

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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(b) Stimulate individuals with scientific and technical aptitudes to attain the highest level of formal education in science and technology for which they are capable.

(c) Stress basic principles and fundamentals of science and technology in educational curricula.

(d) Offer significant on-the-job training which will broaden the experience and capabilities of individual scientists and engineers.

(e) Provide realistic retraining opportunities which will assist in updating the knowledge and skills of scientists and engineers.

(f) Broaden the selection base in order to assure entry of all qualified individuals, including women and members of minority groups, into scientific and technical positions.

(g) Encourage continued employment of senior scientists and engineers who are yet capable of efficient performance, even though the retention of such personnel may be only on a part-time basis.

(h) For maximum security explore and, where appropriate, adopt the principle of decentralized scientific and technical operations.

§ 324.4 Action.

Consistent with the policies contained herein, each department and agency of the Federal Government should (a) review its current manpower policies and update its policies and programs for scientific and engineering manpower to assure their maximum contribution to national security and emergency preparedness, (b) base its policies and actions on projected peacetime and emergency requirements, and (c) encourage and support private sector efforts to assure the fulfillment of future requirements for this critical manpower resource.

PART 325—EMERGENCY HEALTH AND MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS

Sec.

325.1 Purpose.

325.2 Scope and applicability.

325.3 Policy.

AUTHORITY: 50 U.S.C. 2061; E.O. 11490; E.O. 12148.

SOURCE: 45 FR 8601, Feb. 8, 1980, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 45 FR 8601, July 1, 1980.

§ 325.1 Purpose.

The Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, after agreement with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, issues this List of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations in support of part 11, Executive Order 11490, as amended. This List provides guidance to all officials concerned with planning for the emergency training and emergency assignment of health and medical personnel engaged in the listed occupations.

§ 325.2 Scope and applicability.

The list of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations identifies those occupations which would be needed to provide public health and medical services during and immediately after an emergency in which survival of the population is the primary consideration.

§ 325.3 Policy.

(a) *Training for emergency.* Sections 1101, 1103(1), 1104(2), and 1325(4) of Executive Order 11490 specify emergency training responsibilities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Depending on the availability of resources, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in cooperation with other Federal departments/agencies, State and local governments, and appropriate private sector organizations, shall:

(1) Define the emergency roles which would be performed by those filling the occupations included on the List of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations;

(2) Develop and implement appropriate emergency training programs designed to prepare individuals in these occupations to perform effectively their specialized roles in a national emergency as distinguished from their peacetime functions; and

(3) Set quantitative and qualitative training objectives for each occupational category and develop arrangements for payment for the training.

(b) *Allocation of the health and medical workforce in emergencies.* During a declared national emergency, in which survival of the population is the pre-eminent consideration, the provision of health and medical services would be a priority emergency response and recovery function. To ensure that this priority need is met, officials responsible for the allocation of the workforce in emergency will use the List of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations as an aid in the mobilization of available health and medical personnel and the staffing of emergency health and medical services. Emergency situations may dictate the need to redistribute, on a temporary basis, health and medical personnel in order to provide for equitable and needed coverage of the emergency caseload. Although Federal, State, and local health officials are expected to have the requisite authority to take such actions in a declared national emergency, it is probable that the traditional role of volunteerism in the health and medical field will prevail and minimize the need for involuntary controls. Jurisdiction over health and medical personnel in actual emergencies would remain with their employers and the integrity of institutional services will be preserved wherever possible, except as noted above.

(c) *Use of health and medical personnel in other priority emergency activities.* While health and medical services will be an immediate priority need in most declared national emergencies, as the situation unfolds, different priority needs will evolve, placing unusual demand on scarce workforce resources. As emergency health hazards and medical care loads are brought under control, it may be possible to release certain health and medical personnel who fill positions in the occupational categories listed on the List of Emergency Health and Medical Occupations for augmentation of other essential work groups on a temporary basis. Where possible, such reassignments should be accomplished on a consultative, voluntary basis.

(d) *Ancillary and support personnel.* Vital to the effective performance of the emergency health and medical team are individuals in direct support occupations such as hospital, sanita-

tion, and laboratory helpers, as well as engineering, clerical, food service, and custodial personnel. Personnel in these ancillary and support categories will remain on their jobs during and after a declared national emergency until health hazards and medical care loads are brought under control. Reassignment of these personnel will follow the policy cited in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *List of emergency health manpower occupations.*¹

Occupational title	Code number ²
Administrator, Hospital	187.117
Admitting Officer (Medical Service)	205.137
Ambulance Attendant (Medical Service)	355.374
Ambulance Driver (Medical Service)	913.683
Audiologist	076.101
Audiometrist	078.362
Bacteriologist	041.061
Bacteriologist, Dairy	041.061
Bacteriologist, Fishery	041.061
Bacteriologist, Food	041.061
Bacteriologist, Medical	041.061
Bacteriologist, Pharmaceutical	041.061
Biochemist	041.061
Birth Attendant	354.377
Chemist, Clinical	041.061
Chemist, Pharmaceutical	041.061
Dentist	072
Dental Assistant (Medical Service)	079.371
Dental Hygienist	078.361
Dietitian, Clinical (Prof. & Kindred)	077.127
Emergency Medical Services Coordinator	079.117
Entomologist (Prof. & Kindred)	041.061
Food and Drug Inspector (Government Services)	168.267
Health Officer, Field	168.167
Health Physicist	079.021
Helminthologist	041.061
Histopathologist	041.061
Hygienist, Industrial	079.161
Industrial Health Engineer	012.167
Laboratory Assistant, Blood and Plasma	078.687
Medical Apparatus Model Maker	712.261
Medical Assistant	079.367
Medical Laboratory Assistant	078.381
Medical Record Administrator	079.169
Nurse Aide	355.674
Nurse, Practical	354.374
Nurse, Licensed Practical	079.374
Nurse, Registered	075
Optician, Dispensing	713.361
Optician	716.280
Optometrist	079.101
Orderly (Medical Service)	355.674
Orthopedic Assistant	712.661
Orthoptist (Medical Service)	079.371
Orthotist	078.261
Osteopathic Physician	071.101
Parasitologist	041.061
Pathologist	070.061

¹Includes students, trainees, and interns whose training or education leading to any of the indicated skills is sufficiently advanced to qualify them to contribute to the technical tasks of providing health services.

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Occupational title	Code number ²
Pharmacist	074
Pharmacologist	041.061
Physicians and Surgeons	070
Physician Assistant	079.364
Podiatrist	079.101
Prosthetist	078.261
Protozoologist	041.061
Psychiatric Aide	355.377
Psychologist, Clinical	045.107
Public Health Educator (Prof. & Kindred)	079.117
Public Health Microbiologist	041.261
Radiation Monitor	199.167
Sanitarian	079.117
Sanitary Engineer	005.061
Social Worker, Medical	195.107
Social Worker, Psychiatric	195.107
Superintendent, Hospital	187.117
Supervisor, Dental Laboratory	712.131
Technicians:	
Audiometric Technician	078.362
Biomedical Equipment Technician (inst. and app.; medical service)	719.261
Biomedical Equipment Technician (Prof. & Kindred)	019.261
Blood-Bank Technician	078.381
Cytotechnician	078.381
Dental-Laboratory Technician	712.381
Dental Technician	712.381
Dialysis Technician	078.362
Electrocardiograph Technician	078.362
Electroencephalographic Technician	078.362
Emergency Medical Technician	079.374
Hematology Technician	078.381
Laboratory Technician, Veterinary	073.361
Medical Technician	078.381
Medical Laboratory Technician	078.381
Orthodontic Technician	712.381
Orthotics-Prosthetics Technician	712.381
Serology Technician	078.381
Surgical Technician	079.374
Tissue Technician	078.381
X-ray Technician	199.361
Technologists:	
Biochemistry Technologist	078.261
Blood-Bank Technologist	078.361
Cytotechnologist	078.281
Hematology Technologist	078.361
Histopathology Technologist	078.361
Medical Technologist	078.361
Microbiology Technologist	078.261
Nuclear Medical Technologist	078.361
Radiologic Technologist	078.362
Serology Technologist	078.361
Tissue Technologist	078.361
X-ray Technologist	078.362
Therapists:	
Inhalation Therapist	079.361
Occupational Therapist	076.121
Orientation Therapist for Blind	076.221
Physical Therapist	076.121
Respiratory Therapist	079.361
Veterinarians ³	073
Virologist	041.061

[45 FR 8601, Feb. 8, 1980. Redesignated at 45 FR 8601, July 1, 1980 and amended at 51 FR 34606, Sept. 30, 1986]

PART 327—POLICY ON USE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY (DMO-10A)

- 327.1 Purpose.
- 327.2 Scope and applicability.
- 327.3 Policy.
- 327.4 Disputes.
- 327.5 Reports.

AUTHORITY: National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 404; Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, 50 U.S.C. app. 2061 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12148 of July 20, 1979, 44 FR 43239.

SOURCE: 45 FR 44583, July 1, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§327.1 Purpose.

This part establishes policy on the use by private industry of Government-owned industrial plant equipment. This policy is necessary to maintain a highly effective and immediately available reserve of such equipment for the emergency preparedness programs of the U.S. Government.

§327.2 Scope and applicability.

(a) This part applies to all Federal departments and agencies having, for purposes of mobilization readiness, Government-owned industrial plant equipment under their jurisdiction or control and having emergency preparedness functions assigned by Executive orders concerning use of that equipment.

(b) As used herein, "industrial plant equipment" means those items of equipment, each with an acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more, that fall within specified classes of equipment listed in DOD regulations. Classes of equipment may from time to time be added to or deleted from this list.

§327.3 Policy.

- (a) *General.* (1) Primary reliance for defense production shall be placed upon private industry.
- (2) When it is determined by an agency that, because of the lack of specific

²Dictionary of Occupational Titles/Department of Labor/Fourth Edition.

³Though current planning provides that many veterinarians be utilized in casualty care and preventive medicine activities immediately after an emergency, veterinarians will continue to be needed to perform services of a strictly veterinary nature after most of the human casualties have been cared for temporarily. Such veterinary activities will include protection of food, animals against diseases and the effects of atomic, biological, and chemical warfare; meat and poultry inspection and supplementing food inspection forces for certain food processing plants, and food storage facilities.