



# WHEN FIRST RESPONDERS CAN'T

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

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Disaster/Self-Help Program

# When First Responders Can't



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- Extreme wind/tornado, seismic, flooding, fire, electrical blackout, plane crash. Could any of these affect your site?
- Regardless of the initiating event, the impact of a Severe Event (BDBE) will be devastating.
- By definition, a Severe Event will be a large-scale or area-wide event affecting your site and possibly surrounding communities.



# When First Responders Can't

- These events will strain the availability of emergency response resources
  - Trained first responders will be dispatched to the highest priority issues which may not be you
  - Sites can't rely on offsite resources that would normally respond
  - Trained resources may not be able to get to you for hours, and in some cases, days



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- How do you plan to ensure site employees receive the needed attention in these adverse circumstances?
- DOE draft guidance mentions “self-help”
- Self-help is part of the disaster program designed and implemented by LLNL



- LLNL is located in a very active seismic area
- The video clip has shown the damage that can occur.
- Self-help was born after the 1980 earthquake causing 65 injuries and \$10 million in damages at the site.

# When First Responders Can't

- LLNL Disaster/Self-Help Program Mission
  - Provide guidance and oversight to enable LLNL to provide interim aid and assistance for their employees and visitors in the event of a site-wide occurrence until professional emergency response organizations can respond
  - Overall goal “Life Safety”

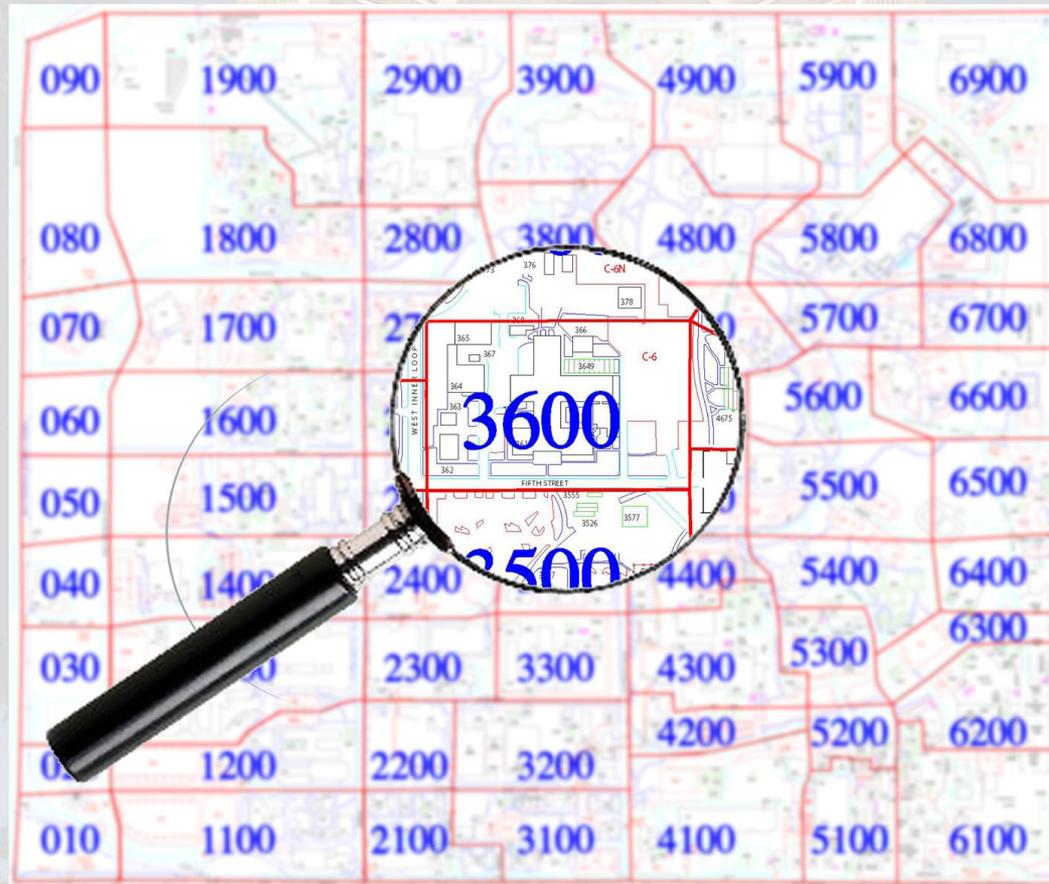


# When First Responders Can't

- Livermore's main campus is divided into a block system that is used to identify sections that require emergency actions, such as evacuation or shelter-in-place.
- Each building, trailer or tent that starts with the same two numbers are grouped together to form a block
- The blocks are then grouped and divided into disaster/self-help zones



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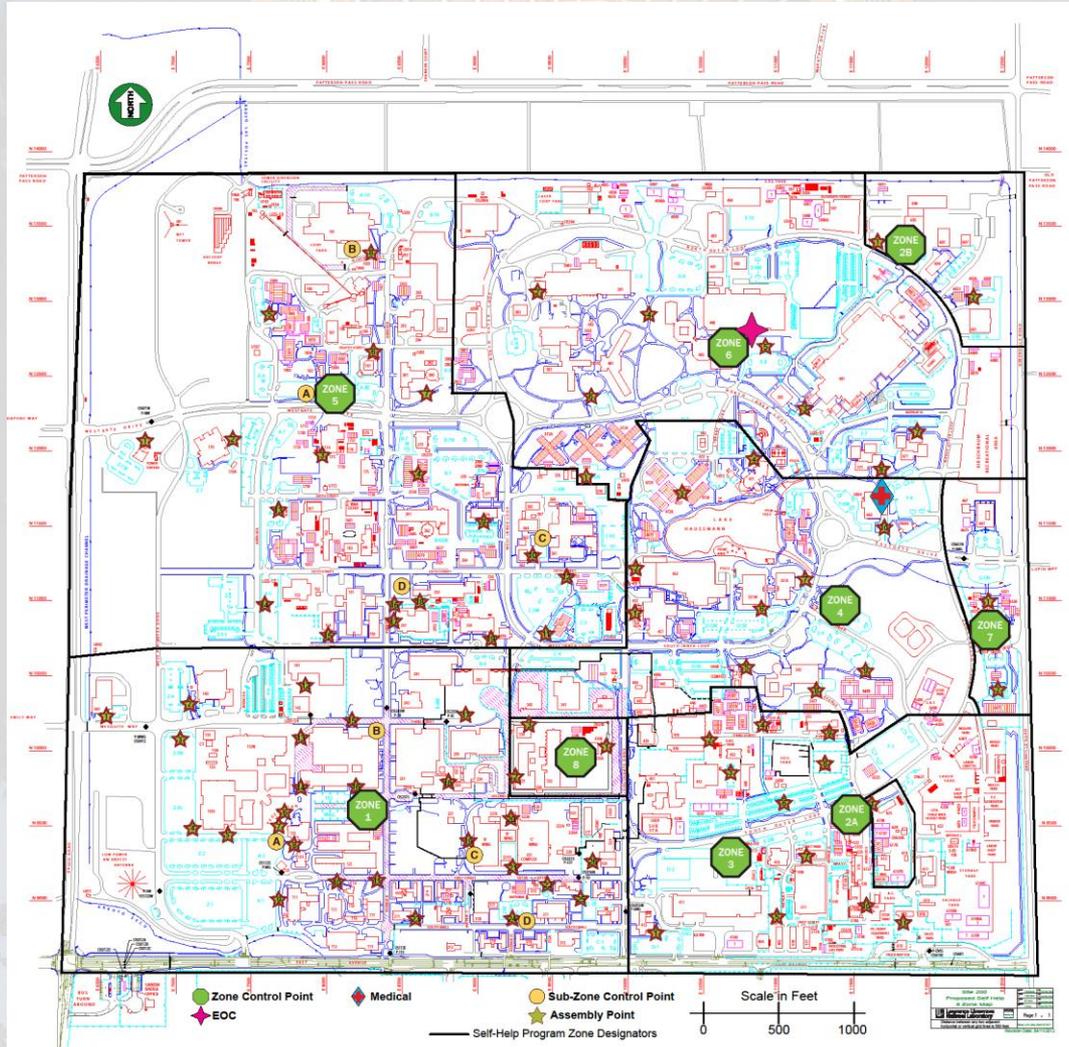


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- Each disaster/self-help zone has its own zone-control point where activities within each zone are coordinated
- Fixed Assembly Points are designated within each zone
  - Assembly Points are predetermined strategic locations throughout the Laboratory where personnel muster in the event of an emergency when building evacuation is necessary
  - Located at each Assembly Point is a box with emergency and first aid equipment and supplies



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- Zone Supervisor
  - Each zone is directed by a Zone Supervisor (ZS)
  - During emergencies, the ZS receives an accounting of workers, injuries and property damage from Assembly Point Leaders and transmits data to the Emergency Operations Center
- Assembly Point Leader
  - Assembly Point Leaders (APLs) direct local emergency activities from assembly point locations



# When First Responders Can't

- Disaster First-Aid Team Leader
  - The Disaster First-Aid Team Leader works in consultation with the APL, directing first-aid teams



- Access Control Personnel
  - Teams protect lives by controlling entry into potentially damaged or damaged facilities and other hazardous areas
  - Coordinated by a team leader who reports to the APL
- Support Organizations
  - Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
  - Facilities & Infrastructure/Structural Assessment Teams
  - Environmental Safety & Health Teams (ES&H)

# When First Responders Can't

- The Disaster/Self-help Program at LLNL involves approximately 300 laboratory volunteers who have committed to remaining at the site and provide aid during a severe event
- The positions require classroom and web-based training
- The program is managed by the Emergency Programs Organization in the Emergency Management Department



# When First Responders Can't Questions?

