

**CENTRAL FLORIDA REGION
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**
DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, and Polk Counties



Quarterly Meeting Agenda
May 19, 2022 | 9:30 A.M.

IN PERSON

Publix (Milk Plant)
Gate #9 (under the Cake Water Tower)
3045 New Tampa Hwy.
Lakeland FL, 33815
*Let the guard know you are there for the
LEPC Meeting.*

VIRTUAL VIA GOTOMEETING

Please join the meeting from your computer,
tablet, or smartphone.

<https://meet.goto.com/882953261>

You can also dial in using your phone

United States: +1 (786) 535-3211

Access Code: 882-953-261

1. Call to Order
 - a. Pledge of Allegiance
 - b. In Person and Virtual Attendance
2. Approve Draft February 24, 2022 Central Florida LEPC Meeting Minutes (attached)
3. Old Business
4. New Business
 - a. Greg Hall, Publix PSM/RMP Coordinator, has offered a tour of the Publix Milk Plant after the LEPC meeting. To get the number of people attending the tour, please let Curtis Knowles know you wish to join the tour.
 - b. Hazards Analysis and Local Emergency Planning Committee Proposed Contract Budgets
 - c. Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant – Additional funds discussion
 - d. Draft Central Florida LEPC 2022 Hazardous Materials Plan (attached)
 - e. Training Task Force Alternate Chair – Vacancy
 - f. Incident Report(s) Discussion for the Region
5. Subcommittee Reports
 - a. Membership
 - i. New Member Appointments, at the January and April SERC meetings (no quorum):
 1. Todd Tanner, Haz Mat Special Services LLC., Local Environmental
 2. Garrett Parnell, Polk County Fire, Firefighting (New Primary Member)
 3. Greg Hall, Publix, Facility Owners and Operators

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4. Trevor Wavelet, FDEP, Local Environmental
5. Wes Allen, Florida Gas Transmission, Facility Owners and Operators
- ii. New Alternate Member Appointments, at the January and April SERC meetings (no quorum):
 1. KC Straub, Haz Mat Special Services LLC., Local Environmental
 2. Robert Alleva, Publix, Facility Owners and Operators
 3. Jonathan Fabrizio, FDEP, Local Environmental
- iii. Proposed Quarter Member Appointments:
 1. None currently requested
- b. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Hazardous Materials
 - i. Recap the April 14, 2022 LEPC Chairs & Coordinators Meeting (C&C)
 - ii. Recap the April 14, 2022 Training Task Force Meeting (TTF)
 - iii. Recap the April 15, 2022 State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
 - iv. Next SERC, TTF, C&C Meetings is scheduled from July 14-15, 2022 in Naples Florida. The exact location has not been confirmed at this time.
- c. Training
 - i. Florida Division of Emergency Management Training Calendar
<https://trac.floridadisaster.org/trac/trainingcalendar.aspx>
6. Comments from Members/Public – Please announce yourself before you speak
7. Next CF-LEPC Meeting
 - a. August 18, 2022 at 9:30am, Location to be Determined
8. Adjourn

CENTRAL FLORIDA REGION LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, and Polk Counties



CHAIRMAN: Dan Bartle
VICE-CHAIR: Garrett Parnell

Quarterly Meeting Minutes February 24, 2022 at 9:30 a.m.

Hardee County Utilities Department, 2428 Commerce Court, Bowling Green, FL 33834 and GoToMeeting Option: <https://meet.goto.com/312948621> You can also dial in using your phone. Access Code: 312-948-621

1. Call to Order

A. Dan Bartle called the meeting to order followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

B. Those in attendance both online and in-person included:

Emergency Management

- Laura Calvillo, Hardee County EM
- Mitch Smeykal, Okeechobee County EM
- Amalia Arista, Hardee County EM
- Billy Abernathy, Polk County EM
- Ken Barksdale, Business Guard Inc.

- Brett Hogan, Highlands County Fire Rescue

Local Environmental

- Jordan Luscier, FDEP
- Trevor Wavelet, FDEP
- Johnathan Fabrizio, FDEP

Education

- Danial Bartle, Florida Polytechnic University

Facility Owners and Operators

- Jenna Downing, Hexion Inc
- James Villarreal, Gulfstream Natural Gas
- Greg Hall, Publix Super Markets, Inc.
- Calvin Bates, Vandolah Power Company

Staff

- Curtis Knowles, LEPC Staff
- Monica Massey, LEPC Staff

Firefighting

- Joseph Walker, Hardee County Fire Rescue
- Garrett Parnell, Polk County Fire Rescue

General Public

- Corey Amundsen, Highlands County Emergency Management
- Doug Wolfe, Response Technologies
- Marc Purvis, FDEM Region 6 Recovery Coordinator

2. Approval of the November 18, 2021 Central Florida LEPC Meeting Minutes

Curtis Knowles asked if there were any changes to the November 18, 2021 Central Florida LEPC Meeting Minutes.

MOTION

There were none so Garrett Parnell moved to approve the meeting minutes, Laura Calvillo seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

3. Old Business

No Old Business was reported.

4. New Business

A. Doug Wolfe, Response Technologies and CF-LEPC Training Consultant, gave a presentation on the various types of trainings available to the region. Doug suggested the LEPC/Fire/Police/EMS/Health/Hospital Departments/Agencies conduct a detailed training needs analysis. He can design or offer the National/Florida Fire Hazmat classes or any program that is needed with any of the entities involved and provide the training to those agencies through the LEPC contract. He recommends these Departments/Agencies created a training needs road map for the next 18-24 months for the entire region or agency specific. Questions and discussion followed.

B. Jordan Luscier, Florida Department of Environmental Protection and CF-LEPC Training Task Force Chair, gave a presentation on their spill remediation process. She gave an example of a petroleum-based oil spill in Wauchula. They hired Helena to analyze the chemical to determine the damage to neighboring properties and cattle due to the chemical getting into nearby areas of water and ditches. They used berms to block off the affected areas and had ACT remove the product. Questions and discussion followed.

C. Incident Report Discussion for the Region

Greg Hall spoke about an incident at Publix where they had an Ammonia leak, but the crew worked fast to get it under control while making sure staff was safe.

D. Nominate/Appoint New LEPC Chair

MOTION

Garrett Parnell moved to nominate Dan Bartle as the new LEPC Chair, Amalia Arista seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

E. Nominate/Appoint New LEPC Vice Chair

MOTION

Dan Bartle moved to nominate Garrett Parnell as the new LEPC Vice Chair, Laura Calvillo seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

F. Nominate/Appoint New Training Task Force Vice Chair

MOTION

Dan Bartle moved to nominate Trevor Wavelet as the new LEPC & SERC Training Task Force Vice Chair, Garrett Parnell seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

5. Subcommittee Reports

A. Membership

Curtis Knowles reported new membership appointments for Greg Hall, Trevor Wavelet, and Wes Allen. These members were submitted for approval as Primary Members of the CF-LEPC by the SERC at their January 19, 2022 meeting. Also, Robert Alleva and Johnathan Fabrizio were submitted for approval as Alternate Members. The January SERC meeting did not have a quorum; therefore, postponing the appointment of these members and alternates to their next meeting.

B. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Hazardous Materials

Curtis provided a summary of the Chairs and Coordinators Meeting, the Training Task Force Meeting, and the SERC meetings that took place in January 2022. Upcoming meetings for these three divisions are scheduled for April 14-15, 2022 but a location is yet to be determined.

C. Training

Curtis provided the website for the Florida Division of Emergency Management's Training Calendar: <https://trac.floridadisaster.org/trac/trainingcalendar.aspx>. This provides a list of trainings that occur throughout the state. Curtis discussed two training opportunities (from the Center for Rural Development) that were sent out via email the day before the meeting and asked if anyone needs Cameo training to let him know directly.

6. Comments from Member/Public

Curtis mentioned two exercises are coming up 1. Polk County Functional/Tabletop of their Emergency Operations Center and staff and 2. DeSoto County Tabletop of their Emergency Operations Center and staff. Jenna Downing stated the Lakeland Hexion office is now called Westlake Epoxy, a Westlake company. Their plant was bought out by Westlake. She stated nothing has changed from an operational perspective.

7. Next LEPC Meeting

The next meeting was scheduled for May 19, 2022 at 9:30 a.m. Location will be announced.

8. Adjourn

MOTION

Joseph Walker made a motion to adjourn the meeting, Amalia Arista seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,

Danial Bartle, LEPC Chairman

This meeting was duly advertised in the February 10, 2022 issue of the FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER, Issue: 48/29.

DRAFT

Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee

DRAFT 202~~1~~2
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY PLAN



CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
555 EAST CHURCH STREET, BARTOW, FLORIDA 33830

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FIGURE 17: CENTRAL FLORIDA LEPC AREA HOSPITALS IX — 104

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ARTICLE V. RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE

The National Response Team (NRT) – composed of 16 Federal agencies having major responsibilities in environmental, transportation, emergency management, worker safety, and public health areas – is the national body responsible for coordinating Federal planning, preparedness, and response actions related to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, the NRT is responsible for publishing guidance documents for the preparation and implementation of hazardous substance emergency plans.

The National Response Team’s recommended criteria for reviewing emergency plans submitted to Regional Response Teams (RRTs) under the provisions of Section 303(g) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (SARA Title III).

The criteria for Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans are to serve as a supplement to the National Response Team’s Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1 2001 Update) published in 2001.

In addition to their use by the RRTs, the criteria also can be useful to State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in the development and review of plans.

The following guidelines may be used by LEPCs for preparing hazardous materials emergency plans. Each section of the plan’s element is described in a brief narrative, flowed by a series of related questions to guide development of that portion of the plan. In addition, these guidelines will also be used as the criteria to determine whether the regional hazardous materials emergency plan is in compliance.

Any questions regarding interpretation or implementation of these guidelines should be referred to the Division of Emergency Management’s Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Section.

TABLE 1: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 1.0 PLAN OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
1.1	Responsibility for the Planning Effort: This section should contain the following information:	27
	a. Discussion of the purpose of the plan;	27
	b. List of organizations and persons receiving the plan or plan amendments;	27
	c. Methods revising the plan and recording all changes in the plan.	21 and 27

1.2	Emergency Planning Bases: This section is a summary of regional conditions. It should contain the following information:	28
	a. Geographical features of the region, including:	28-33
	1) Sensitive environmental areas;	28, 31, 32
	2) Land use patterns;	28-33
	3) Water supplies;	31-32
	4) Public transportation.	32-33
	b. Major demographic features that impact most on emergency response, including:	28-31
	1) Population Density;	28-29
	2) Special Populations;	29
	3) Sensitive institutions.	30-31
	c. The region's climate and weather as they effect airborne distribution of chemicals	32
	d. Critical time variables impacting on emergencies.	31
1.3	Discussions of the hazards Analysis Process: A hazards analysis is a critical component of planning for hazardous materials releases. It consists of determining where hazards are likely to exist, what places would most likely be adversely affected, what hazardous materials could be involved, and what conditions might exist during a spill or release. The hazards analysis consists of three components, which are defined as follows:	33
	a. Hazards identification provides specific information on situations that have the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property;	34
	b. Vulnerability analysis identifies property and individuals in the community that may be affected by a hazardous materials spill or release;	34
	c. Risk analysis is an assessment by the community of the probability of an accidental release of a hazardous material and the consequences that might occur.	35
	Figure 1.1 Hazards Analysis Summary contains site specific information.	38
	a. Hazards identification includes:	38
	1) Chemical Identities;	38
	2) Location of facilities that use, produce, Process or store hazardous materials;	38
	3) Quantity of material;	38
	4) Properties of the hazardous materials.	38
	b. Vulnerability analysis provides:	38
	1) Extent of the vulnerable zones;	38
	2) Population that could be within the vulnerable zone;	38
	3) Impact on affected environment.	38
	c. Risk analysis estimates:	38
	1) Probability of an accidental release;	38

	2) Severity of consequences of human injury and damage to property;	38
	<u>NOTE:</u> Information for the Hazards Analysis. Summary may be cross-references from the specific facility analysis to meet the criteria requirement.	38
1.4	Assumptions	35
	Assumptions are the advance judgments concerning what would happen in the case of an accidental spill or release. List all of the assumptions about conditions that might develop in the region in the event of accidents from any of the affected facilities or along any of the transportation routes.	35
1.5	Support Plans	36
	List the federal, state, local and facility emergency plans available to support the implementation of the regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan.	36
1.6	Authorities and References	36-38
	If there are applicable laws regarding planning for response to hazardous materials releases, list them here. The plan should include:	36-38
	a. Legal Authorities of the local jurisdictions within the region;	36-38
	b. State and Federal authorities;	36-38
	c. Mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions;	36-38
	d. List general and technical references.	36-38

TABLE 2: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 2.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
2.1	General: This section should list all those organization and officials who are responsible for planning and/or executing the pre-response (planning and prevention), response (implementing the plan during an incident), and post-response (cleanup and restoration) activities to a hazardous materials incident.	38
2.2	Local Government Organizations and Responsibilities: Describe the functions and responsibilities of all the local response organizations within the region.	38
2.2.1	Chairperson, Board of Commissioners: List the major tasks to be performed by the Chairpersons of the Boards of Commissioners in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	38
2.2.2	County Administrator: If applicable, list major tasks to be performed by the county administrators in responding to a hazardous material incident.	38
2.2.3	Emergency Management Director: List the major tasks to be performed by the management directors in responding to a hazardous material.	38-39

2.2.4	Designate a community emergency coordinator who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.	39
2.2.5	Sheriff's Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies: List the major law enforcement tasks related to responding to releases of hazardous materials.	39-40
2.2.6	Fire and Rescue: List the major tasks to be performed by firefighters in coping with releases of hazardous substances.	40
2.2.7	Public Health Agency: List the major tasks to be performed by the counties' public health agencies in responding to a hazardous material incident.	40-41
2.2.8	Public Works: List all major tasks to be performed by the public works departments in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	41
2.2.9	School Board: List major tasks to be performed by the local school boards in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	41
2.2.10	Transportation Authority: If applicable, list the major tasks to be performed by the counties' transportation authorities in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	41
2.2.11	Emergency Medical Services: List all major tasks to be performed by emergency medical services in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	42
2.2.12	Hospitals and Medical Facilities: List the major tasks to be performed by hospitals and medical facilities in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	42
2.2.13	Other Local Governmental Agencies: List major tasks to be performed by other local governmental agencies in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	42
2.3	State Government Organizations and Responsibilities	42-47
	Describe the major functions and duties to be performed by state agencies in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	42-47
2.4	Federal Government Organizations and Responsibilities	47-48
	Describe the major functions and duties to be performed by federal agencies in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	47-48
2.5	Facility Owners/Operators	48
	Describe the major tasks to be performed by facility owners/operators in responding to a hazardous materials incident.	48
2.6	Volunteer Organizations	48-49
	Describe the response functions and responsibilities of all volunteer and charitable organizations within the region in the event of a hazardous materials incident.	48-49

TABLE 3: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 3.0 DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
3.1	General	49-50
	This section should describe the coordination and management of emergency response operations among local, state and federal agencies.	49-50
3.2	Local Government Role	50-51
	Describe the role of local government in providing direction and control in the event of a hazardous materials incident.	50
3.2.1	On-scene Command: Identify persons responsible for the activation and operations of the on-scene command post and describe the incident commander’s responsibilities.	50-51
3.2.2	Emergency Operations Center: Identify persons responsible for the activation and operations of the emergency operations center.	51
3.3	State Government Role	51
	Describe the role of the state government in providing direction and control in the event of a hazardous materials incident.	51
3.4	Federal Government Role	51-52
	Describe the role of the federal government in providing direction and control in the event of a hazardous materials incident.	51-52

TABLE 4: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 4.0 NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
4.1	General	52
	This section should outline responsibilities and procedures for notifying appropriate emergency response organizations, alerting key local, state and federal emergency response personnel, and for providing warning and instructions to the general public.	52
4.2	Warning Points	52-53
	Describe procedures for immediately notifying the appropriate 24-hour warning point and for securing assistance from state and federal agencies.	52-53
4.3	Notification and Activation	53
	Include procedures for providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinator and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan that a release has occurred.	53
	Discuss the sequences for notification and activation of emergency response personnel for each of three levels of	53

	incident severity and associated response levels. Identify the conditions for each level and indicate the responsible organizations at each level. The three levels of incident severity are the following:	
4.3.1	Potential Emergency Conditions	54
4.3.2	Limited Emergency Conditions	54-55
4.3.3	Full Emergency Conditions	55
4.4	Notification to the Public	55-63
	Identify responsible officials within the regional and describe the methods by which they will notify the public of a release from any facility or along any transportation route, including sirens, signals, and other methods such as door-to-door alerting. Include a list of all radio, TV and press contacts.	55-57
	Figure 4.1 Section 304 Reporting Form. The plan should contain a detailed description of the essential information that is to be developed and recorded by the Section 304 Response system in an actual incident, e.g., date, time, location, type of release, and material released.	58
	Figure 4.2 Emergency Contact List: Contain an accurate and up-to-date list of all organizations, technical and response personnel, public and private sector support groups, and other participating agencies to be notified of a release.	59-63

TABLE 5: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 5.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
5.1	General	64
	This section should describe the various communications systems which can be used during emergencies involving hazardous materials.	64
5.2	Coordination of Emergency Communications	64-65
	Describe all methods by which identified responders will exchange information and communicate with each other during a response.	64-65
5.3	Communications Systems	65-67
	Include communications networks and common frequencies to be used during a response.	65-67

TABLE 6: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 6.0 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
6.1	General	68

	This section should provide procedures for the dissemination of information to keep the public informed about potential hazards present at facilities, emergency responses required to cope with a hazardous materials emergency, and protective measure that can be taken to minimize or alleviate adverse public health effects.	68
6.2	Public Information Officers	68
	Describe methods for the coordination of emergency public notification during a response.	68
	Describe the role and organizational position of the public information officer during emergencies.	68
6.2.1	Local Public Information Officer: Designate a local spokesperson to keep the public informed.	68
6.2.2	State Public Information Officer: Indicate the spokesperson for the state to coordinate releases of information from any state agency.	68-69
6.2.3	Federal Public Information Officer: Indicate the federal agency representative to Coordinate public information efforts when federal agency resources are used.	69
6.2.4	Facility Public Information Officer: Indicate the facility representative who will serve as a Public Information Officer in cooperation with the local PIO and State PIO.	69
6.3	Emergency News Facilities	69
	This section should list where space will be provided for media representatives during an emergency.	69
6.3.1	County Emergency Operations Centers: Indicate the locations within the region for local news and information releases during an emergency.	69
6.3.2	DEM Press Room: Indicate the location for news and information releases with regard to emergency actions taken by the state agencies.	69-70
6.4	Coordination of Media Releases	70
	Describe how the dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated.	70
6.5	Rumor Control	70
	Describe procedures for answering public inquiries.	70
6.6	Public Education	70-71
	Describe the methods used by local governments, prior to emergencies, for educating the public about possible emergencies and planned protective measures.	70-71
	Figure 6.1 Media Release A: Alert – No Protective Action	72
	Figure 6.2 Media Release B: In-place Shelter Notice	73
	Figure 6.3 Media Release C: Evacuation Preparation	74
	Figure 6.4 Media Release D: Evacuation Notice	75
	Figure 6.5 Media Release E: Evacuation Follow-up	76

	Figure 6.6 Media Release F: All Clear	77
	Figure 6.7 Medial Release G: School Evacuation	78

TABLE 7: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
7.1	General	79
	This section should describe the emergency response facilities, identify supplies and equipment designated for emergency response, and identify the key personnel and organizations that are anticipated to respond to emergencies.	79
7.2	Emergency Response Facilities and Personnel	79
	Describe the emergency operating centers or other facilities available in the region and the facility emergency coordinators and other response coordinators, such as incident commanders.	79
	The following facilities are available:	79-82
7.2.1	Emergency Operations Centers: Describe the operating procedures of the county and state emergency operations centers.	79-82
7.2.2	On-scene Command Post: Describe how an On-scene Command Post will be established.	82
7.3	Equipment and Resources	82-88
	This section should list the resources that will be needed, and where the equipment and vehicles are located or can be obtained.	82
7.3.1	Equipment: Include a description of emergency equipment and facilities in the region.	82-83
7.3.2	Laboratory Analytical Support: Provide a list of available private contractors and governmental agencies that have the capability for laboratory and analytical support of emergency operations in the event of a major release.	83-84
7.3.3	Other Technical Support: Describe the methods by which emergency responders can receive information on chemical and related response measures.	84
	Figure 7.1 Private Contractor’s Laboratory and Analytical Capabilities: List available private contractors in the region and their specific capabilities for the analysis of hazardous materials.	86-88

TABLE 8: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 8.0 ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
8.1	General	89

	This section should describe responsibilities and procedures for assessing the off-site impacts of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials and its effects on the health and well-being of the local residents and visitors.	89
8.2	Initial Assessment	89
	This section should describe who is responsible to monitor the size, concentration and movement of leaks, spills and releases; to assess actual and potential off-site consequences of the release; and to identify the potential impacts on human health and safety.	89
8.3	Assessment and Monitoring	89-91
	Describe methods in-place in the community and/or each of the affected facilities for assessing and monitoring the effects of a hazardous materials release.	89
8.3.1	Resources and Capabilities: Describe who is responsible for conducting health assessments within the vulnerable zone surrounding a facility from which hazardous materials were released.	89-90
8.3.2	Activation of Field Teams: Describe who is responsible for making the decision to deploy assessment and monitoring personnel.	90
8.3.3	Coordination and Assessment and Monitoring Activities: Describe the duties and responsibilities of assessment and monitoring personnel.	90-91
8.3.4	Additional Assessment and Monitoring Support: Describe the procedures for requesting additional assessment and monitoring support when it is determined that a hazardous materials emergency cannot be adequately controlled with resources available to local response personnel.	91

TABLE 9: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 9.0 EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
9.1	General	92
	This section should establish the means and responsibilities for controlling hazardous materials exposure to emergency workers.	92
9.2	Exposure Monitoring	92-95
	Describe procedures for monitoring the exposure of response personnel, citizens at large, and food and water supplies to extremely hazardous substances after an accidental release.	92-93
9.2.1	EPA Levels of Protection: List sampling, monitoring, and personnel protective equipment appropriate to various degrees of hazards based on EPA level of protection (A, C, C, and D).	93
9.2.2	Exposure Records: Describe procedures for maintaining records of emergency workers' exposure to extremely hazardous substances after an accidental release.	94-95

9.3	Authorization of Exposure in Excess of Protective Action Guides	95
	Describe how to get authorization for exposure levels of county emergency personnel to exceed established recommended exposure limits (RELs).	95
9.4	Decontamination	95-97
	Describe personnel and equipment decontamination procedures.	95-96
	Figure 9.1 Hazardous Materials Exposure Form	97

TABLE 10: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 10.0 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
10.1	General	98
	The purpose of this section is to establish the range of protective actions that are available to state and local governments for protection of the public.	98
10.2	Vulnerable Zones	98
	Describe methods in-place in the region and in each of the affected facilities for determining the areas likely to be affected by a release.	98
10.3	Levels of Concern	98
	Define the term “level of concern” and describe how it is estimated.	98
10.4	Evacuation	98-100
	Describe the authority for ordering or recommending evacuation, including the personnel authorized to recommend evacuation.	98-99
	Describe evacuation plans.	98-99
10.4.1	Evacuation Routes: Describe evacuation routes.	99
10.4.2	Evacuation of the General Public: Describe methods to be used in evacuating the general public.	99
10.4.3	Evacuation for Special Needs: Describe methods to be used in evacuating the population with special needs.	99
10.4.4	Schools: describe the methods to be used in evacuating schools.	99-100
10.4.5	Medical Facilities: Describe the methods to be used in evacuating medical facilities.	100
10.4.6	Incarceration Facilities: Describe the methods to be used in evacuating incarceration facilities.	100
10.5	Reception and Care	100-101
	Describe methods to establish mass shelter, medical care, and any required decontamination to relocated populations.	100-101
10.6	Sheltering (In-Place)	101
	Describe the methods for indoor protection that would be recommended for residents, including provisions for shutting off ventilation systems.	101

TABLE 11: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 11.0 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPORT

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
11.1	General	102
	This section should describe the arrangements for medical services to care for individuals who become victims of hazardous materials incidents.	102
11.2	Medical Support	102-105
	Describe the level and types of emergency medical and health department personnel.	102-103
11.2.1	Hospitals and Ambulance Service: Describe the level and types of emergency medical capabilities in the region to deal with exposure of people to extremely hazardous substances.	103
11.2.2	Describe the provisions for emergency mental health care.	103
	Figure 11.1 Regional Hospitals: Identify hospitals and other emergency medical service facilities that are capable of providing support for exposed individuals.	104-105

TABLE 12: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 12.0 RECOVERY AND REENTRY

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
12.1	General	106
	This section should provide general guidelines for recovery and reentry operations to be followed when a hazardous materials emergency has been brought under control and no further significant releases are anticipated.	106
12.2	Recovery	106-116
	Describe how recovery operations will be coordinated and directed.	106
12.2.1	Environmental Analysis: Describe provisions for environmental analysis prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas.	106
12.2.2	Containment and Cleanup: Describe major methods for cleanup.	106-109
	Describe containment and mitigation activities for major types of HAZMAT incidents.	106-109
12.2.3	Documentation and Follow-up: List all reports required in the counties and all offices and agencies that are responsible for preparing them following a release.	109-110
12.3	Reentry	110
	Describe how reentry operations will be coordinated and directed.	110

TABLE 13: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 13.0 EXERCISES AND DRILLS

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
13.1	General	111
	This section should describe the exercises and drills that must be conducted periodically to evaluate the adequacy of the hazardous materials emergency plan and the skills of the emergency response personnel.	111
13.2	Exercises	111-112
	Describe the nature and frequency of exercises required to test the adequacy of the plan.	111
13.2.1	Full-scale exercise: Describe the purpose of a full-scale exercise and include the extent to which local emergency personnel and resources will be mobilized for the exercise.	111
13.2.2	Functional Exercise: Describe the purpose of a functional exercise and include the extent to which local emergency personnel and resources will be mobilized for the exercise.	111
13.2.3	Tabletop Exercise: Describe the purpose of a tabletop exercise and include the extent to which local emergency personnel and resources will be mobilized for the exercise.	111
13.2.4	Scheduling and Scenario: Include methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.	111-112
13.2.5	Critique and Reports: Describe the procedures by which performance will be evaluated in the exercise.	112
13.3	Drills	112-113
	Describe the nature of drills required to test the adequacy of emergency response operations.	112
13.3.1	Communications Drills: Describe the frequency of drills to test communications between facility owners/operators, state and local governments, federal emergency operations centers, and on-scene personnel.	112
13.3.2	Medical Drills: Describe frequency of medical emergency drills involving a simulated contaminated injury.	112
13.3.3	Chemical Monitoring Drills: Describe the frequency of monitoring drills to test the collection and analysis of sampling media, provisions for communications and record keeping.	113

TABLE 14: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – 14.0 TRAINING

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
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14.1	General	114
	This section should outline requirements for training program to assure that hazardous materials emergency response training is provided for emergency personnel responsible for decision making, planning, and response. Training requirements consistent with established OSHA/EPA levels for emergency responders should be described.	114
14.2	Annual and Refresher Training	114
	Describe training requirements and appropriate OSHA/EPA level for all major categories of hazardous materials emergency response personnel within the region.	114
14.3	Schedule and Availability of Training	114-116
	Describe availability and scheduling of training programs for local emergency response personnel in the region.	114-116
	Figure 14.1 Training for Emergency Personnel	115-116

TABLE 15: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – APPENDIX A (LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (EHSS) AND DATA FOR THE HAZARD ANALYSIS

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
	Provide as an exhibit a list of EHSs with Chemical Abstract service number, ambient physical state, molecular weight, boiling point, vapor pressure, level of concern, and liquid factors.	117

TABLE 16: RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE PLAN – APPENDIX B (HAZARD ANALYSIS)

Provide the following information for each facility in the region reporting an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) on their premises above the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

Criteria Number	Criteria Description	Reference Page Number
B.1	Facility Information	117
B.1.1	Facility Address: Provide both physical address and mailing address, if different.	117
B.1.2	Facility Emergency Coordinator: Provide the name, title and telephone number of the designated facility coordinator.	117
B.1.3	Transportation Routes: List the main routes used to transport chemicals to and from the facility.	117
B.1.4	Evacuation Routes: Based on wind direction, identify the route downwind to exit the largest vulnerable zone.	117
B.1.5	List of all EHSs on site: Provide a list by Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number of all EHSs used, produced or stored at the facility.	117

B.2.0	Hazard Identification	117
	Provide the following information for each EHS above the TPQ at the facility.	117
B.2.1	Chemical Identity: Provide proper chemical name, CAS number, and natural physical state of each EHS according to Appendix A.	117
B.2.2	Maximum Quantity on Site: Express in pounds the maximum quantity of each EHS the facility would have on-site at any given time	117
B.2.3	Amount in Largest Vessel or Interconnected Vessels: Express in pounds the amount of each EHS stored in the largest vessel or interconnected vessels.	117
B.2.4	Type and Design of Chemical Container: Indicate the storage method for each EHA, i.e. drum, cylinder, tank.	117
B.2.5	Nature of the Hazard: Describe the type of hazard most likely to accompany a spill or release of each EHS, i.e., fire, explosion.	117
B.3.0.	Vulnerability Analysis	117
B.3.1	Extent of the Vulnerable Zone: Identify the estimated geographical area that may be subject to concentrations of an airborne EHS at levels that could cause irreversible acute health effects or death to human populations within the area following an accidental release.	117
B.3.2	Critical Facilities: List facilities within the vulnerable zone which are essential to emergency response or house special needs populations, i.e., schools, public safety facilities, hospitals, etc. and their maximum expected occupancy.	117
B.3.3	Estimated Exposed Population: Provide an estimate of the total population within the vulnerable zone that would be affected in a worst-case release.	117
B.4.0.	Risk Analysis	117
B.4.1	Probability of Release: Rate the probability of release as Low, Moderate or High based on observations at the facility. Considerations should include history of previous incidents and current conditions and controls at the facility.	117
B.4.2	Severity of Consequences of Human Injury: Rate the severity of consequences if an actual release were to occur. Indicate the number of possible injuries and deaths, and the associated high-risk groups.	117
B.4.3	Severity of Consequences of Damage to Property: Describe the potential damage to the facility, nearby buildings and infrastructure if an actual release were to occur.	117
B.4.4	Severity of Consequences of Environmental Exposure: Describe the potential damage to the surrounding environmentally sensitive areas, natural habitat and wildlife if an actual release were to occur.	117
B.4.5	Historical Accident Record: Describe any past releases or incidents that have occurred at the facility.	117

ARTICLE VI. RECORD OF REVISIONS

TABLE 17: RECORD OF REVISION

REVISION NUMBER	DATE OF REVISION	REVISION MADE BY
04-001	March 2004	Burt McKee
05-001	August 2005	Chuck Carter
06-001	July 2006	Chuck Carter
07-001	June 2007	Chuck Carter
08-001	June 2008	Chuck Carter
09-001	May 2009	Chuck Carter
10-001	June 2010	Chuck Carter
11-001	November 2011	Chuck Carter
12-001	August 2012	Chuck Carter
13-001	June 2013	Chuck Carter
14-001	June 2014	Chuck Carter
15-001	June 2015	Chuck Carter
16-001	June 2016	Chuck Carter
17-001	June 2017	Chuck Carter
18-001	May 2018	Chuck Carter
19-001	May 2019	Chuck Carter
20-001	May 2020	Curtis Knowles
21-001	May 2021	Curtis Knowles
<u>22-001</u>	<u>May 2022</u>	<u>Curtis Knowles</u>

ARTICLE VII. DEFINITIONS

TABLE 18: DEFINITIONS

Word	Definitions
Acute	Severe but of short duration. Acute health effects are those that occur immediately after exposure to hazardous chemicals.
Ambient	Surrounding. Ambient temperatures are temperatures of the surrounding area (e.g., air or water).
County Designations	The State has assigned each county an identification number. The text will refer to these numbers periodically. The counties and assigned numbers are: DeSoto-14; Hardee-25; Highlands-28; Okeechobee-47; Polk-53
Director, Department of Emergency Management	Synonymous with Civil Defense Director.
Disposal	The removal of waste material to a site or facility that is specifically designed and permitted to receive such wastes.
Drill	A supervised instruction period aimed at developing, testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations.
Exercise	A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.
Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)	A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA.
Facility	Defined for Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.
Facility Emergency Coordinator	Facility representative for each facility with an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in a quantity exceeding its threshold planning quantity (TPQ), who participates in the emergency planning process.
Full Emergency Condition	An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and/or property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation, or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, State, Federal, or private agencies.
Hazardous Material	Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and

	combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.
Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH)	The maximum level to which a healthy worker can be exposed for 30 minutes and escape without suffering irreversible health effects or escape-impairing symptoms.
Incident Commander	The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of a hazardous materials response action, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.
Level of Concern (LOC)	The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.
Limited Emergency Condition	An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life and/or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its region.
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	A compilation of information required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions. Section 311 of Title III of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain conditions.
National Response Center (NRC)	A communications center for activities related to response actions; it is located at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, DC. The NRC provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordinating a national response action when required and can be reached 24 hours a day for reporting actual or potential pollution incidents.
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)	Established by OSHA, the PEL may be expressed as a time-weighted average (TWA) limit or as a ceiling exposure limit that must never be exceeded instantaneously, even if the TWA exposure is not violated. The OSHA PELs have the force of law.
Potential Emergency Condition	An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.
Radius of the Vulnerable Zone	The maximum distance from the point of release of a hazardous substance at which the airborne concentration could reach the level of concern (LOC) under specified weather conditions.
Recommended Exposure Limit (REL)	The NIOSH REL is the highest allowable airborne concentration that is not expected to injure a worker. It may be expressed as a time-weighted average (TWA), usually for 8-hour work shifts.

Release	Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, or toxic chemical.
Remedial Actions	Actions consistent with a permanent remedy which are necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous materials so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety, or to the environment.
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)	Commission appointed by each State governor according to the requirements of Title III of SARA; duties of the commission include designating emergency planning regions, appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.
Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) that triggers notification by facilities of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under Title III of SARA.
Vulnerable Zone (VZ)	An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the Level of Concern (LOC).

ARTICLE VIII. ACRONYMS

TABLE 19: ACRONYMS

Acronym	Acronym Name
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CB	Citizens Band
Ceil	Ceiling
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CPE	Chlorinated Polyethylene
CPG	Citizens Protection Guide
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DOT	(U.S. or Florida) Department of Transportation
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officer
EEGL	Emergency Exposure Guidance Limit
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPI	Emergency Public Information
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
HEAR	Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee

LOC	Level of Concern
mg/m3	Milligrams per Meter Cubed
MHz	Megahertz
MSA	Mine Safety Administration
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
ppm	Parts per Million
PIO	Public Information Officer
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
RIDS	Response Information Data Sheets
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SPEGL	Short-term Public Emergency Guidance Level
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TOMES	Toxicology Occupational Medicine and Environmental Series
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TWA	Time Weighted Average (usually eight-hours)
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VZ	Vulnerable Zone

ARTICLE IX. BASE PLAN

Section 9.01 Plan Overview and Purpose

A. Responsibility for the Planning Effort

With the enactment of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, Congress imposed upon state and local governments additional planning and preparedness requirements for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials. In compliance with these requirements, the Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (CFLEPC) has prepared a plan for use in responding to and recovering from a release of hazardous or toxic materials from those facilities that are subject to the requirements of the Act.

The CFLEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is developed based upon guidance criteria prepared by the National Response Team (Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide/NRT-1) and by the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials (Chapter 9G-7, Florida Administrative Code). This plan will provide local emergency response personnel with operational guidance in order to effectively manage resources in response to emergencies involving hazardous materials. This plan is based upon certain assumptions and the existence of specific resources and capabilities, which may be subject to frequent change. Because of this, some deviation in the implementation of operational concepts identified in this plan may be necessary to protect the health and safety of residents and transients near each facility. This plan addresses the range of potential emergency situations and the appropriate measures to be implemented to minimize exposure through inhalation, ingestion, or direct exposure.

Those portions of the plan addressing local emergency response capabilities were developed by each County Division of Emergency Management in a joint effort with the State Division of Emergency Management, with input from designated emergency contacts of those agencies with hazardous materials emergency responsibilities. Emergency management planners developed site-specific portions of the plan with input from affected facility owners and operators.

The plan will be reviewed and updated annually. Plan revisions will reflect changes in implementing procedures, improved emergency preparedness capabilities, deficiencies identified in drills and exercises, etc.

Copies of the plan and any subsequent revisions will be distributed to the Emergency Management Director for each of our five member counties for implementation of the plan. Each recipient will be responsible for maintaining a record of plan revisions. Each county is encouraged to use information contained in this plan to develop their respective response plans and implementing procedures.

B. Emergency Planning Bases

The LEPCS in Florida follow the same geographic boundaries as the Regional Planning Councils. The CFLEPC region consists of DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, and Polk Counties, which include a land area of nearly 4,900 square miles. The most heavily populated areas and thus the most vulnerable to either a natural or a manmade disaster are in and around the cities. Other areas of the region subject to disaster include the numerous acres of agricultural lands and areas of floodplain.

Polk County would have to be considered the most urban with Highlands County second. While both counties still have significant agricultural resources, Polk is the most industrial. Primary industries in the region include citrus processing, trucking, and various types of manufacturing.

Among our more rural counties, DeSoto, Hardee, and Okeechobee, agriculture is the main industry. DeSoto would be the leader in crop agriculture and Okeechobee leads in cattle (both for beef and dairy). Hardee County has a solid mix of both.

Based on the fact that there is a significant amount of rural area throughout the region, and our road network allows for easy connection to major north-south and east-west arteries, each county must have a plan to address the possibility of a hazardous material spill/release by vehicle, rail, or pipeline. Furthermore, this release may be in an area that will allow the spill/release to travel some distance before it will make contact with citizens or livestock, making identification of the incident a challenge in and of itself.

Emergencies involving hazardous materials can be postulated as ranging from a minor emergency with no off-site effects to a major emergency that may result in an off-site release of hazardous/toxic materials. The overall objective of chemical emergency response planning and preparedness is to minimize exposure for a spectrum of emergencies that could produce off-site levels of contamination in excess of levels of concern (LOCs) established by the Environmental Protection Agency. Minimizing this exposure will reduce the consequences of an emergency to persons in the area nearby facilities that manufacture, store, process, or use hazardous materials.

No specific emergency sequence can be isolated as the model for which to plan because each emergency could have different consequences, both in nature and degree. As an alternative to defining a specific emergency, the plan identifies various parameters for planning that are based upon knowledge of the possible consequences, timing and release characteristics of a spectrum of emergencies. This plan will establish the appropriate response for each level of threat.

Demographics: The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), estimates the 2020¹ population of the five-county region at 926,561,948,878 with an additional increase during the winter season. Polk County accounts for 797.2 percent of the region's population with 748,365,715,090 residents and Highlands County accounts for 11.3 percent of the region's population with 104,834,102,065 residents. Hardee and Okeechobee Counties experienced a loss of population between 2010² and 2020¹. The average growth rate for the five-county area from

2019 to 2020 was 7.10.54 percent while the State of Florida’s growth rate for the same time-period was 1.6745 percent. The following table displays the various growth rates. The 2020 numbers are from the recently released 2020 Census numbers.

TABLE 20: CENTRAL FLORIDA LEPC REGION POPULATION

County	2020	2019	Difference	Growth
DeSoto County	37,082,340,31	34,862,33,976	2,220,55	6.37.16 %
Hardee County	27,443,25,269	27,731,25,327	-288,58	-1.04.23 %
Highlands County	104,834,102,065	98,786,101,235	6,048,830	6.12.82 %
Okeechobee	42,112,39,148	39,996,39,644	2,116,496	5.29.1.25 %
Polk County	715,090,748,365	602,095,725,046	112,995,23,3199	18.773.22 %
Region Total	926,561,948,878	803,470,925,228	123,091,23,650	15.322.56 %
Florida	21,596,068,21,898,94	18,801,332,21,538,18	2,794,736,360,758	14.861.67 %

The region, similar to the state, is very attractive to an older population. While the Region’s average percentage of persons over 65 years of age is higher than the state, the percentage of persons under 17 years is higher than the state’s percentage. The region saw an average of 23.24 percent of the population over 65 years old, and 21.20 percent of the population under 17 years old.

The 2016-2020 5-year American Community Survey provides the average of the median ages of the counties in the region as 42.1 years. Highlands County, which historically attracts a large number of retirees, has a median age of 53.454.1 years.

TABLE 21: 2016-2020 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY AGE SUMMARY

County	Under 18 years old	65 Years and Older	Median Age
DeSoto County	21.6019.30 %	19.1022.30 %	40.640.7
Hardee County	26.8026.20 %	14.3016.20 %	35.135.4
Highlands County	17.3016.90 %	34.0035.70 %	53.454.1
Okeechobee County	22.8021.30 %	18.5019.70 %	41.140.9
Polk County	22.5022.10 %	20.30 %	40.340.2
Region	22.2021.61 %	21.2421.99 %	42.1
Florida	20.4019.90 %	19.8020.50 %	41.942.02

The American Community Survey 2016-2020 5-year estimates classifies approximately an average of 1.72.97 percent of the population in the region as identifying themselves as belonging to two or more races with the remainder of the population belonging to one race (98.397.03%). The majority of the population in the region, approximately an average of 81.8480.76 percent, classifies themselves as White. The remaining population classifies themselves as 10.620 percent African American, 0.343 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.08.97 percent Asian and .06 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

The Hispanic or Latino population, which includes persons of any race that identify as Hispanic or Latino, comprises approximately 28.229.10 percent of the population of the region. The region's percentage of Hispanic or Latino persons is higher than the state (25.225.80). Hardee County has the highest percentage in the region at 43.543.90 percent and Highlands County has the lowest percentage in the region at 19.620.40 percent.

TABLE 22: 20146-201820 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY RACE SUMMARY

County	Hispanic	Belong to two or more races	Belong to one race	White	African American	American Indian	Asian
DeSoto	31.25 %	1.43.00 %	98.67.00	83.71.90	12.10 %	0.210 %	0.540 %
Hardee	43.590 %	0.83.60 %	99.23.70	81.476.8	7.86.40 %	0.20 %	0.81.20
Highlands	19.620.4 %	2.53.60 %	97.56.40	79.779.3	9.29.50 %	0.210 %	1.5 %
Okeechobe	25.280 %	1.33.20 %	98.76.80	86.682.4	8.7 %	0.860 %	0.9 %
Polk	21.523.50 %	2.55.10 %	97.54.90	77.873.3	15.230 %	0.30 %	1.7 %
Region	28.229.10 %	1.72.97 %	98.37.03	81.8480.	10.620 %	0.343 %	1.08.97
Florida	25.280 %	2.66.00 %	97.44.00	75.471.6	16.115.90	0.30 %	2.780 %

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Housing: The American Community Survey 20146-201820 5-year estimates includes 78,169 average housing units in the region. The majority of the housing units in the region are located in Polk County (74.660.4%) and Highlands County (14.211.2%). The homeownership rate is computed by dividing the number of owner-occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units. While the percentage of occupied housing units in the region is lower than the state, almost all of the counties in the Central Florida region have an average homeownership rate that exceeds the state. The highest homeownership rate in the region is Hardee-Highlands County (8077%). The median value for owner occupied housing in the region is slightly higher at 70.4% less than half the median value for the state at 66.2%.

TABLE 23: 20146-201820 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY HOUSING SUMMARY

County	Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Homeownership rate (Owner-Occupied Housing Units)	Median Value of Owner Occupied
DeSoto County	15,102307	11,99612,421	7968.9 %	\$ 84,400103,600
Hardee County	9,73086	7,772991	8067 %	\$ 81,80094,100
Highlands County	55,578919	41,02642,721	747 %	\$ 93,800120,500
Okeechobee County	18,640734	13,75914,601	74.8 %	\$ 89,800116,500
Polk County	291,796300,596	231,260240,879	7969.5 %	\$ 135,400162,400
Region	78,169498,009	61,163390,912	780.4 %	\$ 97,040104,133
Florida	9,348,689562,324	7,621,760931,313	8266.2 %	\$ 196,800232,000

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Mobile homes are a popular housing unit type in the region. According to the American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimate, approximately 9.0 percent of housing units in Florida were mobile homes while approximately 23.129.68 percent of the housing units in the region were mobile homes. Okeechobee County has the highest percentage of mobile homes with 37.436.50 percent and Polk County has the lowest percentage of mobile homes (21.350%). Mobile homes are economically feasible in the rural areas. Yet, they tend not to increase in value and are very susceptible to hurricanes and tornadoes.

TABLE 24: 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY MOBILE HOMES SUMMARY

County	Number of Units	Percentage of Units by Jurisdiction
DeSoto County	4,426,531	29.360 %
Hardee County	2,762,613	28.496.70 %
Highlands County	14,161,197	25.503.60 %
Okeechobee County	6,967,838	37.406.50 %
Polk County	62,122,628	21.350 %
Region	90,438,807	23.149.68 %
Florida	837,333,922	9.008.70 %

The average of county mean household income for the region was \$55,255,7336 as compared to the state at \$76,65283,104. Polk County has the highest mean household income at \$63,84969,535. The remaining counties have mean household incomes between the upper-\$40,000 to mid-\$560,000 range. The region has a higher percentage of families below the poverty level than the state. The percentage of families below the poverty level in the region exceeds the state average by approximately six-seven percent with the highest amount in DeSoto County (20.5%).

TABLE 25: 2014-2018 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY INCOME SUMMARY

County	Mean Household Income (In 2018 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)	Percentage of Families Whose Income in the Past 12 Months is Below Poverty Level
DeSoto County	\$ 48,45847,349	20.50 %
Hardee County	\$ 54,73560,964	19.908.20 %
Highlands County	\$ 55,17463,700	13.302.00 %
Okeechobee County	\$ 54,05763,077	17.002.90 %
Polk County	\$ 63,84969,535	12.501.50 %
Region	\$ 55,25557,336	16.6497 %
Florida	\$ 76,65283,104	10.609.40 %

Water: The Central Florida region has three main aquifer systems that provide water for its inhabitants. The primary unit is the deep artisan aquifer called the Floridian, composed of Eocene and younger formations underlying the Hawthorn formation. The other two are the superficial or unconfined aquifers and the shallow artisan aquifers, which are usually not contiguous units, and only produce in localized areas.

Water quality is good in most of the region. Most of the recharge to these systems is believed to be from rainfall. The sand ridges within the region are considered to be primary areas of recharge through rainfall. Once a major withdrawal source of groundwater, phosphate- mining operations have succeeded in reducing its use of groundwater for mining and chemical processing. Municipal use is increasing while withdrawal by phosphate mining is expected to decrease as mining moves south. Sensitive environmental areas include the Green Swamp, the Peace and Kissimmee Rivers, the numerous sinkholes in Central Florida, the phosphate mining areas, and Lake Okeechobee.

Climate: The region is characterized by a sub-tropical climate with generous rainfall (55 inches annually) occurring mainly between the months of May and September. Two main factors are to be considered when chemical release analysis is to be performed: 1) the region is basically rural in character which is not as effective as an urban area in dispersing chemical release plumes, and 2) the relatively flat topography of the region does not present as many obstacles to break up the plumes, but would allow higher wind velocities which may be as effective.

Transportation: Transportation facilities in the region include rail, road, bus, and air facilities. This region is the only one with no coastline and no water transportation facilities. Most of the region's airport facilities are limited to smaller capacity runways. The Federal Aviation Administration certified the Lakeland Linder International Airport under the Code of Federal Regulations Part 139 capable of accepting air carrier aircraft. The airport is the 138th busiest airport in the United States, and the 19th busiest airport in the State of Florida. The Airport is also home to the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's Hurricane Hunters.

Both passenger and freight rail service are provided in the region. Amtrak provides passenger rail service, with lines running from Miami or Tampa to Jacksonville and beyond. Within the Region, Amtrak serves the following locations: Lakeland, Winter Haven, Sebring, and Okeechobee. Opportunities for the expansion of passenger rail service throughout the region are being explored. CSX Transportation (CSXT) provides the primary freight rail service in the region. It is one of two Class-I railroads operating in Florida that serve the Eastern United States and connect to the national line network. Florida Midland Railroad (Polk County), Seminole Gulf Railway (DeSoto County), and South-Central Florida Express (Highlands County) provide local freight service. The primary products hauled by rail include agricultural and phosphate products. Freight rail service is expanding. The Central Florida Intermodal Logistics Center (ILC) is located in Winter Haven and serves as a centralized hub for transportation, logistics, and distribution serving Orlando, Tampa, and South Florida.

Roads are the main modes of transport for the region. Interstate Highway 4 runs east-west through the northern portion of Polk County and connects Tampa and Orlando. The Polk Parkway is a 25-

mile, limited-access toll road, connecting major Polk County cities to each other and Interstate-4 via a southerly route around the City of Lakeland. Other routes include Highways 60, 70, and 92, which runs primarily east and west across the state, and Highways 17, 27, and 98, which run primarily north and south. Both fixed route and shared ride bus services are available throughout the urbanized area in Polk County.

The proximity of populations to transportation routes in the county is reason for concern from an emergency management perspective. Large volumes of hazardous materials are transported along railroads and highways throughout the region. Many areas along these routes are populated and therefore subject to the harmful effects of an accident involving the release of hazardous materials. Posing an even greater threat to the citizens of the region are those facilities throughout the county that produce, use, or store hazardous materials on a daily basis.

Critical time variables impacting response and evacuation times are primarily related to the highway system and traffic flow. Each county has specifically taken these factors into account when designing their response plan. Inter-governmental coordination between counties has been encouraged to reduce the implementation times for response and back-up response to hazardous materials incidents.

Communications: Regional communications include TV, radio, print media, and broadband services. Broadband in the Central Florida region is primarily provided by private enterprise with the exception of the Florida Rural Broadband Alliance (FRBA), a public/private partnership between Opportunity Florida and Florida's Heartland Regional Economic Development Initiative that provides middle-mile cost effective broadband infrastructure and capacities to underserved anchor institutions and Internet Service Providers (ISP's) in South Central Florida. Essentially all of Central Florida has access to some form of broadband service, whether fiber, cable, DSL, Satellite or Mobile. However, many areas suffer from a lack of competition in the market place leading to slower speeds, higher prices and therefore limited or insufficient access for many anchor institutions, businesses and residents.

Utilities: Both publicly and privately owned companies provide electricity and natural gas within the region. Duke Energy Florida, Florida Power and Light, Lakeland Electric, Progress Energy, Seminole Electric Cooperative, Tampa Electric Company operate or plan to operate electric power plants in the region. Three investor-owned natural gas companies operate in the region. Natural gas lines run through all the counties in the region. Florida Power and Light is in the planning stages for an interstate natural gas pipeline originating in Alabama, stretching through Georgia, and terminating in Florida. Known as the Sabal Trail, the gas line will provide natural gas supplies beginning in 2017 for FPL's power generation needs. At completion, the gas line will include roughly 498 miles of pipeline, a portion of which will run through Polk County.

C. Hazards Analysis

Comprehensive planning depends upon a clear understanding of what hazards exist and what risk they pose for the community. To gain this understanding, the CFLEPC will conduct site-specific

hazard analyses for airborne releases of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) as required by SARA/EPCRA. The hazards analysis serves as the basis for developing and revising the emergency response plans that are mandatory under SARA/EPCRA.

The hazards analysis included in this section of the plan is designed to consider all potential acute health hazards within CFLEPC and to identify which hazards are of high priority and should be addressed in the emergency response planning process. There are numerous facilities in CFLEPC that are subject to the requirements of SARA/EPCRA; however, only a limited number have notified the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials (SERC) in accordance with the provisions of SARA/EPCRA. The hazards analysis will be updated as additional existing facilities come into compliance and as new facilities subject to the requirements of SARA/EPCRA are constructed.

The hazards analysis for CFLEPC consists of the following three components:

1. Hazards Identification - provides specific information on situations that have the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property. Hazards identification includes information about:
 - a. Chemical identities;
 - b. The location of facilities that use, produce, process, or store hazardous materials;
 - c. The type and design of chemical container or vessel;
 - d. The quantity of material that could be involved in an airborne release; and
 - e. The nature of the hazard (e.g., airborne toxic vapors or mists which are the primary focus of this guide; also, other hazards such as fire, explosion, large quantities stored or processed, handling conditions) most likely to accompany hazardous materials spills or releases.
2. Vulnerability Analysis - identifies areas in the community that may be affected or exposed, individuals in the community who may be subject to injury or death from certain specific hazardous materials, and what facilities, property, or environment may be susceptible to damage should a hazardous materials release occur. A comprehensive vulnerability analysis provides information on:
 - a. The extent of the vulnerable zones (i.e., an estimation of the area that may be affected in a significant way as a result of a spill or release of a known quantity of a specific chemical under defined conditions);
 - b. The population, in terms of numbers, density, and types of individuals that could be within a vulnerable zone;

- c. The private and public property that may be damaged, including essential support systems and transportation facilities and corridors; and
 - d. The environment that may be affected, and the impact of a release on sensitive natural areas and endangered species.
3. Risk Analysis - is an assessment by the community of the likelihood (probability) of an accidental release of a hazardous material and the actual consequences that might occur, based on the estimated vulnerable zones. The risk analysis is a judgment of probability and severity of consequences based on the history of previous incidents, local experience, and the best available current technological information. It provides an estimation of:
- a. The likelihood (probability) of an accidental release based on the history of current conditions and controls at the facility, consideration of any unusual environmental conditions, or the possibility of simultaneous emergency incidents;
 - b. Severity of consequences of human injury that may occur, the number of possible injuries and deaths, and the associated high-risk groups;
 - c. Severity of consequences on critical facilities;
 - d. Severity of consequences of damage to property; and
 - e. Severity of consequences of damage to the environment.

D. Assumptions

Extremely hazardous substances present in quantities above their threshold planning quantities will be identified by the reporting facilities.

Estimates of vulnerable zones are based upon the following credible "worst case" assumptions:

1. Quantity released: maximum quantity that could be released from largest vessel or interconnected vessels;
2. b. Rate of release to air: total quantity of gas, solid as a powder, or solid in solution is assumed to be released in 10 minutes; for liquids and molten solids, the rate is based on the rate of evaporation (rate of volatilization);
3. Temperature: not applicable to gases or solids as powders or in solution; for liquids, dependent on whether they are used at ambient temperature or near their boiling points; for molten solids, at their melting point;

4. Meteorological conditions: wind speed of 1.5 meters per second (3.4 miles per hour) at 80 degrees F, and "F" atmospheric stability.
5. Topographic conditions: flat, level, unobstructed terrain; use of the dispersion model for rural areas; and
6. Level of concern (LOC): one-tenth of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) "Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health" level (IDLH).

The chemical facility owners and operators will notify state and local governments of an emergency in sufficient time to implement warning and protective actions.

The chemical facility owners and operators will provide sufficient funding to state and local governments to assure compliance with federal, state, and local chemical emergency preparedness requirements.

E. Supporting Plans

The following federal, state, local, and facility emergency plans are available to support the implementation of the CFLEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan:

Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan
Florida Mutual Aid Plan
County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP)
State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

F. Authorities and References

1. Legislation and Regulations
 - a. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and
 - b. Reauthorization Act of 1986;
 - c. State Emergency Management Act, Chapter 252, Part two, Florida Statutes;
 - d. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act;
 - e. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act;
 - f. Resolutions from each Board of County Commissioners; and

- g. Executive Order 80-29, "Disaster Preparedness".

2. Mutual Aid Agreements

Each county has entered into the State-wide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) with the State. This agreement includes: conditions, rules and standards governing any mutual aid; provisions for immunity from liability, waiver of claims and indemnification from third party claims; notification of persons authorized to request or invoke mutual aid; compensation consideration; and procedures for the direction and control of personnel and units rendering aid. An official copy of this mutual aid agreement is on file with the Clerk of each county.

3. General and Technical References

- a. Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning, State and Local Guide (SLG) 101, Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- b. Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1A), National Response Team;
- c. Community Teamwork, U.S. Department of Transportation;
- d. Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program Handbook, Chemical Manufacturers Association;
- e. Site Emergency Response Planning, Chemical Manufacturers Association;
- f. Community Emergency Response Exercise Program, Chemical Manufacturers Association;
- g. CHRIS: Manual I, A Condensed Guide to Chemical Hazards, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard, USCG Publication M.16465.11A, 1985;
- h. CHRIS: Manual II, Hazardous Chemical Data, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard, USCG Publication M.16465.12A, 1984;
- i. North American Emergency Response Guidebook (NAERG), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, RSPA Publication P-5800.7;
- j. Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing, 2nd ed., Cincinnati, Ohio: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc., 1985;
- k. Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS Publication No. 85-115, 2000;

- I. Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS 2000; and
- m. Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis - Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency and U.S. Department of Transportation, 1989

G. Hazards Analysis Summary

Hazardous Analysis for each county is on file at the LEPC office, 555 East Church St., Bartow, Florida.

Section 9.02 Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities

A. General

This section identifies the state, county, federal and private organizations that would participate in response to an emergency involving hazardous materials, and describes the responsibilities of each group. Those individual officials who are responsible for coordinating the activities of the agencies listed below are responsible for assuring continuity of resources to support emergency operations over a protracted period of time.

B. Local Government Organizations and Responsibilities

1. Chairperson, Board of County Commissioners

The Chairperson, of each Board of County Commissioners, has the responsibility for overall hazardous materials emergency response planning in his/her own county. The Chairperson, through the Director of Emergency Management shall initiate actions and provide direction and control at the local level, to include consideration of in-place sheltering or evacuation as an option for the protection of the public, and conduct emergency operations to respond to the effects of an emergency involving hazardous material.

The Chairperson is responsible for assuring overall continuity of resources to assure twenty-four-hour operations for a protracted period. If conditions warrant, the Board will declare a local state of emergency.

2. County Administrator and/or County Public Information Officer

These individuals may conduct news conferences and issue disaster preparedness news bulletins or other disaster preparedness public information statements.

3. Emergency Management Director

The Director is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of procedures to use in the development of the local hazardous materials plan which is a part of the CEMP. The Director will also be responsible for maintaining this plan in conjunction with revisions to the CEMP.

The Director or his designee will be responsible for providing assistance in communications and other logistical support as requested

to the public safety agencies involved in emergency operations in response to a hazardous materials release.

The Director is responsible for early warning and notification of the population within the area affected by the release of hazardous materials. He is also responsible for the notification of the county EOC staff, activating the EOC, and notifying all local governmental and non-governmental agencies supporting emergency operations as appropriate to the severity of the incident.

The Director is responsible for developing and implementing a public education program designed to advise the public of the risks associated with an all-hazards environment. The Director is authorized to issue any public information statements during a disaster period necessary to implement any contingency plan previously approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

The Director is designated as the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) for each county. The Director will coordinate overall emergency operations and support needs with the State Division of Emergency Management, state and federal support agencies, and the appropriate facility owner/operator.

4. Sheriff's Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies

Responsibilities shared by the Sheriff's Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies include:

- a. Determine, where possible, the occurrence of a hazardous materials release;
- b. Notify the fire department that has jurisdiction of the occurrence of a hazardous materials release and request that appropriate response be initiated;
- c. Isolate and establish command over the area where evacuation, public safety, traffic control and protection of property are of concern;
- d. Provision of traffic control along evacuation routes and crowd control at reception centers and shelters;
- e. Secure evacuation areas until residents are allowed to return to their homes; and

- f. Provide additional resources and support as necessary.

5. Fire and Rescue

Responsibilities shared by county and municipal fire departments include:

- a. Respond to, investigate, and assume direct control of the management of hazardous material incident scenes occurring within its jurisdiction using incident command procedures,
- b. Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved;
- c. Determine the necessity for an evacuation, issue evacuation orders when appropriate and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated;
- d. Notify the emergency communication center, which will make proper notification to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws;
- e. Request assistance from appropriate federal and state agencies through the County Division of Emergency Management;
- f. Initiate request for assistance from appropriate agencies necessary to neutralize and/or contain the hazardous materials involved;
- g. Give full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action to be taken to contain the hazardous material and restore the area to normal; and
- h. Provide vehicle wash down and monitoring, when necessary, at prescribed locations and in a manner consistent with Florida Department of Environmental Protection and/or Health Department direction.

6. Public Health Agency

The County Health Departments are responsible for:

- a. Monitoring potential public health problems;
- b. Supervising local public health operations and coordinating all governmental and non-governmental relief agency resources involved in the prevention or control of emergency public health problems;
- c. health problems;
- d. Coordinating all health and medical services; and

- e. Informing the Florida Division of Emergency Management, through the emergency management director, of degraded public health conditions.
- f. IAW Florida Statute 381.0303 the County Health Departments are responsible for the appropriate staffing for special needs shelters.
- g. Please note that all county health department staff are employees of the Florida Department of Health.

7. Public Works

The Public Works Departments will provide the following assistance:

- a. Assist local fire departments in assembling and disassembling wash down stations and disposing of waste materials;
- b. Assist American Red Cross by providing garbage pickup and disposal for reception centers and shelters;
- c. Assist law enforcement agencies with evacuation operations by providing traffic control equipment and personnel; and
- d. Assist in containment and cleanup of spills by providing equipment and personnel as necessary.

8. School Board

The County School Boards will supervise temporary shelter operations that utilize school facilities, and provide equipment for the preparation of food for evacuees in cooperation with the American Red Cross. The School Board will also assist in providing buses for evacuees needing transportation, if requested by the director of the County Department of Emergency Management.

9. Transportation Authority

The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Lakeland/Winter Haven Urbanized Areas is a countywide agency

mandated by federal law to coordinate transportation planning and provide a forum for making decisions concerning countywide transportation issues. The MPO maintains a "comprehensive, cooperative, and continuing" transportation planning process in conjunction with the Florida Department of Transportation. This planning process is commonly known as the Polk County Transportation Study.

10. Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Services will provide emergency medical transportation to persons in need of such services, to provide the evacuation and transfer of patients from nursing homes and hospitals in the affected areas, and to assist in the evacuation of persons with special needs who are unable to evacuate themselves.

11. Hospitals and Medical Facilities

The county hospitals and others in the surrounding area available to the counties will accommodate, if evacuation is necessary, transfer patients from affected hospitals, critical nursing home patients requiring hospitalization and accident victims injured during the evacuation operations.

12. Other County and Municipal Agencies

Other county and municipal agencies may be required to provide equipment, personnel and services to support emergency operations. Transportation needs may also be met by county means and mass transit.

C. State Government Organizations and Responsibilities

1. Governor

Under the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, the Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting the population of the State from the dangers created by emergencies which are beyond the capabilities of local governments or which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. He will provide that protection through the assignment of appropriate state resources and agencies.

Any or all of the above responsibilities are implemented by:

- a. Providing direction and control should the emergency be beyond the capabilities of the local governments affected;
- b. Issuing necessary Executive Orders, proclamations, and regulations; and
- c. Ensuring that timely emergency response operations can be initiated.

The Governor will also request federal assistance as necessary upon determining that the State has insufficient technical and/or logistical resources to adequately cope with the off-site consequences of an emergency involving hazardous material.

2. Attorney General

The Attorney General will provide consultation to the Governor on legal matters pertaining to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials.

3. Department of Environmental Protection (Lead Agency)

- a. Act as the technical advisory agent in identifying, containing and removing hazardous materials threatening, or affecting, water or air quality, as authorized by Florida Statutes;
- b. Locate sites and establish acceptable procedures for the disposal of hazardous materials;
- c. Act as the primary operational agency in the containment and cleanup of inland hazardous materials spills. For hazardous materials other than petroleum products, DEP would respond for incidents involving more than 5 gallons. For petroleum incidents, this amount would be 100 gallons;
- d. Act as the sole authority on the use of chemical dispersants in combating a hazardous materials incident. DEP prefers that releases be contained and cleaned up (or neutralized), rather than be dispersed;
- e. Provide a coordinator, to serve as Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, when an incident requires a multi-agency response;
- f. Provide technical assistance and/or response to a hazardous materials incident. Assistance may include via telephone or on-site response, as warranted by conversations with the first responders;
- g. When pollutants, as defined in Section 376.031(7), Florida Statutes, are determined to be discharged into navigable waters within the geographic responsibility of the United States Coast Guard, the state response shall be as provided in the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan, as approved by the Governor and Cabinet, pursuant to Sections 376.05 and 376.07, Florida Statutes. Section 376.031(7) defines pollutant as "oil of any kind and in any form, gasoline, pesticides, ammonia, chlorine, and derivatives thereof, excluding liquefied petroleum gas;"
- h. Provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous materials incident; and
- i. Provide manpower and logistical support for areas, especially any state park, or recreational area, that is directly affected by a hazardous materials incident.

4. Florida Division of Emergency Management (Support Agency)

The Division is responsible for coordinating the State's response to emergencies involving hazardous materials. The Department will also request and coordinate assistance as necessary from federal emergency response agencies. The Department will:

- a. Notify appropriate state, local and federal agencies of an emergency involving hazardous material;
- b. Coordinate federal, state and local emergency response activities;
- c. Ascertain the requirements of state and local political subdivisions for supplies and equipment, and locate and provide needed supplies and equipment;
- d. Provide for activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, and provide personnel and equipment to operate emergency response facilities;
- e. Carry out the provisions of the State Emergency Management Act, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, as amended;
- f. Prepare the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) through the Division of Emergency Management;
- g. Provide guidance and assistance in the preparation of local hazardous materials emergency response procedures; and
- h. Assist the local governments in providing public education and information regarding proper response to a hazardous materials emergency.

5. Department of Transportation (Support Agency)

- a. Supplement activities between public and private agencies on matters relating to public transit;
- b. Provide public transportation services where emergency services are required;
- c. Support county highway/road departments in securing and installing barricades, signs and other necessary equipment needed for traffic control;
- d. Coordinate traffic management activities in and around the affected areas;
- e. Coordinate movement of emergency resources to and from the designated area;
- f. Assist in the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials spills that occur on a state-maintained street or highway. Provide site check and cleanup of a hazardous

materials incident only after those responsible for an initial incident have removed the overwhelming majority of waste. Repair highway and rights-of-way as necessary for public safety;

- g. Provide inspection of the condition of railroad tracks and all supportive, relative equipment, including locomotives and other rolling stock of any railroad operated within the state, and provide personnel to determine the cause of a railroad accident; and
- h. Provide law enforcement and investigative response limited to awareness level for transportation related hazardous materials incidents subject to federal transportation regulations.
- i. Conduct motor carrier accident investigations
- j. Suspend tolls on State highways to facilitate traffic movement upon issuance of an executive order by the Governor.
- k. Determine load variances on State roads to assist with the movement of heavy equipment during an oil spill event.
- l. Provide vehicles and drivers for use in the transport of pollutants from the scene of discharge to staging or disposal sites upon issuance of an executive order by the Governor.

6. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (Support Agency)

- a. Assist other law enforcement agencies in the movement of traffic during an emergency involving hazardous material;
- b. Assist other law enforcement agencies in the state to police the affected area;
- c. Provide security and assist in staffing roadblocks to support county personnel who are involved in emergency response operations;
- d. Provide communications assistance as required; and
- e. Upon request, Florida Highway Patrol will assist in the transportation of samples for analysis when immediate analysis is necessary.

7. Florida Department of Health (Support Agency)

- a. Coordinate the sheltering of persons affected by a hazardous materials incident;

- b. Assist in the identification of possible health hazards related to hazardous materials incidents and take corrective action as needed;
 - c. Assist in solving problems affecting drinking water or food supplies contaminated by hazardous materials;
 - d. Provide response to all emergencies associated with radioactive materials or ionizing radiation;
 - e. Assist in coordination of ambulance deployment;
 - f. Assist in the coordination for treatment of mass casualties;
 - g. Coordinate the deployment of Strategic National Stockpile resources;
 - h. Coordinate for and participate in the deployment of Environmental Health or Epidemiological Strike Teams as required; and
 - i. Coordinate for and participate in the deployment of Behavioral Health Strike Teams
8. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Support Agency)
- a. Assist in identification, containment and disposal of pesticides and insecticides;
 - b. Assist in the identification of possible health hazards, related to a hazardous materials incident, which may affect a food commodity, or the production of that food commodity; and
 - c. Provide support for law enforcement activities.
9. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (Support Agency)
- a. Assess damage to fish and wildlife populations and habitat resulting from a hazardous materials incident;
 - b. Coordinate with other appropriate federal and state authorities any action deemed necessary, or required, for the protection of endangered or threatened species;
 - c. Provide support for law enforcement and search and rescue operations;
 - d. Assist other agencies with manpower and logistical support for obtaining samples, controlling traffic, and pursuing criminal investigations; and

- e. Maintain a toll-free number for notification of incidents, which may threaten fish and/or wildlife habitat (1-800-282-8002).

10. Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services

Responsible for the regulation of Liquid Propane gas.

11. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Hazardous Materials

The State's ESF #10 has been formed to provide a mechanism for the coordinated response by state agencies to hazardous materials emergencies that are beyond the capability of local governments. ESF #10 also provides technical assistance and information for incidents that require state or federal involvement. The ECO of ESF #10 shall serve as the focal point for coordinating state response and support to local governments. Primary and Support Agencies in this ESF include those state agencies whose responsibilities are outlined in this section.

D. Federal Government Organizations and Responsibilities

1. U.S. Coast Guard

- a. Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance on the state's coastline and on navigable waterways within the state; and
- b. Operates the National Response Center (NRC) on a twenty-four hour per day basis.

2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance that has the potential to affect public health and safety and the environment.

3. U.S. Department of Transportation

Regulates the transportation of hazardous materials.

4. Regional Response Team (RRT)

The RRT provides a coordinated federal response capability at the scene of a hazardous materials incident that poses a threat to the public health and welfare, the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon waters of the contiguous zones, and all inland waters.

5. National Response Team (NRT)

The National Response Team is composed of representatives from 14 federal agencies with emergency planning and response capabilities. The NRT provides a coordinated federal response capability to a hazardous materials incident that exceeds the capability of the RRT.

E. Facility Owners/Operators

1. Designate a representative/coordinator to participate in the emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator and assist local emergency management directors and LEPCs in the preparation and maintenance of emergency response plans for hazardous materials present at their facility(s);
2. Notify the State Emergency Response Commission if subject to the requirements of SARA/EPCRA;
3. Submit Material Safety Data Sheets and emergency inventory forms to the State Emergency Response Commission, LEPCs and local fire departments;
4. Submit toxic chemical release forms to the State Emergency Response Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency for each toxic chemical defined in Section 313 of SARA/EPCRA that was manufactured, processed or otherwise used in quantities exceeding the established threshold amount during the preceding calendar year;
5. Provide immediate notification to the local fire departments, State Emergency Response Commission and LEPC of the emergency release of a listed hazardous substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance; and
6. Provide written follow-up emergency notice to the State Commission and the LEPCs after the release.

F. Volunteer Organizations

1. American Red Cross

The American Red Cross will provide reception and care for evacuees. This service will include registration of evacuees, provision of shelter managers, and special assistance to evacuees. Additional shelter space may have to be established by the American Red Cross should the relocation period last longer than anticipated. In this event, mobilization and relocation of evacuees will be coordinated by the American Red Cross through the County Emergency Operations Center.

2. Emergency Alert System (EAS) Stations

Provide early warning to the public and area broadcasting stations via EAS tone alert systems.

3. Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol

The Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP) provides assistance to the state and its political subdivisions in responding to emergencies. The CAP has the capability to provide the following assistance:

- a. Aerial control, direction and surveillance of surface traffic;
- b. Light transport flights for emergency movement of personnel and supplies;
- c. Aerial photographic and reconnaissance flights;
- d. Search and rescue (including aircraft ramp checks for mission craft and aerial and ground search activities);
- e. Radio communications; and
- f. Other activities as approved by the Wing Commander, CAP, and Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management.

4. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service will lend communications support to local response agencies during emergencies.

5. Salvation Army

- a. In coordination with the Red Cross, the Salvation Army may provide mobile canteen service and emergency feeding to government workers, volunteers and disaster victims.
- b. The Salvation Army may distribute food, clothing, and other supplies following a local disaster or during recovery operations.
- c. The Salvation Army, when available, should establish liaison with the EOC to ensure full coordination of relief efforts.

Section 9.03 Direction and Control

A. General

This section describes the coordination and management of emergency response operations between local, state and federal agencies.

B. Local Government Role

All disasters are considered “local” even when assistance from state and federal resources is requested and provided. Therefore, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners is responsible to the county regardless of who provides support in response to a disaster. To streamline the command and control it is strongly recommended that the Chair should provide delegation of authority to the Incident Commander with specifics concerning incident response including but not limited to cost and legal constraints and other policy considerations.

Local governments have the primary role in preventing unnecessary hazards to the general public from an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. When the accidental release of hazardous materials occurs, the effects of which are strictly confined to the premises of a private industry in the region, governmental response agency assistance should be on a cooperative basis only. Care must be exercised that a local government is not unnecessarily subjected to liability for damages because actions were forced upon a facility operator in an incorrect manner. When there is any possible off-site threat to the general public or the environment, however, a public safety agency must assert its authority and take decisive charge of the scene.

Initial response to hazardous materials accidents will be the responsibility of the law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services agencies within the jurisdiction in which the accident occurred. In the unincorporated areas of the county, initial response will be the responsibility of the sheriff's office and/or Fire/Rescue.

The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) will coordinate and direct emergency response through emergency management organizations and other county emergency response agencies. The Community Emergency Coordinator will coordinate overall emergency response activities and operations until such time as increased state assistance is deemed necessary. Direction and control will be exercised through the County EOC.

1. On-Scene Command

The Chairman of the BCC may designate the senior law

enforcement or fire official at the site of the accident as the county's incident commander. In this capacity the incident commander would be responsible for:

- a. Direction of local resource deployment and local emergency response activities;
- b. Keeping county officials apprised on on-scene activities;
- c. Implementing actions necessary to protect public health and safety; and
- d. Coordination of clean-up and recovery operations.

2. Emergency Operations Center

The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated by the county emergency management director upon receipt of notification of a release of hazardous materials.

Appropriate response and support personnel would be called to the EOC to coordinate the actions of their respective agencies and organizations. Upon activation, the Chairman of the BCC from the EOC would exercise direction and control of county emergency operations. Once fully activated, the EOC will continue to function on a continuous basis until the emergency is over and its effects can be more effectively controlled through normal governmental channels.

C. State Government Role

The role of state government in response to a hazardous materials emergency is to support local government operations unless the scope of the emergency warrants increased state action. The Division of Emergency Management from the State Emergency Operations Center coordinates the state government support.

Upon receipt of notification from the county that a release of hazardous materials has occurred, staff from the Department of Environmental Protection may be dispatched to the scene to provide guidance to local emergency operations personnel to mitigate environmental damage. In the event of a major hazardous materials accident, all or a portion of the State Emergency Operations Center and ESF #10 may be activated to coordinate state response and support to the county.

Increased state actions may be warranted for emergencies which involve multi-jurisdictional hazards, when local governments believe the emergency is beyond the capabilities of local resources, or when the Governor determines there is an overriding concern for the safety of the public. For these situations the Governor can designate the primary responsibility for emergency response to the state by issuing an Executive Order under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes. The issuance of the Executive Order will be coordinated with local governments. Upon issuance of an Executive Order the local government will continue to coordinate the emergency response operations of the local agencies.

A federal on-scene coordinator may work as part of the unified command once federal agencies become involved in the incident.

D. Federal Government Role

The role of the federal government in response to an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials is to support local and state emergency operations. Activation of the Federal Regional Response Team (RRT) provides access to federal resources not available at the state and local levels. An on-scene coordinator will be designated to coordinate federal resources and support.

Section 9.04 Notification and Activation

A. General

This section outlines responsibilities and procedures for the notification of appropriate emergency response organizations; alerting key local, state and federal emergency response personnel; and for providing warning and instructions to the general public.

B. Warning Points

In the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, a county warning point will be provided on a twenty-four-hour basis. The County EOC will normally serve as the County Warning Point during normal business hours. This practice as well as the hours it is normally manned may vary from county to county. Each County Warning Point is equipped with proper communication equipment to receive notification of hazardous materials emergencies and follow up with rapid and effective alerting of key local and state emergency response personnel. The telephone numbers for the county warning points are as follows:

TABLE 26: COUNTY WARNING POINTS

County	Agency	Agency Phone Number
DeSoto County	Sheriff's Office	(863) 993-4700
Hardee County	Emergency Operations Center	(863) 773-6373
Hardee County	Fire Rescue	(863) 773-4362
Hardee County	Sheriff's Office	(863) 773-4144
Highlands County	Fire Services	(863) 385-1112
Highlands County	Sheriff's Office	(863) 402-7200
Okeechobee County	Sheriff's Office	(863) 763-3117
Okeechobee County	Fire Rescue Services	(863) 763-5544
Polk County	Emergency Operations Center	(863) 298-7000
Polk County	Sheriff's Office	(863) 533-0344
Polk County	Sheriff's Office Emergency Communications Center	(863) 401-2222

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the designated State Watch Point in the event of a hazardous materials incident. As such, the DEM is responsible for receiving notification of an emergency from the county warning point and alerting key state and federal emergency response personnel. The DEM is also responsible for assisting LEPCs in providing warnings and instructions to the general public.

A Duty Officer is on duty at the State Watch Office in Tallahassee on a twenty-four hour per day basis. The twenty-four-hour telephone number for the State Watch Office is (850) 815-4001 or 1

(800) 320-0519. Facility operators are responsible for notifying The National Response Center (NRC).

The National Response Center (NRC) is the national warning and communications center for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials. Located at U.S. Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C., the NRC receives and relays notices of discharges and releases to the appropriate on-scene commander, and provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordinating a national response action when required. A twenty-four-hour telephone number for the NRC is (800) 424-8802.

C. Notification and Activation

Facility owners or operators are required to notify immediately local, state (and in some cases federal) authorities following the release of a listed extremely hazardous substance in an amount that exceeds the reportable quantity for that particular substance. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the facility from which hazardous materials have been released to notify the state warning point that a release has occurred. Specific information to be included in the facility's initial and follow-up messages is identified in Figure 1. In the event that the State Watch Office Point receives notification of a release from a source other than the county EOC, the State Watch Office will immediately notify the county EOC.

Following a reportable release, the facility owner or operator must:

- Contact 911
- Contact the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
- Contact the National Response Center (NRC) if a substance is reportable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the county warning point will make every effort to verify information contained in the initial report. Local response organizations will be notified of the emergency by the county warning point, at the direction of the County Warning Officer. The Warning Officer, who in most cases will be represented by the Director of Emergency Management, will be in charge of all facilities and personnel with assigned duties in the warning process. The names and telephone numbers of both the primary and alternate contact for each emergency response organization identified in Figures 2 through 6 will be maintained by each County Department of Emergency Management.

These names and telephone numbers will be verified and updated continuously to assure accurate and timely notification. The notification message will specify that the organization stand by or start to mobilize emergency response personnel.

Emergency response personnel will be called to duty using established county notification procedures. Support agencies will be alerted by the agency they are supporting. Should

mobilization be required, emergency response personnel will report to their agency response center for specialized equipment and further instructions.

The sequences for notification and activation of emergency response personnel for each level of threat are discussed below. Details of notification and activation are contained in county implementing procedures.

1. Potential Emergency Conditions

a. Description

An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the facility owner or operator the county emergency communicator will notify the following emergency personnel:

- County Emergency Management Director/Manager;
- County Sheriff and/or Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Chief, County Fire/Rescue and/or Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services (as appropriate); State Watch Office.

c. Activation

Activation of emergency response personnel beyond the first response agencies and partial EOC staff is not anticipated for this level of emergency. The county emergency management director will monitor the situation, coordinate local response activities, and be prepared to take further action, if necessary, to protect the public.

2. Limited Emergency Condition

a. Description

An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life and/or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.

b. Notification

See Figures 2 through 6

c. Activation

Upon notification, the county emergency management director and appropriate staff will report to the EOC to facilitate the rapid deployment of emergency response personnel, if needed. If the situation warrants, the county emergency management director will activate the county EOC.

3. Full Emergency Condition

a. Description

An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and/or property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation, or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal or private agencies.

b. Notification

See Figures 2 through 6

c. Activation

The county emergency management director and staff will activate the EOC and assist in the notification process. Designated emergency personnel will report to the EOC and other emergency response personnel may be directed to take appropriate emergency actions.

D. Notification to the Public

Upon the determination that a Limited Emergency Condition or a Full Emergency Condition is in progress, the county emergency management director will activate procedures to provide the incident commander's notification and clear instructions, including periodic status updates, to the general public within the area affected by the release.

The County Department of Emergency Management will activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to notify the public of a general emergency caused by a hazardous material release. Residents and transients will be advised to tune to the following radio and television stations for detailed information and instructions.

Television

- WEDU - Channel 3, Tampa
- WFLA - Channel 8, Tampa

- WFTV - Channel 9, Orlando
- WINK - Channel 10, Tampa
- WTVT - Channel 13, Tampa
- WBBH - Channel 20, Ft. Myers
- WTMV - Channel 32, Lakeland
- WWSB - Channel 40, Sarasota
- WTOG - Channel 44, Tampa Cable Vision

Radio *Denotes Emergency Broadcast System.

NOTE: WOKC AM and WOKC FM are simulcast.

- *WONN AM 1230 - Lakeland
- *WPCV FM 97.5 - Lakeland
- *WAUC AM 1310 - Wauchula
- *WEZY FM 94.1 - Lakeland
- *WITS AM 1340 - Sebring
- *WOKC FM 100.9 - Okeechobee
- *WHNR AM 1360 - Winter Haven
- *WFLN AM 1480 - Arcadia
- *WLKF AM 1430 - Lakeland
- *WOKC AM 1570 - Okeechobee
- WWTK AM 730 - Sebring
- WKES FM 91.1 - Lakeland
- WJCM AM 1050 - Sebring
- WWOJ FM 99.1 - Sebring
- WBAR AM 1460 - Bartow
- WRBQ FM 104.7 - Tampa
- WZTK AM 1480 - Arcadia
- WZSP FM 105.3 - Zolfo Springs
- WSIR AM 1490 - Winter Haven
- WTWB AM 1570 - Auburndale

In addition, warning of the public will be accomplished through the use of loud speakers, fire sirens and if necessary, door-to-door notification. Public safety personnel equipped with public address systems will move throughout the area advising residents of the protective actions they should take based on the severity of the emergency in accordance with the response agencies' established procedures. At night or because of air-conditioned buildings, a vehicle with sirens should be used to awaken or get the attention of residents and precede a second vehicle which gives instructions by loudspeaker. If a toxic cloud is already in the air, information contained in Figure 8, should be given by loudspeaker at this time.

The public notification system may be activated for a Potential Emergency and will be activated for a Limited Emergency or Full Emergency. Activation of the public notification system should be

|

accomplished within fifteen minutes after the decision is made to activate. Notification of the public should occur between fifteen to forty-five minutes after activation.

DRAFT

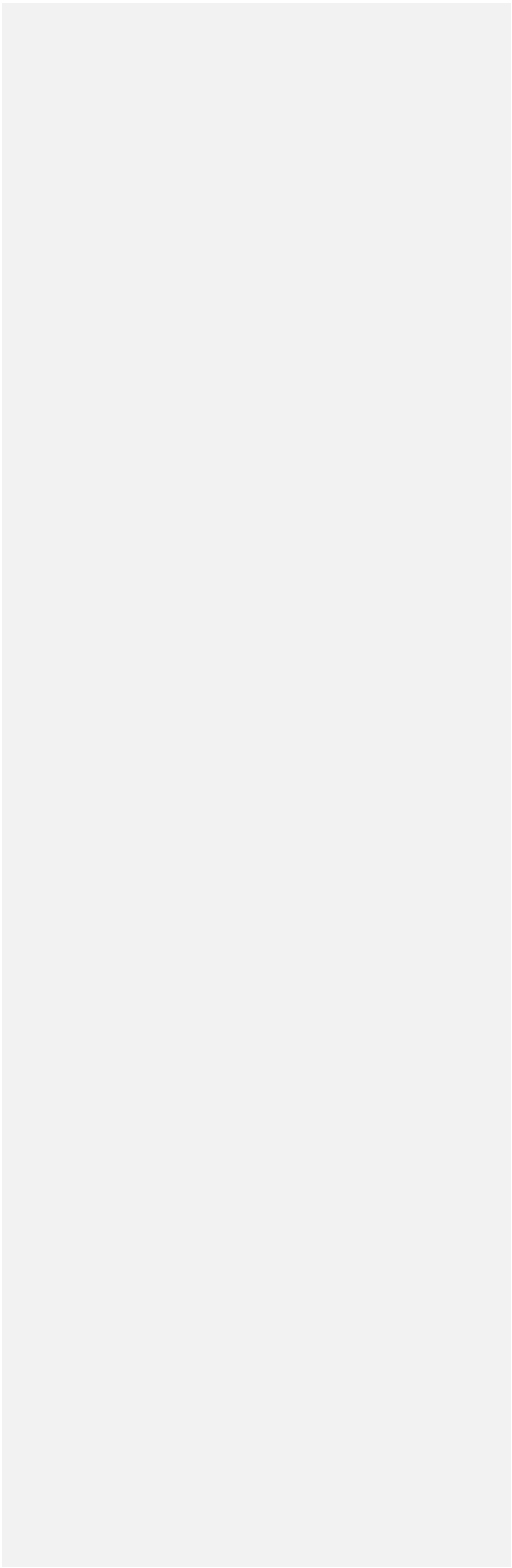


FIGURE 1: EMERGENCY RELEASE NOTIFICATION

Emergency Release Notification must include:

- the chemical name,
- an indication whether the substance is an EHS,
- an estimate of the quantity released into the environment,
- the time and duration of the release,
- the medium into which the release occurred,
- any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency, and where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals,
- proper precautions, such as evacuation, and
- the name and telephone number of a contact person.

As soon as practical after a release which requires notification, the owner or operator of the facility must provide one or more written follow-up notices(s). The written emergency follow-up notice(s) must include:

- information setting forth and updating the information required for the initial emergency notification,
- actions taken to respond to and contain the release,
- any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release, and
- advise if medical attention is necessary for exposed individuals.

The written follow-up emergency notice(s) must be submitted to:

- State Emergency Response Commission
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
- Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
555 East Church Street
Bartow, Florida 33830

FIGURE 2: DESOTO COUNTY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Potential Emergency Conditions

Director, County Division of Emergency Management
DeSoto County Sheriff
Municipal police departments
Chief, DeSoto County Fire/Rescue
State Watch Office

Limited Emergency Conditions

Director, County Division of Emergency Management
County Administrator
DeSoto County Sheriff
Municipal police departments
Chief, DeSoto County Fire/Rescue
Administrator, Health Department
Director, Engineering and Public Works Department
Superintendent, School District
Director, Sarasota County Chapter of the American Red Cross
State Watch Office

Full Emergency Conditions

Director, County Division of Emergency Management
County Administrator
DeSoto County Sheriff
Municipal police department
Chief, DeSoto County Fire/Rescue
Administrator, Health Department
Director, Engineering and Public Works Department
Superintendent, School District
Director, Sarasota County Chapter of the American Red Cross
State Watch Office

These emergency agencies will be verified and updated continuously and maintained in the emergency communications center of the DeSoto County Division of Emergency Management. The State Watch Office can be reached by calling (800) 320-0519, or (850) 815-4001.

FIGURE 3: HARDEE COUNTY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Potential Emergency Conditions

Director, Hardee County Emergency Management
Hardee County Sheriff
Municipal Police Departments
Chief, Hardee County Fire/Rescue
State Watch Office

Limited Emergency Conditions

Director, Hardee County Emergency Management
County Manager
Hardee County Sheriff
Municipal Police Departments
Chief, Hardee County Fire/Rescue
Medical Director and Director of County Health Department
Director, Public Works Department
Superintendent, County School Board American Red Cross, Manatee County Chapter State Watch Office

Full Emergency Conditions

Director, Hardee County Emergency Management
County Manger
Chairman, Hardee County Board of County Commissioners
Hardee County Sheriff
Municipal Police Departments
Chief, Hardee County Fire/Rescue
Medical Director and Director of County Health Department
Director, Public Works Department
Superintendent, County School Board
American Red Cross, Manatee County Chapter
State Watch Office

Emergency telephone numbers for these organizations will be updated continuously and maintained in the emergency communications center of Hardee County Emergency Management. The State Watch Office can be reached by calling (800) 320-0519, or (850) 815-4001.

FIGURE 4: HIGHLANDS COUNTY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Potential Emergency Conditions

- Municipal or Volunteer Fire Department (as appropriate)
- County Public Safety Director
- County Emergency Management Manager
- County Sheriff or Municipal Police Depts. (as appropriate)
- County EMS Manager
- County Environmental Health Director
- County HAZMAT Team
- State Watch Office

Limited and Full Emergency Conditions

Call all the above, PLUS the below:

- County Administrative Assistant City Managers
- County Engineer
- Municipal Public Works Supervisors (as appropriate)
- Superintendent of Public Schools
- County School Transportation Director
- Local Red Cross Disaster Chairman

The Highlands County 9-1-1 Dispatch Center acts as the County Warning Point and maintains continuously updated contact information for these agencies. The Highlands County Warning Point can be reached by calling 863-402-7200. The State Watch Office can be reached by calling 800-320-0519 or (850) 815-4001.

FIGURE 5: OKEECHOBEE COUNTY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Potential Emergency Conditions

Director, County Emergency Management
Okeechobee County Sheriff
Okeechobee City Police Chief
Chief, Okeechobee County Fire/Rescue
Chief, Okeechobee City Fire Department
State Watch Office

Limited Emergency Conditions

Director, County Emergency Management
Okeechobee County Sheriff
Okeechobee City Police Chief
Chief, Okeechobee County Fire/Rescue
Chief, Okeechobee City Fire Department
Director, Health Department
County Engineer
Director, City Public Works Department
Chairman, County School Board
Disaster Services Coordinator, Okeechobee County Chapter-American Red Cross
State Watch Office

Full Emergency Conditions

Director, County Emergency Management
Okeechobee County Sheriff
Okeechobee City Police Chief
Chief, Okeechobee County Fire/Rescue
Chief, Okeechobee City Fire Department
Director, Health Department
County Engineer
Director, City Public Works Department
Chairman, County School Board
Disaster Chairman, Okeechobee County Chapter-American Red Cross
State Watch Office

These emergency agencies will be verified and updated continuously and maintained in the emergency communications center of the Emergency Operations Center.

FIGURE 6: POLK COUNTY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Potential Emergency Conditions

PCSO Emergency Communications Center
Polk County Fire Rescue (as appropriate)
Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate)
County Emergency Management
Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate)
State Watch Office

Limited Emergency Conditions

PCSO Emergency Communications Center
Director, Polk County Emergency Management
Chief, Polk County Fire/Rescue
Polk County Sheriff
Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate)
Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate)
Director, Health Department
Director, Utilities
Chairman, County School Board
Director, Roads and Drainage
Disaster Program Manager American Red Cross of Mid Florida
State Watch Office

Full Emergency Conditions

PCSO Emergency Communications Center
Deputy County Manager – Public Safety Group
Director, Polk County Emergency Management
Chief, Polk County Fire/Rescue
Polk County Sheriff
Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate)
Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate) Director, Health Department
Director, Utilities Division
Chairman, County School Board
Director, Division of Transportation Disaster
Program Manager American Red Cross of Mid-Florida
State Watch Office

Section 9.05 Emergency Communications

A. General

Each County in Central Florida LEPC has adopted an emergency communications system that parallels the model plan. In each county plan, the county EOC houses a communications system that, in the event of a hazardous materials emergency, will become fully operational and serve as the focal point from which all communications efforts between response agencies will be coordinated. This section describes the various communications systems that can be used during such emergencies.

B. Coordination of Emergency Communications

The EOC will provide off-site communications support to the incident commander for the public safety agency having responsibility for coordinating emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within that particular jurisdiction in the county.

Upon activation of the County EOC, all emergency communications systems will be placed into service and tested. Under the direction of the Emergency Management Director, the Communications Officer will organize all communications within the counties for emergency use. The Communications Officer will establish liaison with county communications, American Red Cross, amateur radio operators and any other organization with the capability to provide supplemental communications.

The Communications Officer, under the supervision of the Emergency Management Director, will be responsible for the operation of the County Communications Center. The Communications Officer will arrange for staffing of the communications center (including volunteer organizations) to operate emergency communications systems. Once having reported to the EOC, emergency communications personnel from various local government organizations, while under the direct control of their respective agency, should follow the direction of the Communications Officer in order to effect coordinated communications. Amateur radio operators, under the direction of the Communications Officer, will have overall responsibility for communications at designated shelters. The Sheriff's Office will provide walkie-talkie communications as a back-up system for each shelter. Upon receipt of an evacuation order, amateur radio operators will report to their assigned shelters with their equipment and begin to open communications nets with the EOC. Personnel from those departments will staff Law enforcement and fire department radio positions at the EOC.

County Communications will be assigned supporting functions at the EOC, and volunteer organizations, if needed, will provide staff for their respective operations at the EOC.

Direct communications between the county EOC and the following organizations will be established and maintained:

- The State Division of Emergency Management regarding the local situation and requests for state and federal support and resources;
- The chemical facility where the release of hazardous materials is occurring;
- Local emergency response agencies by agency radio systems and commercial telephone;
- Medical facilities and ambulance services through the county's emergency medical services radio system; and
- Federal agencies, through the State Division of Emergency Management.

Telephone service within the EOC operations room will be established and a log of incoming and outgoing messages will be maintained.

C. Communications Systems

Any or all of the following systems may be used to communicate during a hazardous materials emergency:

1. Inter-City Police Radio (155.370 MHz) All County's Sheriffs Radio

- DeSoto (800 MHz)
- Hardee (800 MHz)
- Highlands (800 MHz)
- Okeechobee (154.800 MHz)
- Polk (800 MMz)

2. County Fire Radio

- DeSoto (800 MHz)
- Florida Forest Service (FFS) (159.330 MHz) Hardee (800 MHz)
- Highlands (800 MHz)
- Okeechobee (154.220 MHz, City 154.370 MHz) Florida Forest Service (FFS) (159.270 MHz)
- Polk (800 MHz)

3. State Local Government Radio

- DeSoto (800 MHz)
- Hardee (800 MHz)
- Highlands (800 MHz)
- Okeechobee (39.100 MHz, 39.180 MHz)
- Polk (39.100 MHz, 39.180 MHz)

4. County Local Government Radio

DeSoto (800 MHz)
Hardee (800 MHz)
Highlands (800 MHz)
Okeechobee (State Law Enforcement Radio System) SLERS
Polk (800 MHz)

5. Civil Air Patrol Radio (148.150,143.900 MHz)

This system will be used to provide support to local emergency shelters without dedicated communications coverage, and for search and rescue operations.

6. Citizens Band (CB) Radio (Channels 1-40)

The CB radio system may be used to support communications within shelters to provide internal management assistance.

7. NOAA Weather Radio (162.475 MHz)

NOAA weather radio advises of severe weather conditions and can be used to supplement other systems.

8. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) & Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

The RACES and ARES are a viable ancillary communications network among county agencies and/or between county and state organizations. See Fig. 5-1 for County RACES frequencies.

9. Commercial Telephone

Commercial telephone service is available at the County EOC, county warning point and can be used as an alternate system.

10. Florida National Guard Radio

This system can be used in an emergency to supplement the emergency services networks.

11. Emergency Management Network (EMNET)

EMNET is a satellite warning system operated on a 24- hour basis. The state Division of Emergency Management uses the EMNET to communicate with each county's primary warning point and the weather service bureaus.

FIGURE 5: COUNTY RACES & ARES FREQUENCIES (MHz) Central Florida LEPC

1. DeSoto County

147.075

Repeaters: 147.175+ PL100Hz; 147.180+ PL100Hz; and 444.200+ PL100Hz

2. Hardee County

72433908; 7280 3950; 7290 3940; and 7247 3651

3. Highlands County

3990.50; 144.730; 144.600; 145.330 Avon Park*; 7254.50; 145.330; 124.850; 443.575 Avon Park Youth Academy; 7121.50; 147.645; 147.870; 147.270 EOC; 3546.50; 147.045; 146.235; 146.835 Sebring; 145.410; 147.870; 144.730; 145.330 Sebring; 145.470; 147.270; 147.645; 145.210 Lake Placid

* Primary for Highlands County

4. Okeechobee County

155.130; 147.795; 147.195; 155.625; 147.690; 147.090; 155.4900; 154.7100; 158.8350

5. Polk County

ARES WC4PEM Repeater System

.146.985 neg. offset, 127.3 PL tone in Dundee, FL

.444.950 pos. offset, 127.3 PL tone in Frost Proof, FL (S Polk County)

.444.625 pos. offset, 127.3 PL tone near Interstate 4 and US Highway 27 (NE Polk County)

.443.900 pos. offset, 127.3 PL tone in NW Lakeland, FL (Kathleen, FL)

Section 9.06 Public Information and Education

A. General

This section provides guidance for keeping the public informed about potential hazards present at chemical facilities, emergency responses required to cope with a hazardous material emergency, and protective measures that can be taken to minimize or alleviate adverse public health effects. This section also provides procedures for the timely and accurate collection, coordination and dissemination of such information to the public.

B. Public Information Officers

Public Information Officers (PIOs) are those persons authorized by their organizations to release news and background information to the media, monitor events and summarize information for distribution to responders and the media, coordinate and verify information from and with all entities, assure support with regard to timely notification to the public, and assist public information spokespersons maintain records of news releases and public information as well as a log of events. Specific duties to be performed by PIOs include the following:

- Collect, edit, and release information and instructions to the media;
- Establish contact with wire services;
- Assist news media personnel in the performance of their functions, including accreditation and identification;
- Coordinate the release of information with facility representative and county information officer;
- Brief the news media as conditions warrant; and
- Keep concerned staffs informed through "in-house" news summary bulletins.

1. Local Public Information Officer

The PIO will be appointed to serve as the official spokesperson of each County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. Releases of information to the news media from any local agency will be coordinated through the county PIO and/or Chairman of the BCC.

DeSoto - County Administrator

Hardee – Appointed as Needed

Highlands - County Public Information Officer

Okeechobee - Appointed as Needed

Polk – Communications Division

2. State Public Information Officer

The Governor's Director of Communications is the Public Information Officer for the Governor's Office, and will operate from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or the local Emergency Operations Center. Releases of information to the news media from any state agency will be coordinated through Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 and/or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR).

The State Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will provide a Public Information Officer who will work from the local Emergency Operations Center or the SEOC, as appropriate.

3. Federal Public Information Officer

When federal agency resources are used, the State PIO will coordinate public information efforts with the federal agency representative and appropriate state and local public information representatives.

4. Facility Public Information Officer

The facility coordinator or designated PIO will serve as a Public Information Officer in cooperation with the local PIO and State PIO.

C. Emergency News Facilities

The county will provide space and equipment for media representatives for the dissemination of information during an emergency.

1. Emergency Operations Center

The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the focal point for news and information releases during an emergency. From this location, public information staff will provide news releases. Spokespersons from each organization will conduct periodic press conferences as conditions warrant. Due to space limitations in the EOC, a press room is provided in the immediate area to accommodate members of the mass media.

The county PIO will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of media activities. He or she will assure adequate physical accommodations (including space and equipment), schedules for briefings, provision of background information (including press kits), notice of events such as evacuations or other noteworthy occurrences, security (to include identification procedures), and periodic update releases to wire services.

2. DEM Press Room

Emergency Support Function #14 is located within the State Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee and serves as the primary location for news and information releases with regard

to emergency actions taken by the state agencies. ESF #14 will be activated upon the arrival of the State PIO and will provide telephones, computers with word processing software, and copying equipment to support up to twenty-five media representatives in a designated area.

D. Coordination of Media Releases

As stated above, the Emergency Operations Center is the focal point for news releases during a hazardous materials incident. The dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated by the PIOs from the county, facility and state. Each PIO will collect, from their respective personnel in emergency response operations, information regarding emergency operations and recommended protective actions. Upon verification of information, the PIOs will develop a coordinated news release for approval by appropriate decision makers. Sample media releases are included in Figures 7 through 13.

E. Rumor Control

A Citizens' Information Center for rumor control will be activated to answer public inquiries and to assess public attitudes during a hazardous materials incident. Normal county telephone services will be available and staffed by county personnel and/or volunteers as appropriate. These telephone numbers will be released to the general public when needed. When an incident is over the public will be notified that it is safe to either return to their homes or stop sheltering in-place.

F. Public Education

The County Department of Emergency Management will coordinate with Local Emergency Planning Committees and local governments to assure the provision of information and materials to advise residents and transients of appropriate protective measures during a hazardous materials incident.

Emergency public information (EPI) materials, which are designed to educate the public of the risks, associated with the release of hazardous materials, and what protective actions to take, should be made available to the public each year. These materials will address all hazards affecting county residents and property, and will be distributed through local newspapers, radio and television stations, special mail-outs, and other means. As a result of the influx of non-English speaking residents and transients into the region, EPI materials should be distributed in both English and Spanish.

In addition to educating the public, the County Department of Emergency Management should undertake efforts to educate the media by conducting, at least annually, media briefings advising the media of emergency plans and procedures, of the flow of information, role of the media during an emergency, and the names of emergency contact persons. This will be accomplished through the use of slide/tape presentations, press packets, and other educational materials developed by the County Department of Emergency Management.

G. Public Access

Pursuant to Section 324 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, the following information is available from the SERC and the eleven LEPCs to the public for viewing during normal working hours:

- Material Safety Data Sheets;
- Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms;
- Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Forms (available from the SERC);
- Emergency Follow-Up Notices; and
- LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans.

Fire Departments are not required to provide public access to EPCRA information as stated under Section 252.88(3), Florida Statutes.

Rule chapter 9G-14, Florida Administrative Code, outlines applicable fees for reproduction of EPCRA public record information.

FIGURE 7: MEDIA RELEASE A: ALERT – NO PROTECTIVE ACTION

The County Department of Emergency Management received a report that

has occurred. It has been determined that no protective actions are required to ensure and maintain public health and safety.

The Department of Emergency Management will continuously monitor and assess the situation to confirm earlier reports. As monitoring results become available, protective actions may be recommended as needed.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

DRAFT

FIGURE 8: MEDIA RELEASE B: IN-PLACE SHELTER NOTICE

The Board of County Commissioners has declared an emergency situation in the vicinity of

This is a warning to all residents within a _____ mile radius of the _____.
You are advised to seek shelter immediately; go indoors...close windows and doors...turn off air conditioners and fans. Stay inside until you receive further instructions. There has been a release of hazardous materials. To avoid exposure, seek shelter immediately indoors...close windows and doors...turn off air conditioners and fans. Evacuation has not been recommended at this time. Keep your radios and television sets turned on for additional information.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

DRAFT

FIGURE 9: MEDIA RELEASE C: EVACUATION PREPARATION

The Board of County Commissioners has declared an emergency situation in the vicinity of

Should the decision be made to evacuate your area, you should plan to be away from your home _____ for or less. You should now begin thinking about where you would stay and the necessities you may wish to take with you.

You should review any evacuation instructions on hand which may have previously been supplied by local officials. This station will broadcast instructions if evacuation is ordered.

The following items are recommended as evacuation supplies:

- Two (2) blankets per person, or a sleeping bag.
- Change of clothing.
- Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
- Medicine, particularly special medication.
- Toilet articles.

We repeat that evacuation has not yet been recommended. These are only preparatory instructions.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

FIGURE 10: MEDIA RELEASE D: EVACUATION NOTICE

The Board of County Commissioners has issued an order directing the immediate evacuation of

Local emergency management authorities have begun the evacuation of this area. This evacuation order was issued in response to the reported release of hazardous materials by

Persons living in the affected area should follow the instructions given below:

- Take the following items with you:
 - Two (2) blankets per person, or a sleeping bag.
 - Change of clothing.
 - Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
 - Medicine, particularly special medication.
 - Toilet articles.
- Lock your home. Turn off electricity, gas and water.
- Go to _____.
- Follow the evacuation route nearest you. Do not move against traffic.
- Time is important, but move safely.
- Persons not having transportation should notify the _____.
- Persons immediately outside of the affected area are not subject to a direct hazard; however, these persons should remain alert to any possible changes in instructions resulting from changes in wind direction or accident conditions. Stay by your radio or TV. Persons outside the affected area are also asked not to travel on or near routes being used for evacuation. These routes are: _____

_____.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

FIGURE 11: MEDIA RELEASE E: EVACUATION FOLLOW-UP

During the period of evacuation, law enforcement officers will patrol the perimeter of the evacuated areas to protect homes and businesses. No unauthorized persons will be allowed in the evacuated areas.

County officials will monitor the affected areas continuously. When conditions are determined safe, you will be notified to return home. Transportation will again be provided for those in need.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

DRAFT

FIGURE 12: MEDIA RELEASE F: ALL CLEAR

The Board of County Commissioners has announced that the emergency conditions at _____

have ended. It is now safe to return to your residence and/or business. Repeating...the emergency conditions in the area of _____

have now ended. You may return home and resume normal activities. There is no longer any threat to persons in the area.

If you need additional information, you may contact: _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

FIGURE 13: MEDIA RELEASE G: SCHOOL EVACUATION

The Superintendent of Schools, County School Board has issued an order directing the immediate evacuation of _____ School. School authorities have begun the evacuation of children to _____

Parents of children attending _____ School are advised to pick up their children at _____

If you need additional information, you may contact: _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

Section 9.07 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

A. General

This section describes the emergency response facilities, identifies supplies and equipment designated for emergency response, and identifies the key personnel and organizations that are anticipated to respond to emergencies.

B. Emergency Response Facilities and Personnel

1. Emergency Operations Centers

a. DeSoto County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The county EOC is located at 2200 NE Roan Street, Arcadia. The county EOC serves as the control center from which all local response activities will be directed and coordinated during any major emergency. The EOC is equipped with an emergency generator for auxiliary power support.

It is not anticipated that the EOC will be activated during a potential emergency condition. Key county officials will report to the EOC in response to a limited emergency condition. The county EOC will be fully staffed and activated during a full emergency condition. EOC staffing will include representatives from the following:

Board of County Commissioners;
County Department of Emergency Management;
Office of the Sheriff;
Municipal Police Departments;
Florida Department of Health - DeSoto;
County Fire/Rescue Department;
County Public Works Department;
County School District;
Facility Owner/Operator; and
American Red Cross.

b. Hardee County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The county EOC is located at 404 West Orange Street, Wauchula. The county EOC serves as the control center from which all local response activities will be directed

and coordinated during any major emergency. The EOC is equipped with an emergency generator for auxiliary power support.

It is not anticipated that the EOC will be activated during a potential emergency condition. Key county officials will report to the EOC in response to a limited emergency condition. The county EOC will be fully staffed and activated during a full emergency condition. EOC staffing will include representatives from the following:

Board of County Commissioners;
County Department of Emergency Management; Office of the Sheriff;
Municipal Police Departments; County Health Department; County Fire/Rescue Department; County Public Works Department; County School Board;
Emergency Medical Services; Facility Owner/Operator; American Red Cross

c. Highlands County Emergency Operations Center EOC)

The county EOC is located at 6850 West George Blvd., Sebring. The county EOC serves as the control center from which all local response activities will be directed and coordinated during any major emergency. The EOC is equipped with an emergency generator for auxiliary power support.

It is not anticipated that the EOC will be activated during a potential emergency condition. Key county officials will report to the EOC in response to a limited emergency condition. The county EOC will be fully staffed and activated during a full emergency condition. EOC staffing will include representatives from the following:

Board of County Commissioners;
County Department of Emergency Management;
Office of the Sheriff;
Municipal Police Departments;
County Health Department;
County Fire/Rescue Department;
County Public Works Department;
County School Board;
Emergency Medical Services;
Facility Owner/Operator; and
American Red Cross.

d. Okeechobee County Emergency Operations (EOC)

The county EOC is located at 707 NW 6th Street, Okeechobee, 34972. The county EOC serves as the control center from which all local response activities will be directed and coordinated during any major emergency. The EOC is equipped with an emergency generator for auxiliary power support.

It is anticipated that the EOC will be partially activated during a potential emergency condition. Key county officials will report to the EOC in response to a limited emergency

condition. The county EOC will be fully staffed and activated during a full emergency condition. EOC staffing will include representatives from the following:

Board of County Commissioners;
County Department of Emergency Management;
Office of the Sheriff;
Municipal Police Department;
Municipal Fire Department;
County Health Department;
County Fire/Rescue Department;
County Public Works Department;
County School Board;
Emergency Medical Services;
Facility Owner/Operator; and
American Red Cross.

e. Polk County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The county EOC is located at 1890 Jim Keene Blvd. Winter Haven, FL 33880. The County EOC serves as the control center from which all local response activities will be directed and coordinated during any major emergency. The EOC is equipped with an emergency generator for auxiliary power support.

It is not anticipated that the EOC will be activated during a potential emergency condition. Key county officials will report to the EOC in response to a limited emergency condition. The county EOC will be fully staffed and activated during a full emergency condition. EOC staffing will include representatives from the following:

Board of County Commissioners;
Polk County Division of Emergency Management;
Office of the Sheriff;
Municipal Police Departments;
County Health Department;
County Fire/Rescue Department;
County Utilities;
County School Board;
Facility Owner/Operator; and
American Red Cross.

f. State Emergency Operations Center

The Division of Emergency Management is responsible for providing and staffing the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC is the center for coordination of state response for any major emergency. It is located within the Division of Emergency

Management (DEM) offices at 2575 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, Florida. During a limited emergency condition, key personnel will report to the State EOC. Upon declaration of a full emergency condition, the State EOC will be fully activated to coordinate all state operations and establish communications with involved county EOCs.

2. On-Scene Command Post

In the event of an emergency, the first responding unit at the site may establish an On-Scene Command Post. The Incident Commander at the On-Scene Command Post will be the senior responding officer and he shall direct on-scene emergency operations.

C. Equipment and Resources

1. Equipment

The Fire/Rescue Department should have the following equipment, which will be used in response to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials:

- a. Chemical suits
 - PVC
 - Viton Teflon
 - Chlorinated polyethylene (CPE) Butyl rubber
- b. Air masks and tanks
- c. In-suit radios
- d. Portable hand-held radios
- e. Combustible gas detectors
 - MSA 2A bulb type
 - Draeger detection tube
 - Tritector
- f. Recovery drums
 - 85-gallon drum
 - 55-gallon drum
- g. Vetter bags (assorted)
- h. Chlorine kits
 - Cl2 150 lb. cylinder "A" kit
 - Cl2 1-ton container "B" kit
 - Cl2 rail car "C" kit
- i. Pipe frame simulator
- j. Hand tools (assorted)
- k. Resource manuals (assorted)
- l. Area maps (assorted)

In support of county emergency operations, each of the facilities subject to the requirements of SARA/EPCRA should maintain the following emergency equipment:

- a. Foam (protein, AFFF and alcohol)
- b. Nozzles and eductors
- c. Reference books
- d. Minimum of two proximity or entry suits
- e. Assorted hand tools
- f. Plug and patch kits
- g. pH meter or tape
- h. Explosive gas meter
- i. Wind sock
- j. Self-contained breathing apparatus and spare tanks
- k. Radio (CB, fire or police)
- l. Area maps
- m. Ladders, hose, forcible entry tools
- n. Gas detectors
- o. Recovery drums, brooms, shovels
- p. Absorbent material
- q. Spare valves, fittings, etc.
- r. Piping materials, drains (PNC pipe) Chlorine kit(s) A, B, C
- s. Safety valve protectors
- t. Paper, tags, pencils, grease pencils, shipping tags, etc.

2. Laboratory Analytical Support

The region is equipped with adequate laboratory and analytical support for emergency operations in the event of a major chemical release. State and private resources would be heavily depended upon.

Should there be an occurrence in which analytical support is needed, the County Director of Emergency Management would be responsible for contacting laboratories for assistance. A list of private contractors capable of providing laboratory support is provided in Figure 14.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has arranged with private response contractors located throughout Florida to provide response personnel and equipment, including mobile analytical laboratories for major chemical releases which occur in inland areas of the state, as well as in coastal and navigable waters.

The Department of Health has public health laboratories in Pensacola, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, West Palm Beach and Miami. The laboratories provide diagnostic, reference, emergency and research public health laboratory services to county public health units, program components, physicians, hospitals and private laboratories.

Facilities responsible for the release often have the specialized equipment for monitoring purposes. Air, water and soil samples may be collected and taken to the facility's laboratory for analysis with sophisticated analytical instruments.

3. Other Technical Support

- a. ATSDR - The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) maintains a twenty-four-hour hot line that links responders with medical professionals who can provide advice on how to handle emergencies. ATSDR will provide a link with an emergency response coordinator who can give advice on immediate actions. ATSDR also provides access to a Preliminary Assessment Team consisting of toxicologists, environmental health scientists, chemists, physicians, and others as needed. If the incident demands it, within eight hours ATSDR can send an on-site response team to manage the medical response. The emergency response number is (404) 639-0615.
- b. CAMEO - Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO), is a computer program developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Hazardous Materials Response Branch. The program provides HMRTs with the ability to:
 - Draw/display detailed maps of geographic areas, facility sites, and floor plans;
 - Access an extensive resident chemical database (approximately 4,000 chemicals);
 - Identify chemicals when only partial information is known or available.
 - Determine the area likely to be affected by a release. It can aid in predicting the direction and concentration of plumes resulting from airborne releases.
 - Provides detailed information on hazards, response information, and properties for numerous hazardous substances.
- c. CHEMTREC - The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. It provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders. CHEMTREC will contact the shipper or producer of the material to obtain detailed information or on-scene assistance. The CHEMTREC telephone number is (800) 424-9300 (emergency calls only).
- d. E-Plan - E-Plan collects information required by the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, October 17, 1986, also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Once this information is collected E-Plan presents facility, and chemical hazards data in a rapidly accessible format that puts critical information first, that is easy to use and is concise. This information will be available through E-Plan beginning January 1, 2010.
- e. Florida Poison Information Center - The center has a trained staff of poison information specialists and toxicologists and an extensive data base (TOMES) concerning the medical effects produced by extremely hazardous substances. In addition, staff can

provide to first responders technical support relative to the properties of hazardous chemicals and has faxing capability. Staff are on-duty 24 hours a day. The center can send information concerning the released chemicals to area hospitals in preparation of receiving patients. The telephone number is (800) 282-3171.

- f. Manufacturers Technical Bulletins - Manufacturers technical bulletins are the best single source of general information about the chemical in question. They also contain the most recent data about the chemical.
- g. Safety Data Sheets - Facilities using or storing a hazardous material in the state of Florida are required to have and make available, upon demand, a Safety Data Sheet on each chemical at that facility. This applies to fixed facilities only. This sheet provides information on contents, health and safety, fire, reactivity, disposal, spill control, clean up procedures, and other information that is invaluable to responders.
- h. OHM-TADS – The Oil and Hazardous Materials
 - i. Technical Assistance Data Systems (OHM-TADS) is a collection of interactive computer programs which can provide the necessary technical support for the assessment of potential or actual dangers encountered as a result of the release of a hazardous substance. OHM-TADS can be accessed at the ten EPA regional offices, EPA headquarters in Washington, and the Coast Guard Marine Safety Offices. OHM-TADS can provide either information on specifically requested properties of a material, or can print all the information in its files for that material.

FIGURE 14: EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS/TESTING LABORATORIES

1. P. E. LaMoreaux & Associates
4320 Old Highway 37 Lakeland, Florida 33813
(863) 646-8526
Hazardous Waste, Petroleum Waste
2. American Compliance Technologies, Inc.
1875 W. Main
Bartow, Florida 33830
(863) 533-2000, (800) 226-0911
Hazardous Wastes, Petroleum Wastes, Explosive Wastes, Radioactive Wastes
3. Clark Environmental
755 Prairie Industrial Pkwy Mulberry, FL 33860
(863) 425-4884, (800) 276-2187
Hazardous Waste, Petroleum Waste
4. Magnum Environmental Service
5690 W. Midway Rd
Ft. Pierce, FL 34981
(800) 235-0189, (954) 785-2320
Hazardous Waste, Petroleum Waste
5. Clean Harbors
Building 170, Bartow Air Base
Bartow, Florida 33830
(863) 533-6111, (800) 699-8916
Hazardous Waste, Petroleum Waste
6. US Liquids
7202 E. 8th Ave.
Tampa, FL 33619
(813) 623-5302, (800) 624-5302
Hazardous Waste, Petroleum Waste
7. WSR Infrastructure & Environment, Inc.
221 Hobbs Suite 108
Tampa, Florida 33619
(813) 620-1432
Hazardous Waste, Petroleum Waste, Explosive Waste, Radioactive Waste
8. OHM Remediation Services, Corp

45 Citrus Tower Rd.
Clermont, FL 34711
(800) 552-2038, (352) 241-2210
Hazardous Waste, Petroleum Waste

9. The following URL will allow you to access the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and their list of contractors: <https://floridadep.gov/dleer/oer/content/contractor-list>

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FIGURE 15: GUIDELINES FOR CALLING CHEMTREC

1. TELEPHONE 1-800-424-9300
2. WHEN TO CALL CHEMTREC:
 - a. Unfamiliar or unidentified materials are involved.
 - b. Unidentified shipper.
 - c. Verification of technical information is needed.
 - d. Incident of significant proportions has occurred.
 - e. Two or more chemicals are mixing in uncontrolled conditions.
3. INFORMATION REQUIRED BY CHEMTREC:
 - a. Names of Product(s)
 - Names of hazardous materials involved.
 - Physical description of chemicals (powder, liquid, gas, etc.)
 - Quantity involved (gallons or pounds only).
 - Container type and condition of container (barrel, cylinder, can, etc.)
 - Container material(s) (steel, aluminum, plastic, cardboard, wood, fiberglass, rubber lined tanks, epoxy lined tanks, etc.)
 - Are additional hazardous materials involved/exposed by the incident?
 - b. Problems
 - Type of incident (fire, explosion, leak, spill, etc.).
 - Time of incident (time incident started).
 - Number and types of injuries to people/animals/plants.
 - Threat to environment.
 - c. Contact Information
 - Callers name, organization, and location (city/state).
 - Call back numbers (give at least two phone numbers).
 - d. Location (city/state)
 - Weather and temperature conditions. Indicate if weather is expected to change in next four hours and what change is expected to be.
 - Is incident in a populated or open area (urban/rural)?
 - e. Shipping Information
 - Carrier and mode (railroad, truck, barge, ship, airplane, etc.).
 - Number off of carrier vehicle (rail car number, truck trailer number, aircraft ID number, vehicle tag/state, ship ID number/name, etc.).
 - Destination (who shipment is being sent to, consignee).
 - Origin (where shipment came from, consignor).
 - Bill of lading/waybill/consist/manifest/etc. number.
 - f. Other
 - Placards, labels, or other warnings displayed.
 - Any identifying markings, container shapes, names or numbers on containers, colors of containers, etc.

Section 9.08 ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

A. General

This section describes responsibilities and procedures for assessing the off-site impacts of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials and its effects on the health and well-being of the residents and visitors to each county.

B. Initial Assessment

The initial accident assessment will be performed by the facility owner/operator as soon as possible after the accident. The results of the assessment will be reported immediately to local and state emergency response organizations in accordance with this plan. Until the arrival of off-site emergency response personnel, the facility owner/operator will assess actual and potential off-site consequences and provide the results of this assessment to the county twenty-four-hour warning point.

Upon arrival by off-site emergency personnel, the responsibility for assessing the impacts or potential impacts of a release will be assumed by the lead local agency. This may be the designated incident commander operating from an on-scene command post, or the local fire/hazmat personnel.

The lead agency's assessment should include, but is not limited to the following:

- Identification of the nature, amount and location of released materials;
- Determine the probable direction and time of travel for released materials;
- Identification of possible exposure pathways for humans and the environment;
- Evaluation by the County Health Department (or Department of Children and Families) of the threat to human health;
- Identification of potential impacts on safety, the environment, natural resources and property;
- Identification of priorities for protecting public health, safety and the environment; and
- Identification of potentially responsible party(s).

C. Assessment and Monitoring

1. Resources and Capabilities

Assessment and Monitoring. The County Health Department will (to the best of their abilities) conduct an assessment within the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility from which hazardous materials were released. These assessments may be by personal interview with potentially exposed residents in the areas of the release. The County Health Officer of this agency will then assess public health concerns. Additional assistance, to include monitoring, support in assessing the environmental and public health consequences of a release of

hazardous materials if needed will be provided from the State's Departments of Environmental Protection and Department of Health, respectively. Additional data may be provided by the Hazardous Materials Team on site. The County Department of Emergency Management will maintain a current listing of local, state, federal and private resources capable of assessing and monitoring the effects of a hazardous materials release. Since capabilities in this area are limited in each county it is likely that at least some of these additional resources would be called upon in the event of a major hazardous materials emergency. Laboratory support and equipment available for use by field monitoring personnel are identified in Section 9.07, Emergency Facilities and Equipment, of this plan.

2. Activation of Field Teams

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the county Department of Emergency Management will contact the incident commander or the lead responding agency to verify the existence of an emergency. Upon verification, the Emergency Management Director may contact the County Health Officer to discuss appropriate assessment actions. More often than not, county health departments are not made aware of hazardous materials releases since the vast majority are small and they do not leave the facility where the release occurs.

The County Health Officer will use existing information in accordance with established procedures to evaluate the potential for off-site exposure and to determine the adequacy of any protective actions. Based upon the results of the above, the County Health Officer will recommend whether to activate assessment and monitoring personnel. The decision to deploy assessment and monitoring personnel will be made by the Chairman, BCC, after consultation with County Health Officer and Emergency Management Director. The facility from which hazardous materials are released is responsible for providing technical support to local, state and federal monitoring teams.

3. Coordination of Assessment and Monitoring Activities

The mission of the County Health Departments and other supporting organizations in the event of a hazardous materials emergency will be to:

- Evaluate the potential exposure projections to persons off-site, which may result from the emergency;
- Make recommendations to the Chairman of the BCC regarding appropriate protective actions;
- Assess data collected by the Hazardous Materials Team through field monitoring to prepare and/or confirm projections;
- Evaluate potential exposure resulting from contamination of materials in the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility;
- Assist the Safety Office, if requested, to Evaluate exposure to emergency personnel resulting from operations related to the emergency;

- Assist the Hazardous Materials Team to establish appropriate operational dose limits and verify that permanent records of dose received are maintained; and
- Assist the Safety Officer, if requested, to evaluate exposure and appropriate limits for recovery, reentry and post-accident operation.

When assessment and monitoring personnel reach their assigned location, accident assessment will be based on field monitoring results, the current meteorological conditions, facility condition, facility prognosis and any other relevant information.

Data collected in the field will be transmitted to the EOC to be evaluated by the County Health Officer and any other qualified personnel present. These evaluations will be provided to the Chairman of the BCC at the EOC for use in decision-making, and as a basis for recommendations for protective actions. Summaries and recommended protective actions will be forwarded to the State EOC and surrounding counties.

Monitoring of the affected area(s) and recommendations of protective actions will continue until exposure levels have decreased to the point that recovery and reentry is considered safe.

4. Additional Assessment and Monitoring Support

When it is determined that a hazardous materials emergency cannot be adequately controlled with resources available to County response personnel, a request will be forwarded to the Governor for the additional resources needed. The request will contain the following information:

- Description of the problem;
- Type of resources needed;
- Where the resources need to be delivered;
- Clear direction to assembly point or point of delivery;
- Estimated time the resources will be needed; and
- If resources include people, what arrangements have been made for housing and food?

If the Governor concurs with the need for assistance as requested, he will direct the State Division of Emergency Management to locate the resources and request the specified assistance. If it is determined that the requested assistance is not available at the state level, the Governor may request federal assistance through the appropriate federal agency.

Section 9.09 EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

A. General

This section establishes the means and responsibilities for controlling hazardous materials exposure to emergency workers. Local emergency response organizations will limit exposure to emergency workers by:

- Limiting the amount of time spent in hazardous areas;
- Limiting entry into hazardous areas to the maximum extent possible; and
- Using protective clothing and equipment.

Because they are frequently the first on the scene, firefighters and law enforcement personnel should use proper safety precautions when approaching a hazardous materials incident. First response personnel should have copies of the most current edition of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook on hand and know how to use it to interpret shipping manifests.

B. Exposure Monitoring

After notification that a release has occurred, it is crucial to monitor and assess its impact, both on-site and off. A detailed log of all sampling results should be maintained and health officials should be kept informed of the situation. Decisions about response personnel safety, citizen protection, and use of food and water in the area will depend upon an accurate assessment of spill or plume movement and concentration.

Both initial and periodic monitoring is required at hazardous materials incidents. Initial monitoring must be conducted to identify any immediate dangers to life or health (IDLH) concentrations or other dangerous situations, such as the presence of flammable atmospheres, oxygen-deficient environments, and toxic contaminants. Once chemicals have been identified, standard information sources such as NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards and CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) should be consulted to identify potential hazards, recommended exposure limits (RELs), permissible exposure limits (PELs), emergency action, personal protective equipment and first aid procedures. MSDSs should be consulted for information including: manufacturer's name, chemical synonyms, trade name, chemical family, hazardous ingredients, physical data, fire and explosion hazard data, health hazards, reactivity data, spill or leak procedures, special precautions and special protection information.

Local governments should institute a medical surveillance program for all emergency workers who are or may be exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards above the established recommended exposure limits (RELs) for thirty or

more days in a twelve-month period, or who wear respirators thirty days or more a year. Medical examinations must be available for all emergency workers who may have been exposed to

concentrations of hazardous substances above the recommended exposure limits. An accurate record of medical surveillance must be retained. It is recommended that the County Medical Director serve as the custodial agent for these records.

1. EPA Levels of Protection

Based on the results of the preliminary evaluation, personal protective equipment must be selected and used. The selection process is aided by consulting the Department of Transportation's most current edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook and CHEMTREC. No single combination of protective equipment and clothing is capable of protecting against all hazards. Generally, the greater the level of personal protective equipment used, the greater the risk to the worker from such hazards as heat stress, physical and psychological stress, impaired vision, mobility and communication. Therefore, equipment should be selected that provides an adequate level of protection, but not over-protection.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified four levels of protection of emergency workers.

- a. Level A (Chemical Protective Clothing and Equipment) will protect the wearer against the specific hazard for which it was designed. The special clothing may afford protection only for certain chemicals and may be penetrated by chemicals for which it was not designed. Do not assume any protective clothing is fire resistant unless the manufacturer specifically states it. Full-encapsulated protective clothing (cocoons) can be used for no-fire spills and leaks requiring evacuation of people, but offer little or no thermal protection.

Level A Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

- Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA;
- Fully-encapsulating, chemical-resistant suit;
- Inner chemical-resistant gloves;
- Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes;
- Two-way radio communications; and
- Optional: cooling unit, coveralls, long cotton underwear, hardhat, disposable gloves and boot covers.

- b. Level B (Firefighters Protective Clothing - structural) provides protection by restricting inhalation of, ingestion of, or skin contact with hazardous vapors, liquids and solids. This clothing may not provide adequate protection from poisonous vapors or liquids encountered during hazardous materials incidents. This is the minimum level recommended for initial site entries until the hazards have been completely identified.

Level B Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

- Positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied-air respirator with escape SCBA;
 - Chemical-resistant clothing (either overalls and long-sleeved jacket, hooded one- or two- piece chemical splash suit, or disposable chemical resistant one-piece suit);
 - Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves;
 - Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes;
 - Hard hat;
 - Two-way radio communications; and
 - Optional: Coveralls, disposable boot covers, face shield, long cotton underwear.
- c. Level C protective equipment provides the same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection. When using this equipment, the atmosphere must contain at least 19.5 percent oxygen.

Level C Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

- Full-face piece, air-purifying canister-equipped respirator;
- Chemical-resistant clothing (either overalls and long-sleeved jacket, hooded one- or two- piece chemical splash suit, or disposable chemical-resistant one-piece suit);
- Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves;
- Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes;
- Hard hat;
- Two-way radio communications; and
- Optional: coveralls, disposable boot covers, face shield, escape mask, long cotton underwear.

- d. Level D protective equipment provides no respiratory protection and only minimal skin protection. This level should not be worn in the Exclusion Zone.

Level D Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

- Coveralls;
- Safety boots/shoes;
- Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles;
- Hard hat; and
- Optional: gloves, escape mask, face shield.

2. Exposure Records

The on-scene Safety Officer should be fully aware of all who enter into the “hot zone” via a check-in and check-out method. The senior medical provider on site is responsible to ensure that exposure a record for each emergency worker who enters the “hot zone” is forwarded to the appropriate agency medical director for long term storage and maintenance. Additionally,

each emergency worker should follow up to ensure that an exposure record form detailing his/her exposure is processed at the end of the emergency. All emergency worker exposures will be made a part of his/her permanent record, with a copy of the final report returned to the worker. A hazardous materials exposure form is provided in Figure 16.

C. Authorization of Exposure in Excess of Protective Action Guides

The Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners will, if necessary, authorize exposure of county emergency personnel to exposure levels in excess of established recommended exposure limits (RELs). This authorization should only come after extensive consultation with the Incident Commander, the Medical Director and the Safety Officer in addition to CHEMTREC. These situations would be limited to lifesaving actions requiring search and removal of injured

persons or entry to protect conditions that would probably injure large numbers of individuals and to less stressful circumstances where it is desirable to enter a hazardous area to protect facilities, prevent further release, or control fires. Authorized exposure will not exceed OSHA Ceiling Concentrations (C) at any time.

D. Decontamination

Trained fire department personnel in accordance with established standard operating procedures will perform decontamination. All persons suspected of being exposed, must be decontaminated when leaving a contaminated area. Since methods to be used change from one chemical to another, shippers and medical authorities should be contacted to determine the most appropriate way of decontamination. All equipment and clothing from a contaminated area should be stored in a controlled area near the incident site until decontamination or proper disposal.

Contaminated equipment, such as buckets, brushes, tools, etc., should be placed in containers and labeled. Partially decontaminated clothing should be placed in plastic bags pending further decontamination or disposal. Respirators should be dismantled, washed and disinfected after each use.

Water used for tool and vehicle decontamination will be allowed to run into suitable collection ditches, holding ponds and other secure areas. Areas used for decontamination will be monitored for residual contamination. Any contaminated site will be sealed off under the control of the county public health department and county law enforcement agencies. These sites will be decontaminated with the assistance of Department of Environmental Protection personnel and other appropriate federal and state agencies.

Personnel who are injured in the affected area of a hazardous material emergency will be treated as possible contamination victims until a positive determination can be made. Emergency medical personnel will take precautions to prevent the spread of contamination on an injured person, to

medical support personnel, and to medical equipment until the injured person can be transported to a medical facility with decontamination capabilities.

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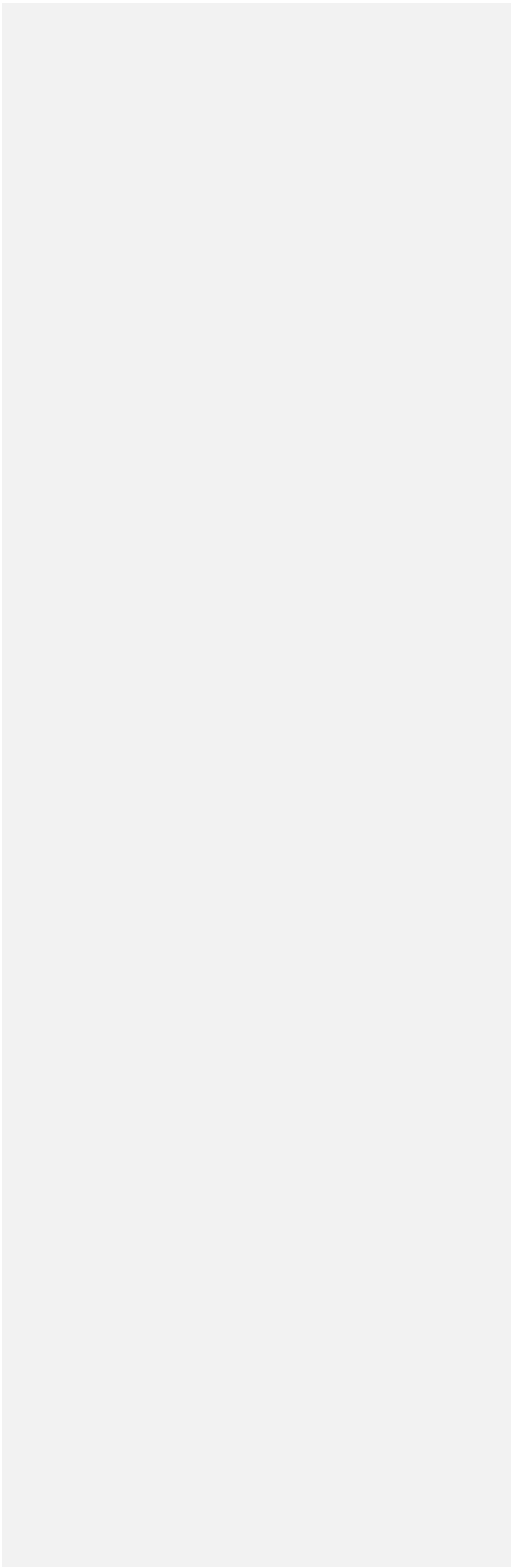


FIGURE 16: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE FORM

NAME: _____

DEPT/AGENCY: _____

AGE: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

EXPOSURE DATE: _____

EXPOSURE LOCATION: _____

HAZARD EXPOSURE: _____

DURATION OF EXPOSURE: _____

Section 9.10 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

A. General

The purpose of this section is to establish the range of protective actions that are available to state and local governments for the protection of the public. Protective actions that may be initiated to provide for the safety of the public may include any or all of the following:

- Notification of affected residents and transients to seek immediate in-place shelter;
- Evacuation of transients and residents within designated sectors exposed to a plume of hazardous materials to shelter areas outside the affected area;
- Control of entrance into affected areas;
- Implementation of procedures to prevent the consumption and distribution of contaminated food and water supplies; and
- Implementation of procedures to decontaminate persons exposed to hazardous materials.

B. Vulnerable Zones

A vulnerable zone is an estimated geographical area that may be subject to concentrations of an airborne extremely hazardous substance (EHS) at levels that could cause irreversible acute health effects or death to persons within the area following an accidental release. Vulnerable zones are based on estimates of the quantity of an EHS released to air, the rate of release to air, airborne dispersion and the airborne concentration that could cause irreversible health - effects or death.

C. Levels of Concern

A level of concern (LOC) is the concentration of an EHS in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time. The precise LOC for each EHS is listed in Appendix A, List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Data for the Hazards Analysis.

For the purpose of this plan, an LOC has been estimated by using one-tenth (0.10) of the "Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health" (IDLH) level published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), or one-tenth of an approximation of the IDLH from animal toxicity data. Toxicity guidelines for EHS's are found in Appendix C.

D. Evacuation

Authority to issue an immediate evacuation order for any vulnerable zone is delegated to the incident commander (on-scene) within a given jurisdiction if the health and safety of persons within the critical evacuation area is in imminent danger. Evacuation of all or any part (i.e., downwind) of a vulnerable zone will be by geographic boundaries.

All evacuation routes will lead citizens toward registration centers. Once at the centers, citizens will be screened for conditions requiring immediate medical attention, transported to medical facilities if necessary, and assigned to a shelter.

Strict traffic control measures will be utilized to permit ingress and egress of ambulances, fire/rescue, and other emergency vehicles and equipment. County and municipal law enforcement personnel will control traffic along evacuation routes. Law enforcement personnel will block state roads as needed to prevent unauthorized use. Periodic patrols of the evacuation routes by law enforcement personnel will be used to maintain order, assist disabled evacuees and report route impediments to the County EOC.

Traffic control points and barricades will be used to expedite the flow of traffic. Police officers and Florida Highway Patrol will monitor traffic routes. Should breakdowns occur, wreckers will be dispatched to the scene.

1. Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes from each facility are identified in the facility specific hazardous analysis in the Appendixes.

2. Evacuation of the General Public

The primary means of evacuating residents and transients from the vulnerable zones will be private automobiles. Households with more than one vehicle will be encouraged to take only one car to minimize traffic congestion. Announcements will be made via the broadcast media requesting that car-pooling arrangements be made to accommodate those without transportation of their own. Residents without transportation will be picked up by buses and transported to the nearest decontamination/ reception center. The counties will depend largely on the school systems and other transportation authorities.

3. Evacuation for Special Needs

Within each county the Emergency Management office will keep a list of special needs populations. This list is updated quarterly and would be used to identify the numbers and locations of persons requiring special care should an emergency evacuation be ordered. Methods used to transport those with special needs include; private vehicles, volunteer groups, county and municipal vehicles, and school buses.

4. Schools

If evacuation is ordered during school session all school children located within the vulnerable zone will be placed on school buses and taken to pick up areas to be designated.

All children will remain under the control of school personnel until turned over to the parents at some point in the evacuation chain. School personnel will provide supervision of the children on buses and during the waiting period. At the pickup point, children will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary. School personnel will maintain a listing of the number of children picked up, and report this information every thirty minutes to the County EOC.

Once the students are safe, the school buses may be directed to pick up residents who are without transportation. Any school children not picked up within six hours after they have arrived at the reception center will be taken to shelter, and will remain under the supervision of County School Board personnel.

5. Medical Facilities

If required, medical facilities will be evacuated to facilities outside the vulnerable zone using hospital transportation supplemented by other available vehicles. The nearest hospital that could accommodate the additional patients would be used.

6. Incarceration Facilities

Prisoners and inmates of incarceration facilities will be evacuated to temporary housing. County transportation will be provided.

E. Reception and Care

Reception centers will be established for the purpose of expeditiously clearing evacuee traffic from the evacuation routes, initial screening of evacuees for contamination, and providing food service and health and medical care to evacuees.

After a previously agreed upon length of temporary shelter stay, evacuees will be mobilized and moved to other shelter locations or to temporary housing. When the emergency subsides, evacuees will be allowed to reenter the affected area in accordance with established procedures.

Following the initial screening and any required decontamination, a preliminary registration consisting of name, address and telephone number will be conducted. Evacuees will then be assigned to shelters and provided with maps and routing instructions.

A second, more detailed registration of evacuees will be accomplished at shelters. American Red Cross representatives will collect personal data on evacuees on registration forms in accordance with established procedures. Registration data will be tabulated and submitted to the county Emergency Operations Center.

Shelters are identified as primary and secondary and capacity is based on forty square feet per occupant. School shelter capacity is further identified in terms of non-classroom and total.

Non-classroom areas are those, which would permit continuance of classroom schedules on a modified basis and the hosting of evacuees simultaneously. Total capacity reflects the capability of the facility to shelter evacuees with the suspension of classroom activities.

F. Sheltering (In-Place)

In the event that a toxic cloud has become airborne and poses an immediate threat to persons attempting to evacuate, the decision to recommend taking shelter indoors instead of evacuation may be made by the Incident Commander. Residents will be notified to go indoors immediately, to close windows and doors, to turn off air conditioners and fans, and to remain inside until they receive further instructions. This decision will be made based upon the advice of the director of the County Public Health Department, time permitting. Notification to take shelter indoors will be issued by public address siren system, radio and television broadcast, and police, fire, emergency personnel using loudspeakers and other available means. Protective actions for special needs facilities will be given separate consideration. The Incident Commander, who will request the County Department of Emergency Management to activate EAS and disseminate such instructions through the electronic media, will issue protective action instructions.

Further information concerning In-Place Sheltering can be found at the Central Florida Regional Planning Council Web Site. Access this information at <http://www.cfrpc.org>. The Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee has also constructed a model village that is available to interested parties at no cost. The model village is used to demonstrate Shelter-In-Place concepts. For more information call (863) 534-7130 Ext. 104.

Section 9.11 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPORT

A. General

This section describes the arrangements that have been made for medical services for individuals who become victims of hazardous materials incidents. This section includes provisions for emergency care and transportation of victims of chemical releases, sudden illness and medically incapacitated persons among the population affected by evacuation and relocation during a hazardous materials incident.

Personnel from the County Health Department, County Department of Emergency Management, County EMS Director, and the State Department of Health will coordinate the delivery of medical support services to victims of hazardous materials incidents. The Florida Department of Health has adopted the Regional Domestic Security Task Force region framework to facilitate coordination with regional response personnel. The Department of Emergency Management will notify the Department of Health Duty Officer who will they notify the Regional Emergency Response Advisor (RERA).

B. Medical Support

A hazardous materials release can present actual or potential health hazards to individuals within the affected area. It is imperative that capabilities exist for treating exposed individuals. An ongoing capability for emergency care and transportation of victims of accidents and sudden illness, and special needs populations during evacuation must also exist.

During disaster-related medical and rescue operations, the Fire/Rescue Dispatch Unit will direct and coordinate all participating medical/rescue units using emergency radio, and other available communications systems including commercial telephone lines.

The Fire/Rescue Dispatch Unit under the supervision of the Operations Section Chief will establish and maintain two-way radio communications between the medical/rescue units and the hospitals, coordinate and dispatch vehicles and personnel to the areas requiring on-site medical assistance, coordinate all ambulance and fire/rescue vehicles during emergency medical operations, and coordinate patient transport to available medical receiving facilities.

Under emergency conditions, ambulance and other emergency medical vehicle resources will be under the control of the Director of Emergency Management or the County Health Department until such time as the need no longer exists. Resources in excess of the needs of County will be released to their respective agencies.

All medical/rescue agencies will operate from their normal bases of operation as long as possible during the period of emergency. They may disperse their vehicles and personnel as they see fit, provided the Director of Emergency Management or the County Health Department is kept

informed of each vehicle's location and status. In the event of imminent hazard to medical services personnel, they will seek safe shelter for themselves and their equipment. Following the shelter period, all personnel will return to their bases of operation and report their status to the Director of Emergency Management or County Health Department for assignment.

Ambulance and medical/rescue units performing on-site duties in a jurisdiction other than their own will, unless otherwise directed by proper authority, operate under the tactical control of the ranking Fire/Medic officer in whose jurisdiction the operation is located. If there is no Fire/Medic officer, the on-site senior Emergency Medical Technician or Paramedic will be responsible for patient care until such time as the Fire/Medic officer becomes available.

Hospitals in and available to each county, if used, will keep the County Health Officer and Emergency Management Director informed of the number of bed spaces and the levels of service, including mental health, available in each hospital.

Coordination of the delivery of all state medical and health support services to the victims of hazardous materials incidents is the responsibility of the Department of Health. Each county health department must assure the Secretary, Department of Health, that adequate medical and health support services exist for treating and transporting victims of hazardous materials incidents to medical support facilities.

1. Hospitals and Ambulance Service

Those hospitals and other emergency medical service facilities that are capable of providing medical support for exposed individuals are identified in Figure 17.

2. Mental Health Care

Emergency mental health services and care for victims, family members and emergency responders are provided through the various counties' Public Health Departments.

Each agency should have a plan in place to deal with temporary mental health treatment primarily for their first responders, but also for local citizens who may suffer from some form of mental trauma. Each agency should be familiar with the Critical Incident Stress Debrief procedures and have trained personnel on staff (or available in the community) to address issues that may arise after a particularly devastating event.

FIGURE 17: CENTRAL FLORIDA LEPC AREA HOSPITALS

1. DeSoto County
 - a. DeSoto Memorial Hospital (49 beds)
900 N. Robert Ave- P.O. Box 2180
Arcadia, FL 34265
(863) 494-3535
2. Hardee County
 - a. AdventHealth Wauchula, Wauchula (42 beds)
735 S. 5th Avenue
Wauchula, FL 33873
(863) 773-3101
3. Highlands County
 - a. Highlands Regional Medical Center (126 beds)
3600 South Highlands Ave
P.O. Box 2066
Sebring, FL 33871-2066
(863) 385-6101
 - b. AdventHealth Sebring (111 beds)
4200 Sun & Lakes Blvd
Sebring, FL 33871
(863) 402-3402
 - c. AdventHealth Lake Placid (50 beds)
1210 U S 27 North
Lake Placid, FL 33852
(863) 465-3777
4. Okeechobee County
 - a. H.H. Raulerson Memorial Hospital (101 beds)
1796 Highway 441 North
Okeechobee, FL 34972
(863) 763-2151
5. Polk County
 - a. Lakeland Regional Health Medical Center (851 beds)

1324 Lakeland Hills Blvd.
Lakeland, FL 33805
(863) 687-1100

- b. Winter Haven Hospital (527 beds) Including Regency Medical Center
200 Avenue F NE Winter Haven, FL 33881
(863) 293-1121
- c. AdventHealth Lake Wales (154 beds)
410 South 11th Street
Lake Wales, FL 33853
(863) 676-1433
- d. AdventHealth Heart of Florida Hospital (75 beds)
40100 US-27
Davenport, FL 33837
(863) 422-4971
- e. Bartow Regional Medical Center (BayCare Health System) (60 beds)
2200 Osprey Blvd
P.O. Box 1050 Bartow, FL 33830
(863) 533-8111

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Section 9.12 RECOVERY AND REENTRY

A. General

This section provides general guidelines for recovery and reentry operations to be followed when a hazardous materials emergency has been brought under control and no further significant releases are anticipated. Decisions to relax protective measures, which have been implemented in a hazardous materials emergency, will be based on an evaluation of chemical concentrations that exist at the time of consideration and on the projected long-term exposure, which may result in dose commitments to residents and transients in the affected area.

B. Recovery

Recovery operations may be coordinated and directed from either the County EOC or the on-scene command post.

1. Environmental Analysis

Prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas, the Director of Emergency Management, the County Health Department and the state Department of Environmental Protection will evaluate the environmental conditions in the affected areas by conducting direct measurements and collecting environmental samples for laboratory analysis. Environmental sampling will proceed from the perimeter of affected areas to the interior.

In-state laboratory analysis of collected samples may be performed at any of the laboratories identified in Section 7.0, or by independent contractors made available by the state Department of Environmental Protection.

2. Containment and Cleanup

At any release where the lead agency determines that there is a threat to public health, welfare or the environment, the lead agency may take any appropriate action to prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat to the public health, safety or to the environment. In determining the appropriate extent of action to be taken at a given release, the lead agency should first review the preliminary assessment and current site conditions.

The following factors should be considered in determining the appropriateness of removal actions:

- Actual or potential exposure to hazardous substances by nearby populations, animals or food chain;
- Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
- Hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants in bulk storage containers that may pose a threat of release;

- High levels of hazardous substances or contaminants in soils, largely at or near the surface, that may spread;
- Weather conditions that may facilitate the spread or release of hazardous substances;
- Threat of fire or explosion;
- The availability of other appropriate state or federal response mechanisms; and
- Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health, welfare or the environment.

If the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary, actions shall be taken as soon as possible to prevent, minimize or mitigate the threat to public health, welfare or the environment. The following removal actions are, as a general rule, appropriate in the following situations:

TABLE 27: CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP REMOVAL ACTIONS

Action	Situation
Fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions	Where humans or animals have access to the release
Drainage controls	Where precipitation or runoff from other sources may enter the release area
Stabilization of berms, dikes or impoundments	Where needed to maintain the integrity of the structures.
Capping of contaminated soils or sludge	Where needed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances into soil, ground water or air.
Using chemicals or other materials to retard spread of release or to mitigate its effects	Where use of such chemicals will reduce the spread of release
Removal of contaminated soils from drainage or other areas	Where removal will reduce the spread of contamination
Removal of bulk containers that hold hazardous substances	Where it will reduce the likelihood of spillage, leakage, exposure to humans, animals or food chain, or fire or explosion
Provision of alternative water supply	Where it will reduce the likelihood of exposure of humans or animals to contaminated water

Where the responsible parties are known, an initial effort will be made, to the extent practicable under the circumstances, to have them perform the necessary removal actions. Where responsible parties are unknown, an initial effort will be made, to the extent practicable under the circumstances, to locate them and have them perform the necessary removal actions.

Remedial actions, which are consistent with a permanent remedy, may be necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not spread or cause substantial

danger to public health and safety or to the environment. Before any remedial action is taken, however, the lead agency should first determine the nature and threats presented by the release and then evaluate proposed remedies. This may involve assessing whether the threat can be prevented or minimized by controlling the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances were originally located (source control measures) and/or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances have spread to other areas (management of migration).

The following factors should be assessed in determining whether and what type of remedial and/or removal action is to be considered:

- Population, environmental and health concerns at risk;
- Routes of exposure;
- Amount, concentration, hazardous properties and form of substances present;
- Hydro geological factors;
- Current and potential groundwater use;
- Climate;
- Extent to which the source can be adequately identified and characterized;
- Whether substances at the site may be reused or recycled;
- Likelihood of future releases if the substances remain on-site;
- Extent to which natural or manmade barriers currently contain the substances and the adequacy of those barriers;
- Extent to which the substances have spread or are expected to spread from the area, and whether any future spread may pose a threat to public health, safety, or to the environment;
- Extent to which state and federal environmental and public health requirements apply to the specific site;
- Extent to which contamination levels exceed established state and federal requirements, standards and criteria;
- Contribution of the contamination to an air, land, water and/or food chain contamination problem;
- Ability of the responsible party to implement and maintain the remedy until the threat is permanently abated;
- Availability of appropriate enforcement mechanisms; and
- Any other appropriate factors.

Alternative actions should be developed, based upon this assessment, and screened to determine the most appropriate action. Criteria to be used in the initial screening include cost, effectiveness, and acceptable engineering practices. The appropriate remedial action will be a cost-effective remedial action that effectively mitigates and minimizes to and provides adequate protection of public health, safety and the environment.

The following remedial actions are, as a general rule, appropriate in the following situations:

TABLE 28: CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Action	Situation
Elimination or containment of contamination to prevent further contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Treatment and/or removal to reduce or eliminate contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Physical containment to reduce or eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Restrictions on use to eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Elimination or containment of contamination to prevent further pollution	Contaminated surface water
Treatment of contaminated water to reduce or eliminate its hazard potential	Contaminated surface water
Actions to remove, treat or contain soil or waste to reduce or eliminate its hazard potential	Contaminated soil/waste

3. Documentation and Follow-Up

During all phases of response, documentation should be collected and maintained to support all actions taken under this plan, and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation should be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the condition, the identity of responsible parties, accurate accounting of local or private party costs incurred, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health, welfare and the environment. Evidentiary and cost documentation procedures and requirements to be followed will be those specified in the USCG Marine Safety Manual (Commandant Instruction M16000.3) and 33 CFR Part 153.

A final report of the incident should be prepared by the lead response agency that includes, at a minimum, the following information:

- Time and date of incident;
- Name and address of affected facility;
- Name of facility owner/operator;
- Hazardous material(s) involved;
- Nature and source of release;
- Summary of actions taken by emergency response agencies and organizations;
- Summary of actions taken to protect public health/safety, the environment and other property;
- Summary of injuries and property damage;
- Documentation of costs; and
- Need for additional actions.

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the Chairman of the LEPC and the Chairman of the SERC for Hazardous Materials.

C. Reentry

The decision to relax protective actions will be made by the Chairman of the BCC, in consultation with the County Health Officer, Director of Emergency Management and the on-scene commander. Reentry operations will be coordinated from either the County EOC or on-scene command post. Reentry will be considered when chemical concentrations in air, water and ground are below established levels of concern in the affected areas (downwind portions of the vulnerable zone). Upon the determination by the County Health Officer that the environmental conditions in the affected areas are safe for public access, protective actions will be relaxed and reentry will be authorized.

The county emergency management director will coordinate local reentry activities from the County EOC and will keep the State EOC informed. The general public will only be allowed to re-enter a cleared area, as defined by geographic boundaries (i.e., highways, streets, canals), after trained HAZMAT personnel have verified that the area is safe.

Section 9.13 EXERCISES AND DRILLS

A. General

Exercises and drills must be conducted periodically to evaluate the adequacy of the hazardous materials emergency plan and the skills of the emergency response personnel. The results of exercises and drills provide a basis for changes in the response plans, in implementing procedures, and for future scheduling of training for emergency response personnel.

B. Exercises

An exercise is an event that tests the integrated response capability and major elements within emergency preparedness plans. The emergency preparedness exercise will simulate an emergency, which results in hazardous materials releases and response by local authorities. Regional LEPC Exercises will be conducted biennially and will be evaluated by qualified observers.

For an emergency plan to remain useful, it must be kept up-to-date through a thorough review of actual responses, simulated exercises and collection of new data. As key assumptions and operational concepts in the plan change, the plan must be amended to reflect the new situations.

1. Full Scale Exercise

A full-scale exercise is designed to fully demonstrate the emergency preparedness and response capabilities of appropriate county agencies and organizations. Mobilization of local emergency personnel and resources will be demonstrated.

2. Functional Exercise

A functional exercise is designed to demonstrate one or more functions or capabilities specified in the emergency plan. Mobilization of local personnel and resources will be limited.

3. Tabletop Exercise

A tabletop exercise is a simulation in which response activities are discussed. There is no mobilization of emergency personnel and resources.

4. Scheduling and Scenario Development

The facility owner/operators and the County Emergency Management officials will schedule exercises jointly. Exercise objectives and the scenarios for the exercises will be developed and prepared jointly by the facility owner/operator and the County Emergency Management Directors.

Scenarios will be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plan and preparedness organizations are tested within a five-year period. The scenarios will include but not be limited to the following:

- Objectives of the exercise and appropriate evaluation criteria;
- Dates, time period, places and participating organizations;
- The simulated events;
- A time schedule of real and simulated initiating events;
- A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise; and
- A description of arrangements for advance materials to be provided to observers.

5. Critique and Reports

The LEPC will use the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methodology to plan and evaluate exercises. In addition, HSEEP guidelines will be followed when writing the After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP). A hot wash will be conducted after each exercise to evaluate the capability of participating emergency agencies and organizations to implement emergency plans and procedures. Evaluators of participating agencies will be requested to submit written comments as input to develop the AAR/IP.

The LEPC Staff will continue to assist county agencies throughout the region on the design, development, evaluation and documentation of any exercise conducted within our area.

C. Drills

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at developing, testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations. A drill may be a component of an exercise. The coordinator for that particular drill will evaluate each drill.

In addition to the required exercise, drills will be conducted at the frequencies listed below.

1. Communications Drills

Communications between the facility owners/operators, state and local governments will be tested as described in Section 5. Communications with federal emergency response organizations will be tested quarterly. Communications between the facilities, state and local EOCs and on-scene personnel will be tested annually. The test of communications with on-scene teams will be part of the exercises.

2. Medical Drills

Medical emergency drills involving a simulated contaminated injury and participation by appropriate local emergency medical services will be conducted as part of the exercise.

3. Chemical Monitoring Drills

Monitoring drills for state and appropriate county hazardous materials monitors will be conducted as part of the exercise. These drills will include collection and analysis of sampling media, provisions for communications, and record keeping.

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Section 9.14 TRAINING

A. General

This section outlines requirements for a training program that will assure that hazardous materials emergency response training is provided for emergency response personnel responsible for decision-making, planning and response.

B. Annual and Refresher Training

Each local governmental entity within the county is responsible for assuring that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually. Each County agency will maintain records of personnel completing training courses. These records will be updated periodically to reflect refresher training. The type of training required by each emergency response agency/organization is identified in Table 29.

In 40 CFR 311, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted training rules promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 29 CFR 1910.120 which require specific training for all "public employees" who respond to hazardous materials incidents, effective March 6, 1990. Different levels of training are required for first responders hired after the effective date of this rule, depending on the duties and functions performed by each. However, all employees must complete the training or demonstrate competency at their respective level of response. These levels include:

- First Responder Awareness Level
- First Responder Operations Level
- Hazardous Materials Technician
- Hazardous Materials Specialist
- On-Scene Incident Commander

The Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee continues to help emergency responders acquire training and equipment necessary to do their jobs and to find sources to present training within their areas of need.

Training is provided to our local businesses in conjunction with Hazards Analysis (HA) Inspections and Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste (SQG) inspections. These inspections and training sessions are crucial to keeping our local small businesses in compliance.

C. Schedule and Availability of Training

The State Division of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the State Fire College, and the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency, has developed a hazardous materials emergency response-training program. This program is designed to improve the capabilities of local governments to effectively respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials.

The State Emergency Response Commission is providing training materials to local governments and the ten Local Emergency Planning Committees that are designed to satisfy the training criteria for Levels One and Two. The EPA is sponsoring tuition-free courses in designated sites in Florida that will partially satisfy the training requirements for Levels Three, Four, and Five.

Courses will be scheduled contingent upon the availability of funding. The State Division of Emergency Management will prepare and disseminate a training schedule to each county emergency management agency, local law enforcement agencies, and local fire departments. Each County's Department of Emergency Management will recruit participants for these courses from local emergency response agencies and organizations.

The Central Florida LEPC provides training assistance to the counties as funds are available and requests are presented. Classes are scheduled in such a manner as to have limited impact on the availability of emergency personnel to perform their normal duties.

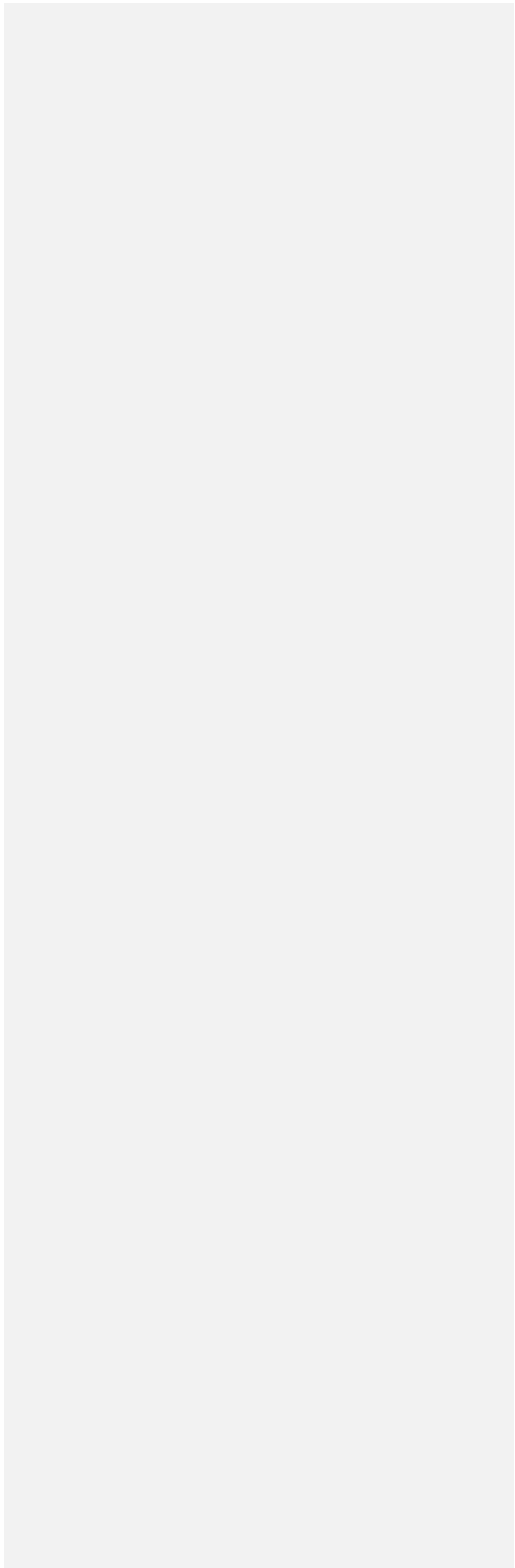
TABLE 29: TRAINING FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

Training Need	HAZMAT Team	Fire Rescue	Law Enforcement	Emergency Medical	Public Health	Emergency Management	Support Agencies	School Board	Hospitals	Facility Operators
First Responder Awareness Level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
First Responder Operations Level	X	X				X				X
Hazardous Materials Technician *	X									
Hazardous Materials Specialist	X									
On-Scene Commander	X	X	X	X				X		
Safety Operations	**	X	X	X		X		X		
Use of Protective Clothing and Equipment	**	X		X		X			X	
Decontamination Procedures	**	X		X	X				X	

Treatment of Contaminated Patient Injuries		X		X	X				X	
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** Training required for personnel carrying out operational management responsibilities.*
*** NOTE: These training modules are covered in the Hazardous Material Technical Training Level and are required for supervisory personnel needing additional training beyond First Responder Levels. All training must be SERC approved.*

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Section 9.15 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

A. Appendix A: List of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) and Data for the Hazard Analysis

PLEASE NOTE: The list of extremely hazardous substances can be found online at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/consolidated-list-lists>. The Consolidated List of Chemicals is subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right To-Know Act (EPCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.

B. Appendix B: Hazard Analysis

PLEASE NOTE: The Central Florida Regional Planning Council conducts the Hazard Analysis Inspections for DeSoto, Hardee and Okeechobee Counties. Records for these counties are on file at the Central Florida Regional Planning Council. Records for Highlands and Polk Counties are maintained separately by each County respectively and a copy of their data is located at the Central Florida Regional Planning Council office.