行政院及所屬各機關出國報告 (出國類別:考察)

參加國際緊急應變經理人協會第 51 屆年會及考察美國緊急應變之安全衛生業務報告

服務機關:行政院勞工委員會

職稱及姓名:勞工檢查處處長 傅還然

技正 張國明

出國地區:美國

出國期間:九十二年十一月十二日至十一月二十二日

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參加國際緊急應變經理人協會第51屆年會及考察美國緊急應變之安全衛生 業務報告

上辦機關:

行政院勞工委員會

聯絡人/電話:

林政諭/85902860

出國人員:

傅還然 行政院勞工委員會 勞工檢查處 處長 張國明 行政院勞工委員會 勞工檢查處 技正

出國類別:考察 出國地區:美國

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關鍵詞: 緊急應變,安全衛生

內容摘要: 美國因應911恐怖攻擊事件後,於2003年3月新成立了國土保全部

(Department of Homeland Security, DHS), 結合聯邦應變總署(Federal Emergency management Agency, FEMA)及其他二十餘個聯邦政府機構,建 立全方位災害(All-Hazards)之防救體系,本次以考察美國於災害應變體 系中,政府安全衛生組織之任務及角色爲主,雖然近年來美國相關政府組 織及民間應變專業團體係以反恐爲首要考量,惟恐怖攻擊所造成之不同災 害,對於聯邦政府之運作機制基本上係依循相同的模式。美國聯邦應變計 畫係以任務及功能爲導向,與我國「災害防救法」以災害類別指定中央主 管機關之作法有相當之差異,在其應變組織架構中,以DHS擔任協調指揮 中心,整合各機關應變及支援體系,其中緊急支援任務編組(Emergency Support Functions, ESFs)之設計,依災害所需之支援任務,視機關資源、權 責設定主協辦機關,具有明確任務分工並相當之機動彈性,對我國應變架 構之設計應有相當參考價值。本次出席第51屆「國際緊急應變經理人協會 年會(International Association of Emergency managers, IAEM)」之研討議程 中,對於聯邦政府實施大規模應變演練及政府機關如何於重大災變中,儘 速恢復運作之機制建立等,均有相當收穫。本次出席會議及考察獲致相關 建議事項如下:一、災害預防階段宜強調因應災害應變所需之資源整備 二、建立單一專責機關整合災害應變資源及指揮體系。三、災害防救業務 宜強調功能及任務導向。四、加強災害時安全衛生專業幕僚之功能。五、 建立政府機關持續運作之機制。

本文電子檔已上傳至出國報告資訊網

美國因應 911 恐怖攻擊事件後,於 2003 年 3 月新成立了國土保全部 (Department of Homeland Security, DHS),結合聯邦應變總署 (Federal Emergency management Agency, FEMA) 及其他二十餘個聯邦政府機構,建立全方位災害 (All-Hazards)之防救體系,本次以考察美國於災害應變體系中,政府安全衛生組織之任務及角色為主,雖然近年來美國相關政府組織及民間應變專業團體係以反恐為首要考量,惟恐怖攻擊所造成之不同災害,對於聯邦政府之運作機制基本上係依循相同的模式。

美國聯邦應變計畫係以任務及功能為導向,與我國「災害防救法」以災害類別指定中央主管機關之作法有相當之差異,在其應變組織架構中,以 DHS 擔任協調指揮中心,整合各機關應變及支援體系,其中緊急支援任務編組(Emergency Support Functions, ESFs)之設計,依災害所需之支援任務,視機關資源、權責設定主協辦機關,具有明確任務分工並相當之機動彈性,對我國應變架構之設計應有相當參考價值。

本次出席第 51 屆「國際緊急應變經理人協會年會 (International Association of Emergency managers, IAEM)」之研 討議程中,對於聯邦政府實施大規模應變演練及政府機關如何於 重大災變中,儘速恢復運作之機制建立等,均有相當收穫。

本次出席會議及考察獲致相關建議事項如下:

- 一、災害預防階段宜強調因應災害應變所需之資源整備
- 二、建立單一專責機關整合災害應變資源及指揮體系。
- 三、災害防救業務宜強調功能及任務導向。
- 四、加強災害時安全衛生專業幕僚之功能。
- 五、建立政府機關持續運作之機制。

關鍵字:緊急應變、安全衛生

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參加國際緊急應變經理人協會第 51 屆年會及考察緊急應變 之安全衛生業務報告

#### 壹、前言:

美國於 2001 年經歷 911 恐怖攻擊事件後,國土保全及安全 防護成為全民特別關注之議題,爰於 2003 年 3 月,因應成立國 土保全部 (Department of Homeland Security, DHS),結合原本獨 立之聯邦應變總署 (Federal Emergency management Agency, FEMA) 及其他二十餘個聯邦政府機構,建立全方位災害 (All-Hazards)之防救體系,其組織及任務包括下列四大部分:

- 一、邊界及運輸安全(Border and Transportation Security)
- 二、災害防救及緊急應變(Emergency Preparedness and Response)
- 三、科技及資訊分析 (Science and Technology, and Information Analysis)

#### 四、組織安全防護 (Infrastructure Protection)

本次出國計畫主題為美國政府及相關組織之緊急應變措施,並以工作場所發生重大災害之應變作為列為首要考察任務,因此除原訂參加第51屆「國際緊急應變經理人協會年會」外,亦另行安排拜訪 FEMA 及 OSHA (職業安全衛生署)以作為本會執行應變任務之參考(拜會通知如附件一),因拜訪期間因發生駐伊拉克美軍駐遭攻擊爆炸事件,美國本土提高警戒等級,相關高級主管需緊急開會因應,因此需臨時取消拜訪行程,惟FEMA 及 OSHA 仍提供相關寶貴之書面資料,對於整體災害防救架構及本會因應作為獲益良多。

#### 貳、行程:

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日	期				行程	說明
11	月	12	日		搭機赴美	中正機場至美國紐約
11	月	13	日		拜訪美國緊急應變	紐約至華盛頓特區,拜訪美
					總署	國緊急應變總署(FEMA)討
						論有關緊急應變體系及工作
						場所發生重大災害應變之運
						作程序
11	月	14	日		拜訪職業安全衛生	1. 拜訪職業安全衛生署
					署	(OSHA)有關其在聯邦應
						變體系之角色及任務
						2. 轉往奧蘭多
11	月	16-	-19	日	參加 51 屆國際緊急	參加於奧蘭多舉辦之第 51
					應變經理人協會年	<b>届國際緊急應變經理人協會</b>
					會	年會
11	月	20-	-22	日	搭機返國	美國佛羅里達州奧蘭多機場
						至中正機場

#### **参、出國計畫考察重點及心得**

一、聯邦應變計畫 (Federal Response plan) 運作概說

#### (一)基本概念

多數災害均可由州或地方政府完成應變處理,當所需應變 能量超過州政府處理範圍時,可請求聯邦政府支援,並於必要 時整合相關資源協助災害應變;該計畫描述聯邦機構之組成、 架構及整合系統,以作為協助州政府災害應變及復原所需之特 定需求及優先順序。 應變計畫之運作涉及數個相關機構共同作業,以「事故指揮系統 (Incident Command System, ICS)」為基本模式,以共同術語及模組化之設計,以整合不同應變單位、人力及資源。

#### (二) 聯邦應變計畫啟動程序

災害發生時,第一時間由市長或地方執行單位之緊急應變中心(Emergency Operation center, EOC)立即啟動,州長接獲地方之支援請求後,即啟動州政府之 EOC 應變機制並進行災害評估,如果災害範圍超出州政府之應變資源時,得請求國土保全部(Department of Homeland Security, DHS)區域辦公室協助進行災害初步損害評估(Preliminary Damage Assessments, PDAs),再由州長決定是否尋求聯邦政府之與援,當州長向 DHS提出支援請求後,DHS於完成評估後向總統提出決策建議,當總統宣布由聯邦政府予以支援時,即完成正式程序,相關聯邦政府機構即依本應變計畫展開作業,並依災害特性完成各項緊急任務編組,以提供受災地區迅速而具彈性之應變支援,聯邦應變計畫執行程序如圖一及附件二。

#### (三) 聯邦應變計畫組成:

聯邦應變計畫之內容如圖二所示。包括六大項目,簡述如下:

- 1. 基本計畫 (Basic Plan)
  - 說明計畫政策及聯邦政府如何協助州政府及地方政府執行 災害應變之運作概念及權責分工。

分工,包括十二項任務編組,為聯邦機構參與應變計畫之 核心架構也是最重要之部分。

- 3. 災害復原小組 (Recovery Function Annex) 協助受災民眾及社區災後復原重建及降低損害風險之相關政策、計畫及運作方式。
- 4. 支援小組(Support Annexes) 描述協助執行聯邦災害應變整體工作所需之相關任務、運 作方式及相關事宜,包括社區關係、國會事務、募款、財 務及後勤管理、職業安全衛生及公共事務。
- 5. 事故處理小組(Incident Annexes) 說明依本聯邦應變計畫及其他聯邦計畫之標準事故處理程 序有關之任務、政策、運作及分工。
- 附錄 其他相關資訊、名詞定義等。

#### 心得:

美國聯邦應變計畫係以聯邦政府協助州政府執行災害發生後之應變、減災及復原階段所規劃之組織、資源、任務分工及執行程序之整備,並未包括各機構平時之災害預防業務,我國則將災害預防列為災害防救法規範之一部分。災害預防雖是防救業務中相當重要之一環,惟其範圍如涵蓋各相關部會平時施政業務,如辦理教育訓練、宣導、監督管理等,則可能難以顯現其在應變任務中之獨特及迫切需求性,反而徒增各部會文書作業之困擾,如將災害預防階段聚焦於各機關及公共事業等因應重大災害之資源整備,以區別「平時」及「災害時」所強調之重點,對於各主管機關在應變時擔負之任務將更為明確。

#### 二、聯邦應變計畫執行架構

依據美國羅伯特-史丹佛災害救助及緊急協助法案(Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act)之授權,以國土保全部之聯邦應變總署(Federal Emergency management Agency)為聯邦災害應變防救之主管機關,以其災害緊急防救運作中心(Emergency Preparedness & Response Operation Center)作為地方與聯邦之通報聯繫窗口,執行24小時之監測及災情蒐集。當災害擴大需聯邦支援時,於DHS之區域運作中心(Regional Operation Center, ROC)即作為州政府與聯邦政府間之最初聯繫機構,並由其區域支援小組(Regional Support Team)協助展開行動。

如經總統宣布之重大災害,則指定(授權由 DHS 秘書長) 一位聯邦協調官(Federal Coordinating Officer, FCO)統合應變指 揮事宜,建立災害現場指揮所(Disaster Field Office)及執行緊 急應變及復原所需之相關設施及資源,並負責與州政府之協調官 (State Coordinating Officer, SCO,由州長任命)協調聯繫防救事 宜。

DHS/FEMA 之區域辦公室合計附屬五個機動緊急應變支援小組 (Mobile Emergency response Support, EMERS),每個小組可支援二個區域執行應變支援任務,接受 FCO 之指揮,於執行特定應變任務時,支援聯邦區域層級之緊急應變小組 (Emergency Response Team, ERT),提供通訊、後勤支援、維生安全警戒及技術支援等事項,聯邦緊急應變小組之組織架構如圖三。

如災區涵蓋數個州或跨區域,必要時由 DHS 總部成立全國緊急應變運作中心 (National Emergency Operation Center),並由其人員所組成之全國應變小組(National ERT)即啟動以協助 FCO執行應變任務,DHS 總部之災害緊急防救運作中心亦配合啟動

緊急支援小組 (Emergency Support Team, EST) 以提供應變任務必要之支援; EST 之組織架構如圖四。

#### 心得:

相較於我國「災害防救法」之架構設計,係依災害種類指定一中央災害防救業務主管機關分別訂定主管災害之中央災害防救業務計畫,負責執行災害整體之預防、整備、應變及復原工作,此與美國針對所有災害類別所設計之全方位災害"All-Hazards"應變架構,並以國土保全部FEMA作為單一災害應變主管機關之運作,有相當大之差異。

在災害預防、整備、應變及復原各階段工作中,以應變階段 之任務最具特殊及迫切性,然不同災害類別雖具不同特性,但整 體而言,其應變、動員及指揮體系仍有相當相似及專業性,尤其 各機關平時行政業務與重大災害之應變處理有截然不同性質,當 重大災害發生需成立中央緊急應變中心時,仍宜由中央災害應變 主管機關(經應變及指揮系統專業訓練)擔任協調指揮角色,而 由中央災害防救業務主管機關及相關機關代表作為決策幕僚,並 整合相關領域之專家及民間資源,以提供指揮官應變決策之參 考。

### 三、緊急支援任務編組(Emergency Support Functions, ESFs)

#### (一) ESFs 之組成:

ESFs 之運作機制為整體計畫中相當重要之部分,由二十七個聯邦機構(包括美國紅十字會)所組成十二項緊急支援任務編組,依機關權責、資源及應變能量,個別指定一個主辦機關及數個協辦機關,於重大災害發生需請求聯邦政府協助支援時,由國土保全部視災害類型及應變任務所需支援事項,由其

全部或部分之緊急支援任務編組所組成之聯邦政府機構或結合 民間自願團體,受命於聯邦協調官,協助聯邦緊急應變小組, 投入災害應變任務,各 ESFs 在緊急應變小組之組織架構如圖 五,分組及主辦機關如下:

ESF #1:交通組(主辦機關:交通部)

ESF #2: 通訊組(主辦機關:國土保全部)

ESF #3:公共設施及工程組(主辦機關:國防部工程軍團)

ESF #4: 滅火組(主辦機關:農業部森林服務處)

ESF #5: 資訊及計畫組(主辦機關:國土保全部)

ESF #6: 災民安置組(主辦機關:美國紅十字會)

ESF #7: 救援協助組(主辦機關:民眾服務局)

ESF#8:健康及醫療服務組(主辦機關:健康及人員照護部)

ESF #9:都會搜索及救援組(主辦機關:國土保全部)

ESF #10: 有害物處理組(主辦機關:環保署)

ESF #11: 食物供應組(主辦機關:農業部食物及營養服務組)

ESF #12: 能源系統組(主辦機關:能源部)

#### (二) 勞工部於相關 ESFs 之任務:

美國勞工部計參與 ESF #3 公共設施及工程、ESF #7 救援協助、ESF #9 都會搜索及救援及 ESF #10 有害物處理等四項緊急支援任務編組之協辦機關,主要由 OSHA 負責執行,有關其在各組之任務分工如下:

#### 1. ESF #3 公共設施及工程:

提供殘骸清除或執行爆破、拆除行動時之支援協助,以勞工部職業安全衛生署為區域性之支援單位。

#### 2.ESF #7 救援協助:

提供專門職業或相關技術人員進行災害相關鑑定及協助緊

急應變計畫之運作。本工作團隊得請具有專業能力之師生協 助參與。

#### 3.ESF#9 都會搜索及救援:

- (1)規劃及推動本任務編組及事故支援小組(Incident Support Teams)人員於受命進行訓練、動員、佈署及實地救援任務時之相關勞動補償事宜。
- (2)在執行任務期間,提供勞動補償指南並請專業人員提供請求事項之解說服務。
- (3)在執行佈署前及實地救援期間,協助提供職業安全衛生法 規之相關政策、解說及遵守法令之協助。

#### 4.ESF #10 有害物處理

提供環保署及其他應變組織執行應變任務有關人員有關危害 諮詢及建議;職業安全衛生署亦可採取其他必要措施以確保 勞工應有之適當防護。

#### 心得:

美國災害防救體系以功能及任務為導向,有異於於我國以災害別對應不同之中央主管機關,並由各中央災害防救業務主管機關撰寫合計十餘種不同之防救業務計畫,各部會雖因應不同之災害類別,但其資源及應變能量基本上是相同的,因此各業務計畫所訂相關主協辦機關之任務大同小異(如OSHA)針對各不同類型災害之主要任務係掌握災變現場可能之潛在危害,提供應變人員於執行任務時安全衛生防護之建議,避免人員再遭受傷亡),宜參考美國ESFs 以任務功能編組之設計,可因應不同類別及規模之災害,針對任務需求彈性調整及組合必要之應變支援組織,各機關在專業任務編組所負擔之權責也較明確,僅需針對特定任務、特定主管機關訂定一套執行計畫即可,無須針對十餘種災害,每次

均動員全部相關部會,反複訂(修)定其既有權責,耗費大量人力、物力之結果是否實務可行亦有待驗證。

# 四、職業安全衛生支援小組(Occupational Safety and health Support Annex)

聯邦應變計畫設有職業安全衛生支援小組之運作機制,其目的為協助聯邦支援人員(包括聯邦及地方聘雇之相關全職或兼職人員及其他依聯邦應變計畫參與防救之自願組織等)於執行應變、復原及減災行動之防護指引,盡可能提供安全衛生之作業環境,以降低危害風險,其政策、任務及運作方式說明如下:

#### (一)政策及任務:

- 1.所有指定參與聯邦應變計畫之機構應依 OSHA 及其他相關 法令規定,提供執行人員之必要安全衛生防護。
- 2.由 DHS 負責執行安全衛生相關工作,包括:
  - (1)依事故指揮系統之架構,指定災害安全官(Disaster Safety Officer, DSO)成為聯邦協調官之幕僚成員。
  - (2)確認及協調執行任務可能遭受之危害及預防措施。
  - (3)提供執行任務人員必要之訓練及危害告知。
- 3.提供必要之個人防護具。
- 4.DSO 負責整合災害報告、調查及提出因應災害或救援行動 有關人員安全之採行措施建議,並提出事故後報告及評估 檢討。
- 5.DSO 負責整合所有安全衛生相關組織,如 ESF#8 健康及醫療服務組之運作,係由疾病管制中心(CDC)協助應變勞工之安全衛生監測,DSO 亦得請求 CDC 或 OSHA 等協助達成相關任務。

#### (二) 運作方式:

#### 1.準備階段:

- (1)蒐集災害資訊、通報相關人員、於災害現場附近展開佈署。
- (2)指定災害安全官及連絡官,負責與 CDC 或 OSHA 員之聯繫。
- (3)提供防救作業程序及相關防護裝備、器材,及盡可能採取 之安全衛生措施。
- (4)確認參與任務人員已告知相關潛在危害及應採取之防範措施。

#### 2.運作階段:

- (1)確保災害現場工作人員之安全衛生作業環境。
- (2)建立安全衛生工作查核系統。
- (3) 將安全衛生工作整合於聯邦協調官之指揮系統。
- (4)辨識、調查及協調相關安全衛生問題。
- (5)必要時邀請學者專家協助。
- (6)確認現場人員了解從事工作之可能危害及防範措施。
- (7)保持聯邦、州及地方政府有關安全衛生事項之聯繫協調。
- (8)必要報告事項之資料蒐集及整合。

#### 3.任務完成階段

- (1)由 DSO 負責確認任務已圓滿達成或轉移主管權責,並向 DHS 指派機構之安全衛生官 (Designated Agency Safety and Health Official, DASHO) 提出報告。
- (2)由 DASHO 向 DHS 秘書長提供後續執行建議並監督其執 行情形。
- (3)由聯邦協調官 FCO 完成安全衛生之書面建議事項提交 DHS 秘書長及後續接任之協調官。

#### (三)相關機關權責分工

- 1.國土保全部
  - (1)訂定特定災害之安全衛生策略及協調 OSHA、健康醫護等 有關機關。
  - (2)成立聯邦安全衛生委員會監督及協調安全衛生工作之執 行情形。
- 2. 勞工部職業安全衛生署

提供聯邦協調官執行特定災害應變任務所需之安全衛生專家之協調聯繫;相關事項包括諮詢、訓練、現場採樣分析其 其他有關應變計畫之安全服務事宜。

3.健康及人員照護部

整合 FCO 要求之相關醫護協助任務,包括:

- (1)鑑定災害現場可能引發疾病之物質
- (2)提供必要之健康檢查
- (3)建立現場緊急醫療設施
- (4)進行有關傳染性病源之環境監測
- (5)食物檢測
- (6)建立應變期間執行人員之疾病警報系統
- (7)提供應變人員壓力紓解之專業服務

#### 4.民眾服務局

提供及維護應變人員符合安全衛生規定之工作器材。

#### 心得:

我國勞工安全衛生法適用對象並未包含政府機構,因此在應變或 復原階段,僅針對受災事業單位之安全衛生進行督導,而不包括 政府單位或徵召投入應變工作之人員;由於在災害現場往往具有 相當之潛在危害及不確定性,使在第一線執行應變救援任務之人 員面對相當之風險,如何掌握災變現場可能之潛在危害並提供其 執行任務期間之安全衛生防護,應可參考OSHA之作法,未來除 檢討修正勞工安全衛生法之適用範圍外,應可加強安全衛生專業 幕僚之建立,於災害發生時,提供指揮官下達執行指令之參考。

# 五、参加第 51 屆「國際緊急應變經理人協會年會 (International Association of Emergency managers, IAEM)」重點及心得

IAEM 為美國民間組織,會員合計近 2000 人,尤其在 2001 年 911 事件後,會員人數呈指數成長(如圖六),本次共有三百 多位來自十六個不同國家之代表出席,議程包括三天之研討並配 合相關贊助廠商之參展活動,於 11 月 17 日主席開幕致詞時,先介紹各國出席代表,而會場前方亦佈置包括我國在內之各出席國家之國旗(如圖七),對於我國當前外交處境感觸良多,而本次有機會略盡國民外交之義務實深感光榮。

本屆年會安排之研討議題大部分係以「反恐」之應變整備為 主題(程序表如附件三),計參加了「Ohio 之地區保全及緊急應 變計畫」、「TOPOFF2 (聯邦應變演習計畫)之運作及地方政府 之任務」、「成功之緊急應變計畫要素」、「電子化政府簡介」、「企 業及政府之持續運作」、「緊急應變之資訊管理」等單元,其中對 於聯邦應變演習計畫及政府持續運作之重點摘要及心得分述如 下:

#### ( – ) TOPOFF2

TOPOFF2 為美國國土保全部所主導推動之全國最大之反 恐應變演習,於去(2003)年五月實施,結合聯邦、州及地方 政府,針對恐怖份子於芝加哥進行生化武器攻擊,造成數千人 傷亡,同時間於西雅圖市區發生炸彈攻擊造成一百多人傷亡之 情境想定事件,實施為期五天之應變演習,其中 OSHA 對於生 化災害應變最大之挑戰為如何保護第一線應變人員免於遭受感染,並如何緊急調度大量生化防護器材;對於爆炸現場則需進行初步現場巡視(Walkthrough),以鑑認危害並提供應變人員之防護建議。

#### (二)政府持續運作(Continuity of Government, COG)

政府組織在遭受重大災害後,如何以企業之持續運作 (Continuity of Operation, COOP)理念,以儘速恢復必要運作 機制,在911事件後更顯得其必要性,COOP仍以緊急應變管 理四大要素(減災、整備、應變、復原)為主軸,以下列事項 為重點項目:

- 1. 確認機關需持續運作及必要之基本功能。
- 2. 保護必要之設施、文件及財產。
- 3. 減少並盡可能排除干擾因素。
- 4. 降低人員及財務損失。
- 5. 訂定回復正常運作之優先順序及時程表。

COOP 執行程序之定期更新、演練及權責單位明確分工, 為該計畫之關鍵要素,也需高階主管之支持及承諾,以維繫計 書能持續推動。

#### 心得:

美國在911 之後,對於反恐及應變整備可說是全民總動員,而台灣在歷經921 地震災害後,對於大規模災害之應變、復原應有相當之體認,許多民宅,包括政府機構亦於災變中損毀,如何於重大災害後,仍能維持政府機關基本之運作功能,並於平時即建立相當之危機意識,COOP 之概念應可作為政府持續運作之參考。

#### 肆、 建議事項

#### 一、災害預防階段宜強調因應災害應變所需之資源整備

美國聯邦應變計畫係以聯邦政府協助州政府執行災害發生後之應變、減災及復原階段所規劃之組織、資源、任務分工及執行程序之整備,並未包括各機構平時之災害預防業務。 災害預防雖是防救業務中相當重要之一環,惟災害應變階段 具有相當之獨特性與急迫性,建議災害預防階段應著重於各 機關及公共事業等因應重大災害之資源整備,以區別「平時」 及「災害時」所強調之重點,對於各主管機關在應變時所擔 負之任務將更為明確。

#### 二、 建立單一專責機關整合災害應變資源及指揮體系

不同災害類別雖具不同特性,但整體而言,其應變、動員及指揮體系仍有相當相似性,尤其各機關平時施政業務與重大災害之應變處理有截然不同性質,當重大災害發生時,仍宜由中央災害應變專業機關擔任協調指揮角色,以相關主管機關為決策幕僚,並整合跨部會及相關領域之專家及民間資源等,以作為應變指揮之參考,美國之應變(Response Team)及支援組織(Support Team)之相互搭配及運用事故指揮系統(Incident Command System)於各層級之運作模式,應可作為相關主管機關之參考。

#### 三、災害防救業務宜強調功能及任務導向

我國災害防救制度設計以災害類別分別指定其中央主管機關撰寫中央災害防救業務計畫,並就不同災害類別之防救工作,訂定各主、協辦機關權責;各部會雖因應不同之災害類別,但其個別之法定權責、資源及應變能量基本上是相同的,因此現行各災害類別之防救業務計畫所訂相關主、協辦機關之任務大同小異,建議參考美國 ESFs 以功能及任務導

向之設計,依應變及支援任務編組,並視相關機關資源及權責,明確訂定主、協辦機關及任務分工,以因應不同類別及 規模之災害,機動調整及組合必要之應變支援組織,各機關 在專業任務編組所負擔之權責也較明確。

#### 四、加強災害時安全衛生專業幕僚之功能

由於在災害現場往往具有相當之潛在危害及不確定性,使在第一線執行應變救援任務之人員面對相當之風險,如何協助於災變現場辨識潛在危害,並提供其執行任務期間之安全衛生防務,應可參考 OSHA 之作法,加強安全衛生專家名單及專業幕僚之建立,於災害發生時,提供第一線執行應變人員防護之參考。

#### 五、建立政府機關持續運作之機制

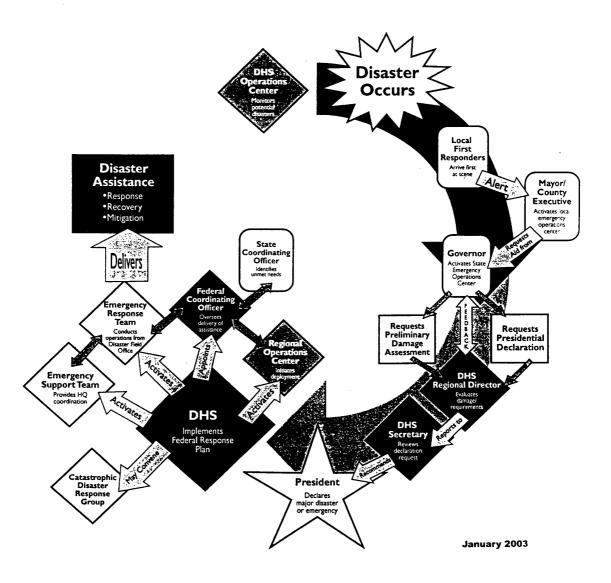
如何於重大災害後,仍能維持政府機關基本之運作功能,並 於平時即建立相當之危機意識,設定應變優先順序及執行程 序,COOP之概念應可作為政府持續運作之參考。

#### 參考文獻

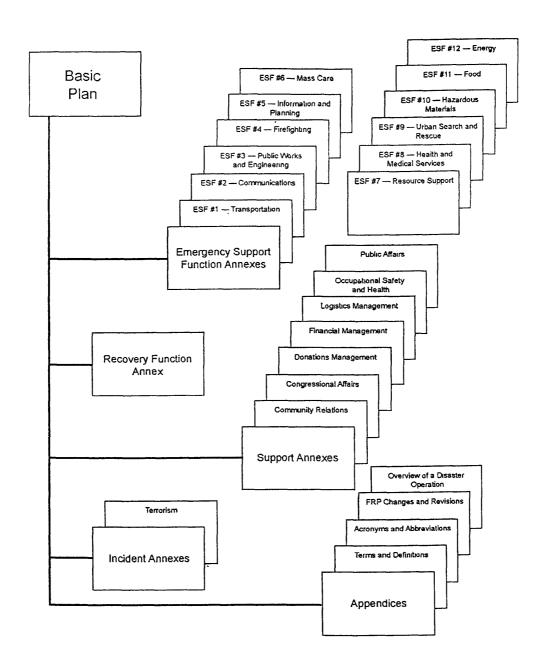
- 1.Federal Response Plan, FEMA, Jan 2003
- 2.Job Safety & Health Quarterly, Volume 14, SUMMER/FALL 2003
- 3.International Association of Emergency managers, IAEM Annual Report 2002-2003

# **Federal Response Plan**

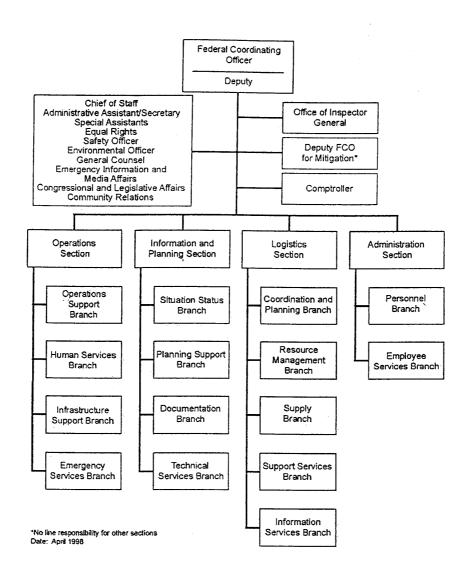
Executive Overview



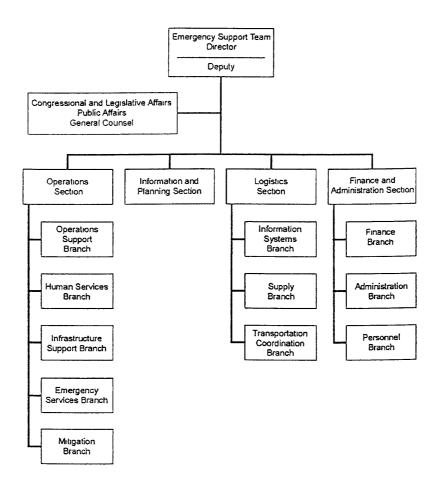
圖一 聯邦應變計畫執行程序圖



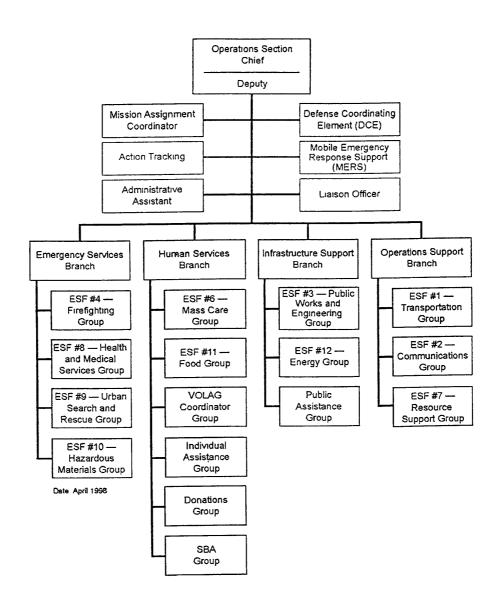
圖二 聯邦應變計畫之組成



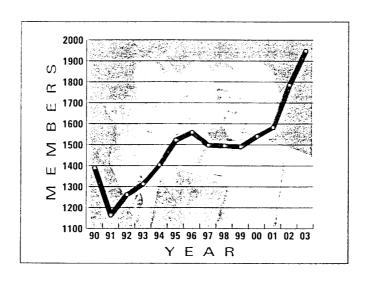
圖三 聯邦緊急應變小組之組織架構



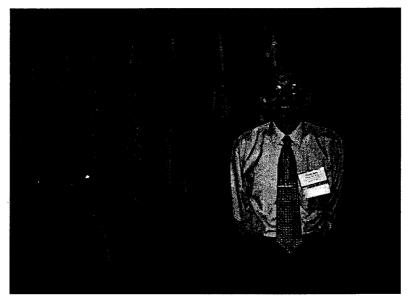
圖四 聯邦緊急支援小組之組織架構



圖五 聯邦緊急支援任務編組(ESFs)在緊急應變小組之組織架構



圖六 國際緊急應變經理人協會會員人數成長趨勢



圖七 傅處長於出席第51 屆 IAEM 年會之會場前留影

## FAX COVER SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL.)
INTERNATIONALS LABOR AFFAIRS BUREAU (ILAB)
OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS (OFR)

Date: 11-12-2003

To: Robert Jyi-Kwo Lee

Tel. 686-6400 Fax. 363-6294

From: Pat Butler

Subject: Taiwan Delegation

Attached is the program you have requested from the Department of Labor.

#### NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 5

Pat Butler International Relations Officer DOL/ILAB/OFR Tel. 693-4793 Fax. 693-4784 e-mail - Butler-Patricia@DOL.GOV NOV 12 '01 03:53PM P.2/2

#### U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of International Labor Affairs Washington, D.C. 20210



# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PROGRAM ARRANGEMENTS

FOR

TAIWAN DELEGATION (2) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2003

Please bring your passport or some form of identification and enter through the 200 Constitution Avenue, NW or 3<sup>rd</sup> and C street, NW entrance. Someone will be waiting to greet you. All visitors will be asked to pass through a metal detector. Packages, purses and briefcases will also be x-rayed. Thank you for your cooperation in this security matter.

10:50 a.m. You will be escorted to room S5303

11:00 a.m. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

John Ferris Special Assistant for Homeland Security

To discuss several issues of safety in the workplace with OSHA.

#### **Overview of Federal Disaster Assistance**

Federal assistance is available to supplement the resources of State, local, and voluntary agencies in major disasters. Most Lederal assistance becomes available only following a declaration by the President at the request of a State's Governor

Local government is primarily responsible for preparing for disasters that might affect a community and for helping residents recover from such events. Most disasters are handled successfully at the local level. State and Federal resources are available to assist the community only when the local resources are overwhelmed Systematic planning and action by local, State, and Federal levels of government are essential to ensuring effective response to and recovery from disasters

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) is responsible for implementing and managing Federal disaster assistance. Under Section 507(a)(2) Homeland Security Act of 2003, Public Law 107-296, the DHS EP&R shall

"Carry out its mission to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the nation from all hazards by leading and supporting the Nation in a comprehensive, risk-based emergency management program"

To do this, DHS uses the Federal Response Plan (FRP) to coordinate the Federal response to disasters or emergencies.

#### Federal Response Plan

The FRP describes the mechanisms by which the Federal Government mobilizes resources and conducts activities to augment State and local response and recovery efforts. The plan sets forth fundamental policies, planning assumptions, and a concept of operations The FRP clarifies the role of participating Federal departments and agencies, and the American Red Cross, within the framework of the overall delivery of Federal assistance in a disaster.

The FRP supports the implementation of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U S.C. 5121, et seq.), as well as individual agency statutory authorities. The Plan is implemented in response to an actual event requiring Federal assistance under a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency, or in anticipation of a significant event likely to result in a need for Federal assistance

The types of assistance that can be provided to deliver immediate relief are:

- · Initial response resources, including food, water, and emergency generators
- · Emergency services to clear debris, open critical transportation routes and restore public utilities, and provide mass sheltering
- · Specialized teams for rapid damage assessment, emergency communications medical assistance and support, urban search and rescue, emergency power restoration, incident management, and community relations

Other assistance to help the community to return to normal and reduce future damage includes:

- · Loans and grants to repair or replace damaged housing and personal property
- Grants to repair or replace roads and public buildings, incorporating practical structural and nonstructural hazardreduction measures
- Technical assistance to identify and implement mitigation opportunities to reduce future losses
- Other assistance, including crisis counseling, tax relief, legal services, and job placement

#### **Emergency Support Functions**

The FRP employs a functional approach that groups under 12 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) the types of direct Federal assistance that a State is most likely to need. Each ESF is headed by a primary agency designated on the basis of its authorities, resources, and capability in that functional area. Federal response assistance is provided using some or all ESFs as necessary Federal ESF representatives coordinate with their counterpart State agencies.

#### **ESF #1: Transportation**



Department of Transportation. Assist Federal agencies, State and local government entities, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation capacity to perform response missions

#### ESF #2: Communications



Department of Homeland Security. Ensures the provision of Federal telecommunications support to Federal, State, and local response efforts.

#### ESF #3: Public Works and Engineering



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense. Provides technical advice and evaluation; engineering services; contracting for construction management,

inspection, and emergency repair of water and wastewater treatment facilities; and potable water and ice, emergency power, and real estate support to assist State(s) in lifesaving and lifeprotecting needs, damage mitigation, and recovery activities.

#### ESF #4: Firefighting



Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Detects and suppresses wild land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a major disaster or emergency.

#### **ESF #5: Information and Planning**



Department of Homeland Security. Collects, analyzes, processes, and disseminates information about a potential or actual disaster or emergency to facilitate

the activities of the Federal Government in providing assistance to affected States.

#### ESF #6: Mass Care



American Red Cross. Coordinates Federal assistance in support of State and local efforts to meet the mass care needs of victims, including sheltering, feeding,

emergency first aid, and bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies.

#### **ESF #7: Resource Support**



General Services Administration. Coordinates provision of equipment, materials, supplies, and personnel to support disaster operations.

#### **ESF #8: Health and Medical Services**



Department of Health and Human Services. Provides coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State and local resources in response to public health and medical

care needs.

#### ESF #9: Urban Search and Rescue



Department of Homeland Security. Deploys components of the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System to provide specialized lifesaving

assistance to State and local authorities, including locating, extricating, and providing initial medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

#### ESF #10: Hazardous Materials



Environmental Protection Agency. Provides Federal support to State and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous substances

#### ESF #11: Food



Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture. Identifies, secures, and arranges for the transportation of food assistance to affected areas requiring Federal response, and authorizes the issuance of disaster food stamps.

#### ESF# 12: Energy



Department of Energy. Helps restore the nation's energy systems following a major disaster requiring Federal assistance; and coordinates with Federal and

State officials to establish priorities for repair of energy systems and to provide emergency fuel and power.

#### **The Response Process**

When a disaster strikes, local and State responders work closely with volunteer agencies to respond to a major disaster. The Mayor or County Executive activates the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Upon request from local executives the Governor activates the State EOC, declares a State emergency or disaster, activates the State emergency operations plan, and begins assessment.

If, from early damage reports, the State concludes that effective response may exceed the community's and State's resources, the State can request that DHS regional officials join in conducting Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs). Data gathered in these assessments are used in the Presidential disaster declaration process to determine the impact and magnitude of the damage and types of assistance needed, and to document that the disaster is beyond local and State capabilities to respond.

After the PDA teams have finished their work, the Governor will determine whether or not to request Federal disaster assistance. In order to make the request, the State must include specific information required by law and must guarantee that the cost-sharing provisions will be met. The Governor's request for Federal disaster assistance is addressed to the President and forwarded to the appropriate the DHS Regional Director, who evaluates the request and forwards a recommendation to DHS Secretary. The DHS Secretary's recommendation is then forwarded to the President.

When the President determines that a State requires Federal assistance, a formal disaster declaration is made, Federal agencies utilize the FRP to meet the State's request for assistance, and the Federal disaster assistance process begins. The FRP enables a flexible and rapid Federal response because ESFs are selectively used.

#### Structures of the FRP

The DHS EP&R Operations Center serves as the EP&R notification point. This facility maintains a 24-hour capability to monitor all sources of information.

When a disaster occurs, the Regional Director at a DHS regional office activates the Regional Support Team (RST) at the Regional Operations Center (ROC). The ROC is the initial coordination point for Federal response efforts.

If the President declares a disaster, he appoints (authority delegated to the DHS Secretary) a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) who assumes coordination responsibilities. These include: overseeing establishment of a Disaster Field Office (DFO) and other federal facilities, as necessary; assessing types of relief most urgently needed; and coordinating Federal response and recovery activities.

The FCO also coordinates with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) who is an individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate State response and recovery operations with the Federal Government. This requires identifying requirements, including unmet needs and evolving support requirements, as well as coordinating other response and recovery activities with the State.

Five Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments are co-located at DHS/FEMA regional offices with each detachment supporting two regions. When deployed to a disaster site they support the FCO, DFO, and other federal emergency responders by providing communications, operational, logistical, life support, security, and safety capabilities, as needed in specific emergency response situations.

A Federal interagency Emergency Response Team (ERT) composed of regional level Federal personnel is activated to support the FCO in coordinating overall Federal disaster operations. In multi-state or multi-region disasters or WMD incidents the National ERT (ERT-N) composed of personnel from DHS headquarters and other regions may be activated to support the FCO. When a disaster occurs (e.g., hurricanes) or for

a perceived threat the Emergency Response Team-Advance Element (ERT-A) is deployed to assess the situation and begin response activities.

At DHS EP&R headquarters, the Emergency Support Team (EST) may also be activated. The EST is an interagency group that provides initial coordination and operational support to the FCO and DFO from the DHS National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC).

If a disaster is catastrophic, DHS will deploy an ERT-N to coordinate DHS resources. The Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG) may also be activated. The CDRG is a group of representatives from all FRP signatory departments and agencies that operates from DHS Headquarters as the National-level policy support forum.

#### Federal Response Plan Partners

Department of Agriculture Department of Commerce Department of Defense Department of Education Department of Energy Department of Health and Human Services Department of Homeland Security Department of Housing and Urban Development Department of the Interior Department of Justice Department of Labor Department of State Department of Transportation Department of Treasury Department of Veterans Affairs Agency for International Development American Red Cross **Environmental Protection Agency** Federal Communications Commission General Services Administration National Aeronautics and Space Administration National Communications System Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Personnel Management Small Business Administration Tennessee Valley Authority U.S. Postal Service

Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate Department of Homeland Security 500 C Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20172

### **IAEM 51st Annual Conference**

#### REGISTRATION

#### MEETING LOCATIONS

Registration for conference attendees and exhibit personnel is located at Rosen Centre Registration Desk 3 beginning Saturday 3:00-5:00 p.m. Registration opens 30 minutes before programmed sessions Sunday-Wednesday.

All programmed sessions occur in the Rosen Centre except for selected committee meetings and regional caucuses which occur in the Orange County Convention Center on Sunday, November 16.

The Rosen Centre
9840 International Drive
Orlando, FL 32819
Phone 407-996-9840 • Fax 407-996-3169

The Orange County Convention Center 9800 International Drive Orlando, FL 32819 Phone 407-685-9800

#### **SESSIONS PLANNER**

Use the following master schedule to plan which of the sessions and activities you will attend. Just check off which ones you will be a part of and carry this reference guide with you. Note that there are overlapping times so you will not be able to attend all of them.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER	TIME 8:30-5:00 p.m.	ROOM
Business Continuity Planning Review—DRII Course BCP-501 Part B		Signature 1
Advanced Emergency Management Training—Emergency & Disaster Management	9:00 -5:00 p.m.	Location TBD
□ Packet-stuffing Party—All wekome!	11:00 -2:00 p.m.	Salon 22
□ IAEM Board Meeting	2:00-5:00 p.m.	Grand A
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER  I IAEM Training: Communicating with the Media Workshop	<b>16, 2003</b> 8:00-3:30 p.m.	Salon 23
□ EM Career Workshop	10:00-Noon	Salon 21
□ DRII Exam	8:00-Noon	Salon 19
Committee meetings		
☐ Communications Committee Meeting	8:00-10:00 a.m.	Room W 102 A
☐ Uniformed Services Committee Meeting	8:00-10:00 a.m.	Room W 102 B
☐ Tribal Affairs Committee Meeting	8:00-10:00 a.m.	Room W 103 A
☐ Government Affairs Committee Meeting	8:00-Noon	Salon 20
☐ Public-Private Partner Committee Meeting	10:00-Noon	Room W 102 A
□ IAEM Presidential Advisory Board Meeting	10:00-Noon	Room W 102 B
Overview of IAEM Certified Emergency Manager® Program	11:00-Noon	Salon 17
□ Individual CEM® Consultations	Noon-2:00 p.m.	Salon 18
□ CEM® Exam	2:00-4:00 p.m.	Signature 1
Committee meetings		
☐ Strategic Planning Committee meeting	1:00-3:30 p.m.	Room W 102 A
☐ Scholarship Commission meeting	1:00-3:30 p.m.	Room W 103 A
☐ CEM® Commission meeting	1:00-5:00 p.m.	Salon 16
IAEM Regional Caucuses—All are welcome — members of IAEM meet with colleagues to discuss regional		
Region 1 — (see Regional President Pam L'Heureux)	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Location TBD
□ Region 2 —	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Presidential Suite
Region 3 —	3:30 -5:00 p.m.	Salon 18
Region 4 —	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Room W 102 A
□ Region 5 —	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Room W 102 B
Region 6 —	3:30-5:00 р.т.	Room W 103 A
Region 7 — (see Regional President Randy Duncan)	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Location TBD
Region 8 —	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Room W 104 A
Region 9	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Room W 104 B
□ Region 10	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Room W 105 B
□ International Region	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Room W 101 B
□ Student Region —	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Room W 106
☐ Wine and Cheese Reception Hosted by the International Committee	5:00-6:00 p.m.	Signature 2 and Foye
□ Scholarship Auction	6:00-8:00 p.m.	Grand A

Continued on page 4

Opening Ceremonies/Keynotes by DHS and ARC	9:00-11:00 a.m.	Junior Ballroom F
Use of NWS Technologies During the Columbia Space Shuttle Disaster	11:00 a.mNoon	Salon 9
Improving Response Team Performance Through Training	11:00 a.mNoon	Salon 10
Profile of Successful Public-Private Partnership: Lima (Ohio) Area Security & Emergency Response (LASER)	11:00 a.mNoon	Salon 12
Awards Luncheon	Noon-1:30 p.m.	Junior Ballroom G
] What's New at the National Weather Service - Update on Products and Services	1:30-3:00 p.m.	Salon 9
Local Perspectives on TOPOFF 2	1:30-3:00 p.m.	Salon 10
Forum for Leadership of State Emergency Management Associations	1:30-3:00 p.m.	Salon 12
Break .	3:00-3:30 p.m	Pre-function Area
Risk Free Decisions?	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Salon 9
Public Health and Homeland Security: Emergency Management Basics	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Salon 10
Profile of Successful Corporate EM Program: Wells Fargo & Company	3:30-5:00 p.m.	Salon 12
EMEX2003 Exhibit Opening / Ribbon-cutting Ceremony and Reception	5:00-6:30 p.m.	Grand Ballroom
	2003	
Breakfast in EMEX2003 Exhibit Area	8:00-9:00 a.m.	Grand Ballroom
Robots Respond to Disasters	9:00-10:45 a.m.	Junior Ballroom F
3 Break	10:45-11:15 a.m.	Grand Ballroom
Community Response Integration: Hands-on Experience from Jerusalem	11:15-12:15 p.m.	Junior Ballroom F
Lunch in EMEX2003 Exhibit Area	12:15-1:30 p.m.	Grand Ballroom
ASPEP Meeting	12:15-1:30 p.m.	Signature 1
e-Gov Initiatives Briefing	1:30-2:30 p.m	Salon 9
U.S. Marshals' Role in Emergency Management and Terrorism	1:30-2:30 p.m.	Salon 10
What Emergency Managers Should Know About the Safe Shipment of Used Nuclear Fuel	1:30-2:30 p.m.	Salon 12
] Break	2:30-3:00 p.m.	Grand Ballroom
The Latest in Emergency Management Research	3:00-4:00 p.m.	Salon 9
Lessons Learned in Technology Transfer for Emergency Management	3:00-4:00 p.m.	Salon 10
Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government	3:00-4:00 p.m.	Salon 12
Reception in EMEX2003 Exhibit Area	4:00-6:00 p.m.	Grand Ballroom
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19,	2003	
] Breakfast in EMEX2003 Exhibit Area	8:00-9:00 a.m.	Grand Ballroom
Perspectives on the Management of Information in Emergency Management — The Issue of Interoperability	9:00-11:00 a.m.	Junior Ballroom F
Pediatric Considerations of Disaster Preparedness	11:00 a.mNoon	Salon 9
Department of Defense Support to Civil Authorities 101	11:00 a.mNoon	Salon 10
Integrated Homeland Defense Planning	11.00 a.mNoon	Salon 12
	Noon-1:30 p.m.	Grand Ballroom
	1:00-5:00 p.m.	Salon 9
Emergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)		1 -t D. II E
Emergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)  I MEM Annual Business Meeting	1:30-4:30 p.m.	Junior Ballroom F
Emergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)   IAEM Annual Business Meeting   Break	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m.	Junior Ballroom Foye
Emergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)  IAEM Annual Business Meeting  Break Presidential Reception	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m. 6:00-6:30 p.m.	Junior Ballroom Foye Signature 2
Emergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)   IAEM Annual Business Meeting   Break   Presidential Reception   Presidential Banquet	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m. 6:00-6:30 p.m. 6:30-8:00 p.m.	Junior Ballroom Foye
Emergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)   IAEM Annual Business Meeting   Break   Presidential Reception   Presidential Banquet   THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20,	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m. 6:00-6:30 p.m. 6:30-8:00 p.m.	Junior Ballroom Faye Signature 2 Grand A
Emergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)    IAEM Annual Business Meeting   Break   Presidential Reception   Presidential Banquet   THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1   IAEM Board Meeting	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m. 6:00-6:30 p.m. 6:30-8:00 p.m. 2:00-3 9:00-11:00 a.m.	Junior Ballroom Foye Signature 2
Definergency Management Master Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)  Defined Manual Business Meeting  Presidential Reception  Presidential Banquet  THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20,  DEFINE BOARD MEETING	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m. 6:00-6:30 p.m. 6:30-8:00 p.m. 2:00-3 9:00-11:00 a.m.	Junior Ballroom Foye Signature 2 Grand A Salon 13
Emergency Management Moster Class (Overview / "Executive Summary" Version)   DEM Annual Business Meeting   Break   Presidential Reception   Presidential Banquet   THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, :   IAEM Board Meeting   CONFERENCE SPECIAL FEAT	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m. 6:00-6:30 p.m. 6:30-8:00 p.m. 2:00-3 9:00-11:00 a.m. URES DAYS	Junior Ballroom Foye Signature 2 Grand A Salon 13
IAEM Annual Business Meeting   Break   Presidential Reception   Presidential Banquet   THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 3   IAEM Board Meeting	1:30-4:30 p.m. 3:00-3:30 p.m. 6:00-6:30 p.m. 6:30-8:00 p.m. 2:00-3 9:00-11:00 a.m.	Junior Ballroom Faye Signature 2 Grand A Salon 13