

# EFCOG Security Working Group Protective Force Injuries

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# Tasking Scope

- Select appropriate cohorts for comparison of Protective Force (PF) injury rates
- Identify proven strategies for reducing PF injuries
- Study Lead:  
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# Methodology

- Inform stakeholders
- Collect current information
- Align with DOE/NNSA needs
- Sponsor feedback
- Research and analysis
- Stakeholder feedback
- Product development and completion

# Protective Force Injuries

- In a July 26, 2007, memorandum, the HSS Deputy Chief for Operations wrote:

*. . . Protective Force (PF) workers continue to rank at the top of the list of employees injured by operation type.*

*. . . the nature of work, types of risk and hours of exposure make zero rates unlikely . . .*

*Through improved data collection and analysis, we anticipate being better able to identify problem areas and take proactive steps to minimize injuries and illness to PF employees.*

# Possible Sources of Comparative Data

- Existing DOE Computerized Accident/Incident Reporting System (CAIRS) database
- North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) [EFCOG]
- Department of Defense systems [HSS]
- CAIRS with sublevel reporting [HSS & EFCOG]
- Other sources?

# NAICS

- The US government replaced the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with the six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to collect and analyze industry-specific data.
- NAICS uses a hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into 20 industry sectors (a total of 1,170 industries).
- NAICS 922120, *Police Protection*, is the appropriate industrial classification to use when comparing the safety performance of DOE security contractors with the **private sector**.

# Modified CAIRS

- One of the efforts underway is the creation of sublevels reporting codes in CAIRS for security contractors that “will provide comparisons of like job classifications.”
- CAIRS changes have been completed.
- Workhours for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter should be reported under the new sublevel codes.
- Codes now exist for the security contractor (as a whole), and the *Admin*, *SO*, *SPO I*, *SPO II*, and *SPO III* sublevels.

# Modified CAIRS

- Some security contractors are experiencing challenges in obtaining the workhours data by sublevel.

For example,

- To date, data have not been accumulated in this way.
- Some computer reprogramming may be required.
- Some PF personnel simply do not immediately fall into the SO, SPO I, SPO II, or SPO III sublevels.
- Each security contractor will have to assign such PF personnel to the “best fit” sublevel.
- Some security contractors have requested job title clarifications and are awaiting further DOE guidance.

# Modified CAIRS

- Upon full implementation, the true value of the security-related CAIRS changes, including the addition of new Activity Codes, will become known.
- The changes will facilitate quantification of the complex-wide PF issues already known to exist.
- Will better quantification alone lead to improved PF injury/illness prevention?

# Protective Force Injuries

- Even with these CAIRS changes, security contractors must continue to address, as best they can, the same, longstanding challenges to safe operations.
- Other possible cohorts for comparison?

# Strategies For Reducing Injuries

- Examine safety practices in PF's with **low** injury rates and those with **reduced** injury rates
- Focus on proven successes
- Complete a lessons learned study that identifies best safety practices among security contractors
- Initiate the effort by examining the SRS model

# Recent WSI-SRS Experience

- WSI-SRS implemented several safety initiatives during FY07 that resulted in significant performance improvement.

| <b>WSI-SRS</b>         | <b>Total # of Recordable Cases</b> | <b>Total # of Lost Workdays</b> | <b>Total # of Restricted Workdays</b> |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>2006</b>            | <b>45</b>                          | <b>1645</b>                     | <b>147</b>                            |
| <b>2007 (1/1-9/30)</b> | <b>13</b>                          | <b>88</b>                       | <b>1</b>                              |

# Strengthening WSI-SRS Safety Performance

- WSI-SRS stresses this message:

Nothing We Do In Training Or Operations Is  
Worth One Single Life Or Serious Injury



# WSI-SRS Injury Reduction Strategies

- Operational Safety Officers
- Case Management Officer
- First Aid Trending
- Identification of Leading Indicators
- Heat Stress Prevention
- Engineering Controls
  - Interaction with Manufacturers
  - Bearcats
  - Doors/Gates
  - Frameless Targets
- Rewards and Recognition/Safety Incentives

# Employee Involvement Supports Injury Reduction Strategies

- We have strong employee involvement in safety via *WEBBS*, our behavior-based safety process, and via participation in several committees
  - Employee Safety and Health Committee
  - Integrated Safety Committee
  - Integrated Safeguards and Security Committee
  - Executive Safety Committee
  - Safety Performance Analysis Committee

# Nothing We Do In Training Or Operations Is Worth One Single Life Or Serious Injury



# Opportunity

- We need:
  - Sub-working group members to support PF injury study
  - Ideas on other sources of comparative data
  - Proven successful strategies for reducing PF injuries
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