not you were on the pit in Sept in combination with hours of work on the pit, but pit alone is not a predictor
 - d. It looks like presence in first two weeks will be a critical predictor
 - e. Sleeping on site is a risk factor – workers couldn't get away from sights and smells
 - f. Substance abuse was a problem
 - g. Co-morbidity – someone with PTSD is 17 times more likely to have depression
 - h. More of a third of the people who didn't have PTSD were still bothered by the same issues, just at a lower level.
 - i. Male civilian workforce odds ratio 4.98
 - j. Female law enforcement OR 1.2
 - k. Female civilian workforce OR 4.88
 - l. This says it isn't men versus women, it is trained versus untrained!
 - m. Families also pay the price
 - n. The people who were sent to the site untrained paid a far greater price mentally. The construction workers and utility workers had a much greater problem.
- 11. 9/11 Rescue and Recover / Workers: Mental Health and Well-being
 - a. What happens besides acute and long term physical effects
 - b. No studies on effects on co-workers when a worker dies on the job
- 12. NIOSH funded study post 9/11
 - a. 12,000 people screened
 - b. Checklists for evaluating mental health
 - c. 60% score high enough to require follow-up evaluations

- i. 600 patients in mental health screening
 - ii. Fear of personal harm
- d. Volunteers before site access was controlled
 - i. 10,132 people
- e. Transition from rescue to recovery didn't happen
 - i. 24/7 12-hour shifts
- f. Only 1 "day off"
- g. Chronic mental health issues
- h. No decline for people with depression and PTSD

Davitt McAteer

1. Mentioned his book Monagha disaster
2. The industry that has had the most experience with rescue is mining.
3. Teams were permanently stationed around the country by the government in 1920. Still continues in Ukraine. The difficulty with this model was the numbers dropped of disasters and then government told industry to form their own teams.
4. As the number of workers decreased to 65-70 people to produce 100 million tons a year, the risks grew. Used to be 300. Miners don't live that close to the mine any more so it is a stress to join a team.
5. Mine companies now have gone to contract teams. Unfortunately many are not prepared to go underground.
6. We need to think about another model.
7. The Saco Mine rescuers were wearing equipment that is 40-50 years old from technology standpoint. Fire fighters use Scott paks which are that old, too.
8. Problem is that safety equipment doesn't have same turnover as production equipment. It is a boutique industry.
9. There is no government agency that is geared to getting new equipment into the mines and workplaces. NIOSH and MSHA will look at equipment that companies bring forth, but no agency to force it.
10. Look at these systems and you will see a lack of improvement
11. WTC - he interviewed several IUOE members
12. 10:00am on September 11th one operator got a call to start equipment and get it to the site.
13. Pia Hoffman is an operating engineer running a dragline who forced the officials at the site to pause when a worker was found, just like what was happening with the firefighters.
14. Coal impoundment plans are now posted on the web for all 400 sites thanks to efforts of Senator Byrd.
15. They developed in WV a community alert system that is online.
16. They have developed table-top exercises for workers
17. They are putting together a symposium that even included the emergency planning by NASCAR and NASA.
18. The technology that they used at the disaster rescue was ancient. They have approached the largest boring company to see what they have that can help.
19. Suggested that equipment be leased rather than purchased to keep it current.

20. The workers at Sago didn't try to come out even though the way was clear because the smoke was so heavy.
21. Sago used a gas chromatograph that had to be flown in from out west. Nothing else was closer.
22. "We shouldn't put people underground if we can't rescue them."
23. "We have a regulatory system that is flat broken."

Challenges of Training at a Disaster Site, facilitator Don Elisburg

Chris Trahan, CPWR, The Center for Construction Research and Training; Brief recap of training at the World Trade Center

1. They negotiated with the NY DDC and came up with a 14-hour plan that got whittled down to 3 hours and was delivered 3 months later.
2. They developed a T-t-T and delivered it starting on November 19th and began training after Thanksgiving.
3. "Much, much too little, far too late."
4. After work onsite, they decided to develop a training program that focuses on everything that is in the 7600. Started in 2003 to develop the T-t-T which started before the 7600 course came along. They used it for both.

Ron Snyder, Program Director for HMTRI

1. Kirkwood was one of the first programs funded by NIEHS
2. He was ready to field a team in 24 hours after receiving a call from NIEHS following Hurricane Katrina
3. His team was deployed to Biloxi
4. One of the main challenges was working with the federal folks at the site partly because they didn't know NIEHS's worker training program.
5. It was necessary to develop training on site based on requests and on the hazards they uncovered. Sometimes they would design the training in the morning and deliver it that day, possibly from flat bed trucks.
6. It was frustrating to train because they had to do it before they were going on shift or coming off. They had to provide just the need-to-know information.
7. Trained thousands in 9 months, but it was frustrating.
8. Gave example of beautician who lost her shop and then started hauling debris.
9. Challenge for NIEHS still getting people to know them
 - a. 90,000 miles of disaster
 - b. Identified need
 - c. Where people were who needed to be trained
10. Trained 500 people on rollover prevention for USACE
 - a. Station drills – rotating
 - b. Got people just coming on shift or just getting off shift
 - i. Critical need to know
 - ii. Good to know

iii. Nice to know

Mike Zustra, Director, Environmental Health and Safety, The Shaw Group

Coast Guard employee; responder for 15 years

1. He is an industrial hygienist
2. Shaw is a Fortune 500 company that pumped the water out of the Katrina flood; put blue roofs on houses, repaired military bases. They inspected 250,000 homes. Haul and install – FEMA paid to have a trailer brought to your front lawn and hooked up.
3. He was onsite within 2 days
4. There were no street lights or traffic lights. Railroads were still operating, but lights were down. Had to train their people to deal with anger of homeowners.
5. Had crews spread out. They conducted daily briefs.
6. Take home messages: true moving target; not much IH issues of real concern, mostly safety.
7. It was critical not to abandon pre-qualification of subcontractors.
8. Not many people doing the work in Katrina understood emergency response
9. Jim Bernhardt, CEO, genuine personal, and company involvement
 - a. unwatering / dewatering
 - b. levee and pump repair
 - c. Debris removal
 - d. Tarping
 - e. Installation temp. housing
 - f. repaired military bases
 - g. worked for City of New Orleans Building Inspectors
 - h. haul and install (trailers)
 - i. public hazard mitigation
 - j. evacuee support in other cities
 - k. utility restoration
 - l. Tarping – 20,000 trained on how to install roofs safely – 8 hour day
10. Hiring local contractors
11. Established a site orientation
12. Vehicle wrecks – the biggest issue early on
13. Hostile citizens
14. Circumstances changed every day
15. Daily brief
16. Moving target
 - a. Everything was new
17. Stick to the way you know it should be done

Tim Gallagher, FEMA, National Urban Search and Response System Branch FEMA, former firefighter

1. Tim started as a responder
2. There are 28 federal US&R teams that consist of 70 members, 3 deep (210).
3. There are 19 different job descriptions: they performed a job task analysis for each and generated a position description that includes required training

4. After that they credential them
5. Accountability – they are now evaluating every team. If you don't have all of the training certificates, you aren't going.
6. There are now 2 teams out of service because they didn't meet the requirements.
7. Day 13 – pulled last survivor out of Katrina disaster. They then went to recovery, but they could still save people, they just weren't on a rescue footing.
8. He is the operations chief, i.e. he sends everyone out with assignments.
9. It will be important that second responders get credentialed, in his estimation.
10. Look at Chertoff's 5 big goals, much focus on second responders. Lots of opportunities.
11. There is great opportunity with Chief Riley's USAR group because there are lots of disasters that aren't federal.
12. Noted that there aren't enough first responders in China to respond to that disaster.
13. USAR 28 Fed teams: 70 people per team
3 deep 280
14. 19 different positions; different skill sets
15. NIMS compliance – all 5,000 trained in NIMS
16. Job task analysis on each job:
 - a. Training required for each position
 - b. Position task books
 - c. Credential
17. Strict process accountability – evaluate each team including training records
 - a. Recovery – putting the community back together
 - b. Operations section chief or an incident management team need to show some kind of credentialing
 - i. Requiring credentialing and activation orders
 - c. Chertoff's 5 objectives for 2008
 - i. Emphasis on secondary responders
 - d. Opportunity with State urban search and rescues
 - i. Citizen emergency response teams
 - e. Smaller scale disaster every day
 - i. 2-3 incidents a week (Robinette)
 - f. Building collapse
 - i. Gas explosion
 1. cadre of workers largely available
 - g. Credentialing – the right people most needed on site

Questions and answers

1. Safety and health person from Robinette – we need to think about smaller disasters because he sees this several times a week, e.g. microbursts, gas fires, buildings that collapse from faulty construction, not natural disasters.
2. Bill Byrnes noted that NJ has a credentialing system.
3. Bill noted that he called other trades in NJ and very few have taken 7600, more have taken 5600.

4. The DSW course needs to do more with ICS about the mechanics of finding out who you report to and how to do it.
5. Army Corps noted that there will always be a need for onsite training. The 35-day period for peak fatalities is because of out of state workers showing up and getting down to general business without enough precautions.

COMPREHENSIVE SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING FOR WORKERS ENGAGED IN A DISASTER RESPONSE ACTIVITIES Facilitated by Chris Trahan

1. Don Elisburg made the point that the OSHA-10 and DSW are awareness courses, but HAZWOPER is a skills training.
2. Bill Byrnes – contractors are requesting OSHA-30 now and they are training all members of the local.
3. Bruce Mahan noted that the first receivers need training in hospital settings, but this course doesn't meet their needs.
4. HSPD-8 defined first responders that need credentials, which is what we should work from.
5. Homeland Security accepted the DSW course
6. Chip Booth – we need to see this as a broad spectrum of training.
7. Chip – the requirement of the 7600 that OSHA-10 must be a prerequisite limits the marketing to fire fighters and police.
8. Can't talk about credentialing without talking about the quality of the training.
9. Computer-based OSHA-10 training can be quite poor.
10. Tim Gallagher indicated that there is opportunity to set a strategy for requiring this training.
11. Tim Gallagher – on site specific training must be flexible and aimed at the specific hazards.
12. Jim Barnes – OSHA had 500,000 workers getting OSHA-10 cards.
13. Jim Barnes – OSHA now has a maritime 10-hour. Maybe we could set this as an optional course to qualify for the DSW.
14. Jim Barnes – we have been interested in first receivers so maybe we could design a 10-hour for them.
15. Mitch pointed out that site control greatly affects safety and health. Katrina was so large that it was impossible to control the site, compared to Ground Zero.
16. FEMA would have to require that Army Corps pre-qualify contractors. Army Corps would have to have it approved by FEMA.
17. Jim Riley suggested that maybe we should tier the training like the 1910.120 (q).
18. Spence – there are licensed trades that are adding the 7600 to their licensing boards to add as approved training among others that they can take to meet their educational requirements.

Comprehensive staff training for workers engaged in Disaster Response Activities

- OSHA 10
- HAZWOPER – 40 hours
- Disaster specific training
 - o HAZWOPER regulation, others no regulation

- New State regs on OSHA 10
Ins. Industry providing discounts on training

HAZWOPER more structured

NJ task force Local 825 OSHA 30s – force ,500 members; building contractors assoc.

Pipeline (min. OSHA 10)

Ins. Companies

Contractors – broadening credentialing

State task forces – first receivers

– Is there a separate set of credentials for health care?

Determine tasks we'll need, then figure who gets training, credentialing

Emergency resp. list

7 of 10 require CEUs

This could be used to meet these requirements

Accredit DSW course

States make determination

Issue with expanding audience

Prerequisite of OSHA 10 course

7600 is one piece of training that goes with other

On-site briefing useless without the 7600

7600 useless without on-site briefing.

Policy change

10 hour general industry? For 7600

Other courses for other sectors like health care workers

Credentialing and quality of training

DSW OSHA 10 is 16 hrs.

Poor quality computer-based training

10 hour training that is only 8 hours

Quality of training needs to be considered for credentialing

Opportunity – If Chertoff says secondary responders are a big deal then laying out a strategy

Could you get CEUs from DSW course?

Flexibility

*OSHA shares concerns about quality of training

Expanding prerequisites

801 general industry for trainers

10 hour general

10 hour maritime

10 hour health care course could be developed

{DHS signed off on DSW

State agencies can use their State funds to send people

SAAs}

Companies have internal procedures, requirements
Far fewer companies than employees to reach
Narrow focus down
ID those people who need to be on site

Site Control an issue
Incident commanders in various areas to control a large site like Katrina
USACE infrastructure, recovery
FEMA make USACE contract requirement that companies supervisors have DSW trainer course so they would train.

Layers of requirements for training within DSW course? Like in HAZWOPER

Electricians going through State licensing boards to get 7600 as a credential course

Building Coalitions at the Grassroots Level

Jim Riley USAR and Bill Byrnes – IUOE

Working together for 5 years
All have OSHA 10 (will have 30)
HAZWOPER
DSW

The credential (badge) is the incentive
Escalates from local to fed based on resources
Must deplete resources before going to fed USAR

Room 119 – Breakout

- Attend most local emergency planning meetings marketing to them
- Municipal meetings (city, county meetings). Tell them how it will benefit them.
- ASE and other associate meetings focus on Sth folks and companies
- Community Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs (Rotarians)
- CERT training
- Church groups
- Local colleges

Roles people play

- Phases of disaster: rescue, recovery and reconstruction
 - o Training relative to the hazards you face
 - o Deployment centers where they get training
- Some have shared information about the course with limited success.
 - o Local government authorities
 - o Information on CERT classes

How would we encourage the municipalities to send people to the 5600 course?

- Market to government agencies based on BLS statistics
 - o Re: disaster fatality data
- Market for training course – municipalities
- Market for worker course

OHSA Ed Centers: less than 20% of those who take trainer course actually train

Look at geographic region

Key contacts at each level of government

Encourage, educate

Local fire departments

Problems with having fire departments let folks sit through a 10 hour course

Second responders

More people on site as time goes on

Does it add value for its intended audience?

Issues of redundancy

Marketing for sites that want VPP status

No exp. Date for student cards but some companies do have an expiration date on student cards

5 years for student in Maritime

4 years for trainer cards

Worker trainers do the training; emphasis on instilling passion in trainers and addressing the potential for disasters.

Finding the hook

- Think about who is managing the site
- The course is like insurance

Value in CEUs

- VPP companies

Getting in contact with the right people – decision makers

Tying it into 10 hour course

Corps and FEMA – debris management – require the contractors/subs to have at least a training plan includes DSW course.

- Would become part of NRF
- Could/would OSHA require it?

The way DHS requires NIMS training, they could require the training if the 7600 has value – fast track

- Layered approach
 - o First responder
 - o Technical

Policy changes

- FEMA/USACE contracting
- DHS could require like they require NIMS – NRF

How the course is advertised

OSHA Ed Centers train risk managers and TTT to train people at their companies

More active trainers

Work it through the State emergency management associations

Skilled support personnel needs to be clearly defined vs. secondary responders

May 21, 2008

Cathy Cronin

1. OSHA focused on developing the 7600 course first
2. The 5600 came later and was always seen as a train-the-trainer program that taught adult learning techniques and required practicing training.
3. The focus on using case studies was a key point in the courses, but more can be done.
4. OSHA has trained around 2,000 students in the 7600 and 201 in the 5600.
5. In 2007 allowed for general industry course as prerequisite
6. People liked the model of core topics and optional topics
7. Case study to be used for 5600 course (Cathy wants that further developed)

Bob Nesbit, University of South Florida, OTI training center in Florida

1. They taught 701 students in the 7600 course.
2. They included lessons learned from the wildfires into the training; one of the biggest lessons was the difficulty of communication among responders during hurricanes when the cell phones don't work and electricity is down.
3. Their students really like learning about the incident command structure.
4. They would like to see more pragmatic training on issues like what can go into a debris pile.
5. Another lesson was that handing out small, laminated cards with safety information was an important way to communicate with a disparate workforce.
6. Need to know how to communicate more effectively with command centers.
Contractors need to know who to report to.
7. They've been in contact with AT&T and other communications companies how to do better in preparing.

Bruce Lippy, The Lippy Group, LLC

- Following Bruce's presentation there was a discussion about the need to improve communications.
- Communications - Both how people fit into incident command – actual physical communications phase
- Make people aware of the issues they'll face.
- Need to add a communications Case Study
- Communications as health and safety issues; Inability to communicate exacerbates health and safety issues
Communicating safety and health issues during emergencies and where do I fit it is in IAP - Incident Action Plan.
Secondary responders have not yet been invited to the daily briefing.
Do we need to be limited to two optional topics?
Add fatigue management, hurricanes

- Move improving communications to be a requirement for 7600 course instead of an optional topic.
- Add traumatic stress to refresher
- Objectives should drive number of hours
- Keeping up with the literature/research
- Make sure course reflects that
- Start with lessons learned to review responses

Notes from breakout session:

All hazards

What definition are we using? Any natural or manmade disaster?
based on HAZWOPER (uncharacterized sites)?

Someone taking the class would have the ability to take the all hazards and make it providing people the tools to identify the hazards.

Design the course that people want.

Credentialing – the more options you add there could be more difficulty with credentialing.
Base the credentialing around the required course.

If including in contracts

USACE main focus should be different about a disaster response
Need to know, nice to know

Add Fatigue Management to required or could it fit into fitness for duty, or worker health and wellness, 9/11 results. Mix of chemicals, fatigue, critical incident stress management.

More than 1 hour on ICS

Can we spend more time on required topics and not to the optional?

Discussion of Site Specific HASP should be in required

Communication in with ICS module

General hazcom in with health hazards

Better define communication piece

Structure of the HASP good framework for course.

How the course is going to be used should drive curriculum development.

OSHA questions: when you look at credentialing what are you looking at – credentialing the whole course or parts of the course?

Is an OSHA card a credential?

FEMA national credentialing system.

DHS –

Public works credentialing

Overall credentialing system

Type 1 and Type 2 disasters
1st resource typing: ID positions
Base level qualifications of the position
Training

All will need basic NIMS training (100 & 200)
Credentialing meeting next month hope to complete resource typing

At what levels will cards be issued?

At least a year or two away from national credentialing, but within a year resource typing will be done.

Will be tied to Stafford Act and Contracts.

Case studies similar to NIOSH face reports.

No connection will say their workers are not trained but there's no agreement on base level training people need.

Refresher

If it's in the 7600, has to be in the 5600 and 5602.

Lessons learned

5602 every four years.

Demonstrate why the 7600 is important to have in your daily life.

Everyone is a collateral duty emergency responder.

Work zone safety IUOE/Laborers

Tool box talks

Ways to show people how to better deliver tool box talks and just-in-time training.

Develop language from NIESH on how to do this, as resource.

Resource list NIEHS materials and OSHA quick

Comments from the Thursday breakout facilitated by Gary Gustafson

1. There was clear preference for allowing optional sections in the 7600 course, like the OSHA-10 course.
2. The issue of fatigue management should be included in the training, but it would be valuable to consider expanding this to a broader section on wellness or fitness for duty.
3. DHS is working on typing of positions and, consequently, it isn't valuable for the workshop to address credentialing, which is not the same as site security.
4. The ICS training is really Basic NIMS 100 and 200. This specific requirement should be addressed in the course.
5. There is a real need to show the benefit of this training to all stakeholders.
6. If there are required sections in the 7600 course, they can't logically be optional in the 5600 course. Instructors must be given information on how to teach those sections.

Final comments from the report-back session facilitated by Spencer Schwegler

1. MSHA has considerable number of case studies that could prove useful.
2. There should be a promotional PowerPoint about the DSW course that all participating organizations can use to market the course. It could be similar to the MSHA introductory videotape.
3. There was a recommendation that each organization should train outside their usual community.
4. Credentialing should only be for the required, not the optional materials in these courses. Required sections are the “need-to-know” items.
5. Worker wellness and communication should be required sections in 7600 course.
6. Case studies need to be added to all classes and we need to teach how to share these case studies with students.
7. NIEHS should be charged to design guidance for “just-in-time” training. It will always happen at disaster sites so we should at least prepare instructors for what they will experience and arm them with suggestions on how to make the best of the limited resources.

Stew Burkhammer

- Stew’s association with disasters goes back to the Kuwait oil fires, when Bechtel was in charge of putting them out.
- They had 22 workforces from 22 countries. Consequently, their first step was to recruit English-speaking safety reps from each country, who each recruited and trained 3 people to train the crews.
- This was easier than WTC because they HASP only required 2 signatures: the royal Saudi family and Stew’s boss at Bechtel.
- At WTC, it took 3 weeks to put the HASP together, but 3 months to get all 28 signatures needed.
- Stew made the point that although there are many large contractors among this countries 620,000 contractors, it is the small local contractors that show up for disasters and they are the toughest to reach with training like the DWS course.
- That is the ultimate challenge of the DWS course: how do we get this information to those who needed it the most.

5/21/08

Breakout groups to discuss policy changes and other ways to increase the use of the course(s)

POLICY CHANGES

- “Enforceable” training??
 - Incorporate into 1910.120??
 - State approach etc.
 - Tied to DHS funding and DHS support
 - “Triage” approach
 - Owner + contractor + insurance driven
 - Contracting authority requires it
- Expand to make more “attractive”
- Connect to refreshers?

CREDENTIALS?

- Tied to Stafford Act
- WHO
- Coordinate through states
- Specific training requirements in contract language

PROMOTION BARRIERS

- Too long and benefit unclear for company
- No demand

POSITIVES

- Incorporate into apprenticeship program
- Opportunities for partnerships with a variety of organizations

- Get to Fed contractors
- Reactive not proactive
- NEIHS Funding helps
- Continuing Education Hours

1. FEMA WRITE IN CONTRACTS

- ESFs – 6 SUPPORT Annexes that are directly related to this training
- What kind of incentives to course
- 2. This course does promote credentialing
 - Not “disaster responders” but skilled support
 - Look at all hazards – what do we mean – how does this address (detail) SS personnel?
 - Define difference between credentialing and site control.
- 3. It has to be included. There is a place for this in each of the ESFs if it is determined to be important enough (if you fit in the ESF.) Same applies for Support Annexes; if it is appropriate it maybe included during the re-write.
- 4. Yes. It has to start on the local level.
 - Supports the framework as a cooperating agency
- 5. Goes back to question #1 – if you want paid include this in the contracts.
 - Workers Comp issues big incentive
 - Get to risk managers out there
- 6. Too hard to do box – long time to see any change outside the scope of this program.

1.
 - a. Elected officials
 - b. State Agency Administrators
 - c. State and local risk managers (workers comp) Conferences
 - d. Insurance companies – risk managers – conferences
 - e. NGO’s – non-governmental agencies
 - f. Faith-Based
 - g. Private business/industry
 - h. FDIC – Fire Dept. Instructor Conferences
 - i. CALEA
 - j. National Association of EMS Instructors
 - k. IAFC
 - l. Trade organizations for people working on site (attractive to company owners)
 - m. NUCA – National Utility Contractors Association
 - n. BCA
 - o. Medical Organizations
 - p.
2. Have not – pre-requisites change things
 - a. Building trades councils
 - b. Demo Association produced a DVD
 - c. MSHA – Mine Rescue Teams
 - d. Transit Authority – 5600 and 7600
 - e. Barriers – will not take workers off the job. A1 back to A1

3. If we make it too difficult we have to define skilled support personnel.
4. B-1 – LEPC Public Sector – EPA
5. State training officer – exercise officer – state administration agency rep (SAA)
 - a. County or local health dept.
 - b. VPP – annual conference
 - c. VOAD
6. STRATEGIC / MARKETING PLAN
Clearinghouse?

5/22/08

Discussions on possible changes to the 5600 and 7600 courses and what should be in an update course

1. ALL HAZ?

Consequence

Need to use All Hazards

Add to glossary – scope of all Haz in NRF

2. All Haz as appropriate

Scalable to Response

3. Where we fit now not something new. We want to work in NIMS.

C.

1. PTSD, ICS

Fatigue

Explain: Form 215 and 204

IAP

What we have learned in the past 4 years?

- Identify core
- Flexibility on Update
- Work zone needs to be required. “Disaster” work zone
- New technologies that may change the way we work at disaster

3. Change to no more than 3.

4. Not important

-Are there changes?

-New forms? ICS more important.

5. MSHA – Case Study in the Curriculum.

IUOE – Brings in ICS Guest Presenter

- Six Final Exercises:

6. Yes, Please

7. Include in objectives for class covered where appropriate.

8. Put all resource material on disc or online.

Burning – ideas

1. PowerPoint on DSW promo

2. Consider training outside your constituency

3. All Haz or/and all workers

BREAKOUT NOTES

7600:

- All hazards?
 - Take Broader vs. Narrow approach
 - Is that “overselling”?
 - Options allow tailoring to audience
 - Haz Rec./ Haz Assessment inclusion?
7600 5600?

• Required vs. Flexible Vote Once

• Options vs. Credentialing

SHEET 2

- Awareness vs. Required vs. Credentialing
- What is different about your job during a response?
- Nice to Know vs. Need to Know
- Does “Required” Cover Need to Know?
 - Health & wellness
 - Time on topic issues
 - Use option time if ‘required’
 - Needs more time...
 - Move HASP & Comm. to Required??
 - HAZCOM linked to ICS

Better Define communication piece and add to 7600.

SHEET 3

- How Used defines How Built?
- What is looked at for credentialing?
- Credentialing Vs. Site Control?

Type 1/Type 2 Disaster FEMA
Identifying positions, qualifications, and
training req.

Coordinate or wait for DHS/FEMA
Effort on Credentialing

Maybe tied to contracts and mission
Assignments

Could be a year or 2 before DHS comes out with national credentialing requirements

So focus on best practice for our workers

- Worker Wellness/Fatigue inclusion
- Use of case studies

- Instructor Developed
- Shared
- OSHA Written?

SHEET 4

Hurricane/Wildfire Lessons

- Access to Workers
- What is base level of preparedness? Need agreement?

5600 UPDATE NOW EQUALS 5602

- Add in topics to match 7600 with fatigue
- Topics and objectives
- Can go over: 8 hour is minimum
- If in 7600 must be in 5600 and 5602; all mandatory

SHEET 5

- Figure need/objectives then decide time frames
- Role of “small group lesson learned discussions” 5602 Every 4 years
- Sharing best practices
- Expanded (?) case study and hands on approach
“the value in your daily working life or your daily life.
- NIEHS/OSHA resource packet. Other resources that can be used?
- Resources / Guidances?