



## **Northeast Florida Regional Council**

6850 Belfort Oaks Place  
Jacksonville, Florida 32216  
November 14, 2012 - 10:00a.m.

- I.** Call to Order
- II.** Introductions, Pledge of Allegiance, and Roll Call
- III.** Welcome New Membership for 2-Year Cycle
- IV.** Approval of May 9, 2012 meeting minutes \*  
Approval of August 8, 2012 meeting minutes \*
- V.** Old Business
  - A. HMEP Planning and HMEP Training Update
  - B. Hazards Analysis Update
- VI.** New Business
  - A. Training Task Force Update (Agenda Included)
    - i. HazMat Seminar at Fire/Rescue East
  - B. LEPC Chair/Staff Meeting (Agenda included)
    - i. Vice-Chairperson Wilkey attended on behalf of the LEPC
  - C. SERC Meeting (Agenda included)
- VII.** Reports
  - A. Treasury Report
  - B. Training Committee
    - i. E-Plan Conference (Atlanta, GA)
  - C. Hazardous Materials Release Report
- VIII.** Other\*
  - A. Presentation on Hazardous Materials and Explosive Teams Integration Protocol, Presenter Agent Kelly Boaz
  - B. LEPC Elections
  - C. Next Meeting\*
- IX.** Public Comments
- X.** Adjournment\*

\*Denotes Action Required

# TAB III

# *Biennial Roster*

<i>NAME</i>	<i>OCC CATEG</i>	<i>ALTNAME</i>
Chief Michael Bazanos	Firefighting	
Mr. Henry B. Bonar	Facility Owner	Ms. Amy Pilgrim
Mr. Morrison Braren	Non-Elected Local Official	
Mr. Terry Carr	Local Environmental	Ms. Jean Richards
Ms. Sandi Courson	Health	
Mr. Paul Crist	Transportation	Ms. Michelle Sanders
Mr. Bill Decker	Local Environmental	
Sheriff Joey B. Dobson	Law Enforcement	Adam Faircloth
Brad Elias, MD	Health	
Chief Lenny Ensalco	Firefighting	Mr. Rolf Preuss
Mr. George L Faucher, Jr.	Firefighting	
Mr. Gerry Glviden	Interested Citizen	
Mr. Benjamin W. Huron	Interested Citizen	
Ms. Martha Ira	Local Environmental	Ms. Kari Reno
Ms. Gracie Kennedy	Local Environmental	Mr. Matt Harris
Chief Richard Knoff	Firefighting	Lieutenant Jonathan Lamm
Mr. William J. Lord	Facility Operator	
Mr. Steven W. Millican	Emergency Management	
Mr. Quin Romay	Emergency Management	Mr. Ryan Simpson
Mr. John W. Scott, III	Firefighting	
Mr. Andy Sikes	Hospital	Mr. James Murphy
Chief Harvey Silcox	Firefighting	Mr. Danny Yeager
Chief Joel Sneed	Firefighting	Lt. John Contesible
Mr. Roger Studenski	Transportation	Mr. David Dunkley
Mr. John Ward	Emergency Management	Ms. Marla Haney
Mr. Ken Wilkey	Facility Operator	Mr. Mark Logue
Chief Mike Williams	Law Enforcement	Detective James Watford

**Local Emergency Planning Committees Occupational Categories**

\* Indicates request for expansion

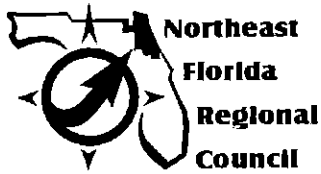
**Top Row = Current Total**

**Bottom Row = Total Previously Approved**

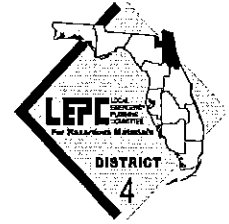
DISTRICT	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	TOTAL
Elected State and Local Officials	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Emergency Management	9 *	8	8	3	5	10 *	5	4	8	5	5	70
	8	8	8	3	5	9	5	4	8	5	5	68
Firefighting	3	2	3	7 *	9	7	4	4	9	6	3	57
	3	2	3	6	9	7	4	4	9	6	3	56
First Aid	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	5	0	0	12
	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	6	0	0	14
Health	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	4	2	23
	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	4	2	23
Law Enforcement	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	24
	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	24
Local Environmental	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	3	5	40
	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	3	5	40
Hospital	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	0	15
	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	0	1	15
Transportation	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	15
	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	15
Broadcast and Print Media	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Community Groups	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
Facility Owners and Operators	5	3	4	3	4	8	6	3	4	5	6	51
	5	3	4	3	4	8	6	3	4	5	6	51
Non-Elected Local Official	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	11
	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	11
Interested Citizen	3	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	4	3	28
	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	4	4	3	27
Water Management District	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Local Option	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	7
	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	7
TOTAL MEMBERS	29	28	32	27	39	41 *	29	36	45	33	29	368
	28	28	32	25	39	40	29	36	46	33	30	366

Effective October 12, 2012

# TAB IV



**Northeast Florida  
Local Emergency Planning Committee**  
Wednesday, May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012



10:00 a.m.

## MINUTES

A meeting of the Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee was held on Wednesday, May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012, at 10:00 a.m., at the Northeast Florida Regional Council Offices at 6850 Belfort Oaks Place in Jacksonville, FL 32216. Chair Richard Knoff called the meeting to order with the following members:

### Present

Mr. Henry Bonar – Facility Owner  
Morrison Braren – Senior Planner  
Mr. Terry Carr – Local Environmental  
Paul Crist (Michelle Sanders) – Transportation  
Mr. Bill Decker – Local Environmental  
Mr. Brad Elias – Health  
Chief Lenny Ensalaco – Firefighting  
Mr. Gerry Gividen – Interested Citizen  
Mr. Matthew Harris (Gracie Kennedy) – Local Environmental  
Chief Richard Knoff, Chair – Firefighting  
Mr. Steve Milican – Emergency Management  
Lt. John Scott – Firefighting  
Mr. Andy Sikes – Hospital  
Mr. Danny Yeager (Harvey Silcox) – Firefighting  
Chief Joel Sneed – Firefighting  
Mr. Ken Wilkey, Vice Chair – Facility Operator

### Excused

Ms. Sandi Courson – Health  
Sheriff Joey Dobson – Law Enforcement  
Ms. Maria Haney – Emergency Management  
Ms. Martha Ira – Local Environmental  
Bill Lord – Facility Operator  
Mr. Rolf Preuss – Emergency Management  
Mr. Roger Studenski – Transportation  
Chief Williams – Law Enforcement

### Absent

Mr. David Dunkley – Transportation  
Chief Mike Lambert – Firefighting  
Mr. Quin Romay – Emergency Management  
Lt. Todd Smith – Firefighting

Guests: *Lt. Jonathan Lamm with Clay County Fire Rescue; Brian Teeple, CEO, NEFRC; (2) members of the Florida Air National Guard;*

Staff Present: Eric Anderson

Chairman Knoff welcomed everyone and asked the guests to introduce themselves; Chairman Knoff led the members in the Pledge of Allegiance.

**\*APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Chairman Knoff called for a motion to approve the February 8, 2012 minutes. A Motion was made and seconded; the motion carried unanimously.

### NEW BUSINESS

HMEP/LEPC Exercise – Mr. Anderson gave a brief update on this year's HMEP/LEPC Exercise. It had been proposed that the two exercises be combined into a larger exercise already scheduled for March 2012 at Camp Blanding. We approached the State requesting combining these two deliverables. The State approved and on March 19<sup>th</sup>, we held Operation Quiet Fury at Camp Blanding. The exercise was sponsored by Clay County Emergency Management, Florida National Guard and the LEPC. The exercise was large and included several scenarios; the HazMat scenario ultimately related to the storming/breaching of the front gate of Camp Blanding, including bombs, car bombs, and a chemical attack. The After Action Report is still being prepared and will be ready for the next quarterly meeting for LEPC review.

Hazards Analysis Update – Mr. Anderson, as staff of the LEPC, is responsible for conducting Hazards Analyses for 5 counties in the region – Baker, Clay, Nassau, Putnam and St. Johns. The remaining counties, Duval and Flagler, both prepare they own Hazards Analysis. All of the Hazards Analyses for the 7-county region are now complete, contract deliverables have been met, and we are awaiting the beginning of the new contract cycle beginning after June 30. Lt. Scott reviewed a brief PowerPoint presentation on Hazards Analysis, and what actually takes place during site visits. A general discussion ensued related to-hazmat reporting. Steve Millican raised the subject of ToxMap and the inadvisability of publicly accessible mapping.

SERC Training Task Force Meeting – Mr. Eric Anderson prepared information on the program, and Lt. Lamm, who was present at the task force meeting, provided the update. Lt. Lamm reported the task force has a couple of things they are working on. First, the Bomb Response Group, DoD and the Fire Department are working on standard operating guidelines. A draft of this document will be provided when ready. The Task Force Committee is working on a training course (8-hr) to certify responders for hazardous spill clean-up following standard guidelines. Most of our technicians already meet the qualifications and are only lacking the 8-hr course on water safety. The training class is still in the planning stage, with key decisions on form being decided. It was noted the Fire College is moving towards online/virtual training. The task force attended the NASTTPO seminar; Lt. Lamm, Lt. Scott and Chief Knoff attended this informative and well-attended class. A 3-day competency check class was held in St. Johns County for hazmat technicians. The class was led by Chief Sneed and went very well, with capacity attendance each day. The class included both classroom work and hands-on training.

It was noted during the NASTTPO conference that foreign oil companies have obtained the leases to drill off the coast of Cuba. The discussion focused on the possibility of an oil spill in that area and the effects that would have on Florida.

The next meeting of the Training Task Force will be July 12, 2012, in Jacksonville.

LEPC Chair/Staff Meeting: Mr. Anderson related information on the HMEP Training/Planning Grant; the grant is open this year and the application is being prepared for submittal. Mr. Anderson shared an email received regarding the state allocation for HMEP sub-grantees.

Mr. Anderson spoke on updates to the Florida HMIS system, and how you report Section 302 facilities. The state is working to make this system compatible with the federal system. There has been no timeline provided for this update.

SERC Meeting: Mr. Anderson recognized Dr. Brad Elias as a new member, and added 3 alternates to the list (provided).

Mr. Anderson outlined the Port Commodity Full Study; the state is investigating the types of chemicals being imported into 4 ports – Jacksonville, Port Everglades, Miami and the Tampa area. The state is trying to identify the top 10 substances coming in, and the incoming and outgoing routes taken to transport the chemicals. Study information was provided as part of the LEPC meeting agenda.

The Risk Management Planning (RMP) program identifies facilities using chemicals which pose a significant risk if released. The program covers 4 criteria: facility location or proximity to population centers, chemical characteristics and inventories, accident history, and process incident history. There are 9 facilities in our region which will be site-visited this year; these 9 facilities represent 25% of the entire state roster for next year. The Emergency Management and Fire Departments in applicable counties will be invited to participate in the site visits so they are aware of what is on site and to establish working relationships with the facility owners. A list of dates and counties was provided.

Supplemental Environmental Projects – The EPA and the State of Florida have signed a Memorandum of Understanding stating those facilities facing a fine for a release or spill have the option of completing a Supplement Environmental Project; instead of 100% of the fine going to the General Revenue, 75% will be rolled into a SEP. There are 8 different categories to choose from on a priority listing. The EPA will make the final decision on what projects are worked on and the timeline for the project. Ultimately, the LEPC needs to begin preparing Priority Lists for use in the project, possibly in conjunction with the county LMS staff. The first such project may be used in Flagler County, which has a potential project that may be eligible for this program.

No further discussion followed.



## REPORTS

Treasurer's Report – Chairman Knoff stated the LEPC CD amount is currently \$5,547.85. The current rate is 0.75% with a renewal date of May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2012. The CD automatically renewed. These funds are available to be utilized by the LEPC for various purposes, including training funds.

**Motion made to use these funds towards supplementing our HMEP training fund; motion seconded. Motion carries.**

Training Committee Reports – The committee was advised Mr. Calvin Williams has taken over the HMEP training component. Two classes are being held this period: Advanced Hazards Life Support in progress now, and the Clandestine Drug Lab Operational Course, a 16-hour course being held in late May. The Drug Lab course is being offered to participants of the 8-hour Drug Lab Awareness course. A Chemical Suicide workshop and Instant Command Systems are being looked at as options for expending the remaining funds in the budget. One change being made to the training funds grants is that now the training has to be specifically targeted towards transportation related programs.

Hazardous Materials Release Report – Mr. Anderson stated that during the last quarter, there were two (2) potential 304 investigations.

Incident 1: Duval County, associated with an ammonia leak at Publix. Approximately 12.4lbs of ammonia were released, with 1 worker transported to the hospital for evaluation but not admitted.

Incident 2: St. Johns County newspapers reported there was a major release but in fact this was sensationalized by the news media. A new ammonia tank had been installed at the Waste Water Treatment plant on CR214 when workers noticed a screw approx. 1/8" turned; workers tightened the screw. Contrary to news reports, only 4lbs of ammonia was leaked, not 5000lbs, and authorities did not evacuate the area.

Through this calendar year, a total of 246 releases have been reported. For District IV, in the past year there have been 159 reported releases.

## OTHER

LEPC Membership – This marks the end of the biennial appointment period for the committee: The State is requiring we submit new appointments by mid-June 2012. Mr. Anderson will be contacting committee members to gauge their interest in participating for the next two years, and if not, getting recommendations for new members. Chief Knoff encouraged all members to find an alternate for themselves. It was suggested that any member who had not actually

participated in the past 2 years not be resubmitted for membership and be struck from the rolls. A brief discussion ensued and it was agreed that members not participating would be purged.

Haz-Matters – Mr. Anderson distributed Haz-Matters, a quarterly periodical through the SERC.

The committee would like to congratulate Lt. Jonathan Lamm for being recognized by Clay County Fire/Rescue as Firefighter of the Year. He was recognized at a ceremony held in Clay County.

Next Meetings – The next meeting dates are:

August 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012  
November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012  
February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The next SERC meeting will be held at Aloft Hotel in Jacksonville on July 12, 2012. It will be a two-day session. Eric Anderson invited those in attendance to participate on Friday at 10:00 am.

The next LEPC meeting will be held at the new Emergency Operations Center in Clay County. Chief Knoff provided the location of the EOC at the southwest end of the Fairgrounds.

Announcements –

Chief Knoff announced that Member Maria Haney had just given birth to a baby girl and was in Orange Park Medical Center.

Public Comments –

Three members of the public stepped forward to introduce themselves to the LEPC. No further discussion followed.

#### ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the board, the meeting was adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

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**Northeast Florida  
Local Emergency Planning Committee**  
Wednesday, August 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012



10:00 a.m.

## MINUTES

A meeting of the Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee was held on Wednesday, August 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012, at 10:00 a.m., at the Clay County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at 2519 State Road 16 West, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043. Chair Richard Knoff called the meeting to order with the following members:

### Present

Mr. Henry Bonar – Facility Owner  
Michelle Sanders for Paul Crist – Transportation  
Mr. Bill Decker – Local Environmental  
Adam Faircloth for Sheriff Joey Dobson – Law Enforcement  
Chief Lenny Ensalaco – Firefighting  
Ms. Maria Haney – Emergency Management  
Det. James Watford for Chief John Hartley – Law Enforcement  
Chief Richard Knoff, Chair – Firefighting  
James Murphy for Andy Sikes – Hospital  
Danny Yeager for Chief Harvey Silcox – Firefighting  
Mr. Ken Wilkey, Vice Chair – Facility Operator  
Lt. Jonathan Lamm – Clay County Fire Rescue  
John Ward – Emergency Management

### Excused

Morrison Braren – Senior Planner  
Ms. Sandi Courson – Health  
Mr. Gerry Gividen – Interested Citizen  
Ms. Martha Ira – Local Environmental  
Bill Lord – Facility Operator  
Mr. Steve Milican – Emergency Management  
Lt. John Scott – Firefighting  
Mr. Roger Studenski – Transportation  
Chief Williams – Law Enforcement  
Chief Joel Sneed  
Mr. William Lord – Facility Operator  
Ms. Gracie Kennedy – Local Environmental  
Chief Joel Sneed – Firefighting

### Absent

Terry Carr – Local Environmental  
Rolf Preuss – Emergency Management  
David Dunkley – Transportation  
Brad Elias, MD - Health  
Chief Mike Lambert – Firefighting  
Quin Romay – Emergency Management  
Kenton Brown – Interested Citizen  
Lt. Sheldon Todd Smith – Firefighting

### Guests:

Chase Decker, Environmental Business Partners  
Robert Crosby, DHS  
Jake Lyons, Clay County Fire Rescue  
David Seymour, Clay County Fire Rescue  
Eric Padgett, Clay County Fire Rescue

Staff Present: Eric Anderson

Chairman Knoff welcomed everyone to the Clay County Emergency Operations Center and made a tour available to anyone interested at the end of the meeting. He asked Mr. Anderson if there was a quorum. Mr. Anderson explained that SERC did not have a quorum so there was not an opportunity to purge old members and vote on new ones. After calling roll, it was determined that quorum was not met.

### **\* APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Chairman Knoff called for a motion to approve the May 9, 2012 minutes. Due to a lack of quorum, the minutes were not voted upon.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

Mr. Anderson gave a brief update on this year's HMEP/LEPC Contract, which is split into two sections: a Planning Section and a Training Section. The Planning Section is to implement an annual project. There is a list of projects that can be done with these funds. He discussed the project options listed in the attached Memorandum. The state is pursuing doing a Port Commodity Flow Study, with Jacksonville as one of the four ports listed. There is about \$20,000 for an annual project, but nothing is definite since the contracts have not been finalized. From a Training standpoint, there is about \$38,000 per training, of which \$26,000 has been set aside for the training of first responders. Calvin Williams will be contacting Chief Silcox to arrange for training opportunities utilizing funding that will expire at the end of September. A list of available training available over the next year will then be provided.

Hazards Analysis Update – Mr. Anderson, said that five of the counties will be handled by himself regarding hazards analysis site investigations. He pointed out that the attachment to the Agenda lists the Section 302 facilities for each of the four of the five counties. He notified the group that they were welcomed to accompany him on his site visits. Half of the sites listed must be completed by November and the remainder will be due by May. Mr. Anderson plans to schedule the first half some time during October and he will notify the group of his appointments in the event anyone would like to join him.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

Training Task Force Update – Lt. Lamm followed up on the conversation from the last meeting, regarding the Hazardous Materials Survey. He said he has a presentation on the survey, which was to gather data that was requested by the Florida SERC and the Training Task Force and the Florida HazMat Responders Association. Potential training topics for the development of hazardous materials career track at Fire Rescue East 2013. It was not conducted as a

comprehensive needs analysis, but as a way to obtain an overall picture of what HazMat Technicians were looking for as far as classes and courses were concerned. Input was from all levels, from Chief Officers to Firefighters. So far 127 responses have been received with 55% from first-line personnel. Lt. Lamm discussed the results and responses. The top three requests were Illicit Drug Labs, Victim Care for HazMat and Understanding Chemical Physical Properties. The responses were further broken down into what specific materials training the group was interested in. Biological Weapons, Webinized CWA and Tics, and Explosives ranked highly. The group was most interested in the explosives class - not on the white paper, but the new guideline from SERC to integrate EODs and HazMat teams together. The groups were asked about specific time frames for courses.

Unified Response to Explosives would be a 90-minute class covering tools and ensembles – familiarization of bomb suits and how that would integrate with HazMat. Emergency Procedures and Developing Interagency Relationships would also be covered.

HazMat Risk Assessment – Physical and Chemical Properties would be anywhere from a 90 to 120 minute class. Lt. Lamm discussed the risks that would be covered. Illicit Drug Lab classes would be about 90 minute long and would address common lab types; chemical processes and risk assessment, unified response and case studies. We want to address more than just methamphetamine labs, the course should also include the Mom and Pop Marijuana grow houses. The Meth labs use more lethal chemicals, so this is important to address.

The HazMat Victim Care will go along with the Tox Medic protocols sent out by SERC that talk about how to treat victims who were exposed to hazardous atmospheres. We need to know what the antidotes are and how to treat people, not only victims but first responders and fire fighters.

Detection and Analysis for Initial Entry will be a 90 minute course addressing operating characteristics of detection equipment. It will also include action levels and decision making. Operation Response to Chemical Suicides is another popular topic. Doug Wolffe has gathered information for us in order to make this presentation. Most of the instructors are not charging for the training classes.

We are looking at doing a split program starting on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of January with four classes starting after lunch and reconvening in the morning for four additional courses. Lt. Lamm is working with the Fire Chief's Association in trying to find out if there can be a separate registration fee for the HazMat Responders in case they only want to attend the HazMat track and not pay the entire registration fee. Additional information should be available shortly.

Lt. Lamm went on to discuss TRANSCAER, which has not been available in Florida for some time. This agency offers a lot of free training. Paul Wotherspoon is working with TRANSCAER

so we can offer free training. Lt. Lamm suggested contacting Mr. Wotherspoon with any questions or recommendations.

The next conference call meeting is scheduled for September 5<sup>th</sup> to discuss the seminar for Fire Rescue East regarding cost and things of that nature. The HazMat Seminar will be a perfect opportunity to put responders out there on all levels, not just first responder level, but all the way to technicians and get the information out to them. The Florida Fire Chief's Association has been wonderful in allowing us to tag on to Fire Rescue East and providing space for us in Daytona. If anyone has any suggestions, please forward them to Eric so Lt. Lamm can get to work on them.

Chief Knoff explained that TRANSCAER is the Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response funded by private industry and DEM has mentioned providing funds to get this program back on track in Florida. In the past, it has been held at the Florida Fire College, but details are still being worked out. If anyone would like to serve on that committee, please contact Paul Wotherspoon.

LEPC Chair/Staff Meeting – Eric Anderson explained that the State normally does a statewide hazardous materials awareness week with a specific designation. Last year it was mercury. It has been decided not to have a statewide awareness week for a specific chemical and return it to the LEPCs to implement an awareness week regarding their specific community needs. No chemical has been identified as yet, but the week of February 10 – 16 has been designated. More information regarding the chemical and efforts to be made will be available at the next meeting.

We do have a Chair of Chairs, Mr. George Dance, who sits on the State Emergency Response Commission. Mr. Dance has retired and Jennifer Hobbs from District 6 has been named to the position.

The next SERC meeting as well as TTF and LEPC staff meetings will be held in Tallahassee on October 4 and 5. The location has not been determined.

SERC Meeting Update – Eric Anderson said that due to lack of quorum there was no voting at the July SERC meeting. The Draft Protocol for Hazardous Materials and Explosive Ordinance Teams Integration is included in today's packet for information purposes. Mr. Anderson said there was very little discussion on it at the meeting.

## REPORTS

Treasurer's Report – Chief Knoff explained that the report was contained in the Agenda packet. Mr. Anderson said the CD has a current balance of \$5,547.85 which will be reduced by about

\$1,000 which would be appropriated for additional training. The remaining funds will be rolled into another CD.

Training Committee Reports – Danny Yeager stated that in the absence of Chief Silcox he had nothing to report. Chief Knoff said the list of courses that were conducted was contained in the Agenda packet.

There was a future training request form in the packet that members were welcomed to fill out and return to Eric Anderson with any training requests, which will then be forwarded on to Ty Silcox or Calvin Williams to be processed. Eric Anderson said that a listing was compiled last year, of which about half had been addressed. He suggested submitting the form as soon as possible to address any other requests.

Hazardous Materials Release Report – Mr. Anderson explained that there were three tables contained in the Agenda packet which addressed the period June 1, 2011 through May 31, 2012. The first section addresses Potential 304 investigations or releases of which there were three within the region. One was a water treatment plant with a minimum release, but the transportation release was related to a train derailment where six cars were derailed in Duval County. Lt. Scott was prepared to speak on this topic, and may be asked to at the next meeting. Nassau County had a sulfur dioxide release at the Rayonier Pulp Mill and a St. Johns County had a minimal Anhydrous Ammonia release at a water treatment plant. There were no fixed facilities with releases in the region during this period, and in transportation incidents there was a diesel fuel spill of 1,500 gallons and one with a small quantity.

Mr. Anderson said there is a supplemental environmental projects list. These are used as a baseline to begin negotiations with the company and the EPA. They are not required to stick to the lists, but it provides a base to start. We have a supplemental environmental project that is getting ready to start in Flagler County and they have agreed to provide more education to other facilities. So we provided all the 302 facilities within St. Johns, Volusia, and Flagler Counties to identify businesses that may attend specific training. We have been working with Mary Beach of the EPA in Atlanta. There are actually eight different categories where a fine can be levied, and rather than put the monies into a coffer, it can be used to provide other projects. Chief Knoff said that the LEPCs do not have any say in the project negotiation. We can provide three projects from our Region. The third project we identified was combination meters for rural areas. The EPA, DEM and the corporation being fined, determine the project creation based on their wants and needs.

## OTHER

LEPC Membership – Chief Knoff explained that Mr. Anderson compiles information that he believes would be of interest to the Committee and includes it in the Agenda Packet. Mr. Anderson said he prefers to include relevant information for the Committee rather than



bombard them with emails throughout the quarter. This was to be the first quarterly meeting of the new two-year membership cycle. Since there was no quorum at the SERC meeting, everything is in a holding pattern. We are currently 13 members shy of a full board for the State Emergency Response Commission. There has been no appointment to the Commission since the Crist administration. We will be losing two more people by January, which will put us further in the hole. We are hoping for a quorum at the October meeting.

New Tier II Reporting Requirements – Mr. Anderson said that the forms appear to have been simplified and new things have been added to reporting. New mandatory and optional data elements have been added under the facility identification and contact information sections of both 302 forms. Separate data fields have been added for pure chemical and mixture reporting. Facilities must provide a description for storage types and conditions rather than reporting codes. The form was also revised to allow reporting of any additional state or local reporting requirements or to voluntarily report hazardous materials. Mr. Anderson said he included links in the Agenda packet. The new forms and materials will be used for the 2014 reporting cycle. Additional information on the Tier II forms and reporting was contained in the Agenda packet as well.

First Responder Support Tools for Bomb Threat Application – Mr. Anderson said the Department of Homeland Security has worked with private partners to identify this new First Responders Support Tools app. The hope is that the app will provide details pertinent to bomb threats, such as potential blast radius, location of nearby schools and hospitals, evacuation routes and roads to be blocked off. The hope is that First responders will no longer have to carry additional tools such as hard-copy blast standoff guidance cards, rulers or maps.

Changes to Federal HazMat Regulations – Mr. Anderson said this is associated with Harmonization with the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Apparently there is no standardization for how shipping names, classes of materials, packing group assignments, so there is a push to standardize that so when chemicals come in from international destinations, the same nomenclature will be used.

Warren E. Isman Education Grants – Chief Knoff said that this explains the application process. Normally these grants go to departments attending the IAFC conference that we usually send a team to in Maryland each year. So if anyone has a HazMat team they would like to send, the information is provided in the Agenda packet.

CSX Interactive Training for First Responders – Mr. Anderson stated that CSX is now offering free, online training to educate emergency personnel on how to safely respond to incidents on and around railroads as well as their property and rail equipment. He said the classes are available on csxsafe.com and are about an hour long and are divided into four parts. Upon completion, a certificate will be issued. CSX is doing a lot of outreach to first responders due to the increase in tonnage and types of materials being transported.

EPA's use of the Toxic Substances Control Act – Mr. Anderson explained that the EPA is preparing to have more authority when it comes to chemicals. Although they have had the authority for some time, they are actually going to implement its use. Under Section 6 of this act the EPA must prove it has substantial evidence that a chemical poses an unreasonable risk before it can ban, restrict, or take other actions to manage that risk. The section also requires the EPA to use the least burdensome means to adequately protect against the unreasonable risk. They are talking about identifying 83 different chemicals of which they may incrementally start to regulate using the Toxic Substances Control Act. When more information becomes available, Mr. Anderson said he will pass it along.

Training Class for Disaster Preparedness for Hospitals and Healthcare Organizations – Mr. Anderson said he met with Quinton Jones of FDLE who will be offering this class in Duval County. It appears to be a two-day training on October 16 and 17. He notified the group to sign up or refer members of their organizations to the website provided. Chief Knoff explained the procedure to sign up for the class. Mr. Anderson said the ultimate goal is to have the state website be the one-stop area to sign up for training within the state.

Yatabe Award Nominations – Chief Knoff explained that this award is given annually at the SERC meeting to signify outstanding contributions made in the implementation and support of the emergency planning community Right-to-Know Act through achievements, accomplishments, or superior participation in hazardous materials planning or response. Last year's award recognized our chairman, Ray Ashton, for that award and he believe the year before it was Jim Corbin from Emergency Management. He asked that anyone interested in submitting someone for the award, should turn their nominations in to Eric before August 31 and provide as much detailed information regarding the person's accomplishments or other comments as to why you are recommending them for the award. Each LEPC district selects someone to be recognized for this award, which is presented at the first SERC meeting of the year. He encouraged the group to make their submittals to Eric.

Next Meeting - Chief Knoff said that the next meeting is scheduled for November 14<sup>th</sup> at the Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council.

## **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

No public comments were offered.

Chief Knoff said that there were some Clay County Material Response Vehicles outside and Captain Seymour was available to show the vehicles after the meeting. Clay County receives state dollars to support their team, since they are a Regional Response Team for the State, between Clay County, Orange Park Fire Rescue and Keystone Heights Volunteer Fire Department.

John Ward will be available to provide a tour of the two-story Emergency Operations Center.

**ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the board, the meeting was adjourned.

DRAFT

**TAB V A**

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Planning and Training Grant

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Grant agreements/contracts have been received from the Florida Division of Emergency Management for the 2012/2013 fiscal year. A total contract amount \$58,370 has been allocated for HMEP Planning and Training related activities. Refer to the sections below for more specific information regarding the grant.

## **HMEP Planning**

HMEP Planning was allocated \$20,000 to implement one annual project. LEPC staff will be completing a *Commodity Flow Study*, which will identify hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances transported over selected Interstate and U.S. Highway corridors.

FDEM is going to complete a Port Commodity Flow Study, with the Jacksonville Port being one of the four (4) major ports in the study. The hope is that the roadway Commodity Flow Study will complement the work that will be completed for the port study. The studies will provide a comprehensive look at those chemicals entering the port and how they flow throughout the region.

Several example reports have been collected from other LEPC regions. A draft study proposal will be submitted to FDEM after January 1, 2013. LEPC staff will provide updates on the annual project throughout its implementation.

## ***Scope of Work Attached \****

## **HMEP Training**

HMEP Training was allocated \$38,370 for the 2012/2013 fiscal year. During the first quarter \$5,900 was expended for a training workshop on the Rapid Identification and Risk Assessment of Hazardous Materials. This class was offered at three locations throughout the region. Approximately \$26,000 remains for training specific related activities for the remainder of 2013 to be fully executed by 30 July, 2013. Calvin Williams, RDSTF Planner, is available for the Training Task Force to identify future training opportunities.

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**Scope of Work**

PLANNING GRANT

The Recipient shall perform one of the seven Planning Grant Options listed in this attachment and all tasks shall be completed by June 30, 2013. The Recipient shall notify the Division, in writing, of its choice of a Planning Grant Option within seven days of contract execution.

**Option 1: COMMODITY FLOW STUDY**

Funding is provided to perform eligible activities as identified in the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Planning Grant Program. The staff assigned to this program should conduct activities pursuant to this scope of work with the support of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and consistent with the direction of the Division. The work tasks include, but are not limited to the following activities.

**Task 1:** On behalf of the LEPC, develop a commodity flow study of hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances transported over selected Interstate and U.S. Highway corridors within the LEPC District. At a minimum, this will include two (2) north/south corridors and two (2) east/west corridors.

1. Carry out a placard survey of trucks carrying hazardous and extremely hazardous substances (EHSs). Record placard number, chemical name, carrier name, direction of travel, date and time of observation and type of vehicle. Data will be collected from several locations along each corridor over a six (6) month period in two to three hour time increments.
2. Generate a series of maps showing the most frequently recorded hazardous materials at each of the observation locations.
3. Provide a report to all county emergency management directors in the LEPC District detailing the results of the study. Prior approval of the report format by the Division is required.

**Task 2:** Reporting requirements.

1. Provide the Division with a project outline and timetable which indicate the estimated time frames to complete individual tasks. Include a brief description of the methods that will be used to accomplish the work tasks.
2. Prepare and submit to the Division a report of the findings and data collected, including any recommendations regarding the analysis.
3. Provide a written report to the Division within ten (10) working days of identifying any significant impediments to the completion of the project tasks as outlined in this scope of work.

4. Maintain accurate records of personnel hours spent performing the tasks outlined in this scope of work. Personnel participating in HMEP-sponsored planning projects are to be counted toward the state's 20 percent contribution to the HMEP grant for the hours spent on the project. This "soft-match" contribution must be documented by the Recipient and submitted on the year-end program summary (See Attachments K and N). Personnel hours paid with HMEP grant funds are not eligible for soft-match.
  
5. Incorporate the results of this planning project into the annual update of the LEPC's hazardous materials emergency response plan.

**TAB V B**



# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** Hazards Analysis Update

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The 2012-2013 Hazards Analysis inspection program began November 1, 2012 and will continue through February 1, 2013.

Facilities in Baker, Nassau and Clay Counties will be completed in the month of November. Submission of the CAMEO files and associated site plans will be submitted to FDEM by December 1, 2012. There will be a total of 23 site visits in these three counties.

Facilities in Putnam and St. Johns Counties will be completed in December and January. Submission of the CAMEO files and associated site plans will be submitted to FDEM by February 1, 2013. There will be a total of 21 site visits in these two counties.

Facilities to be visited in Baker, Clay, Nassau, Putnam and St. Johns Counties have been attached for your review. Flagler and Duval Counties complete their own hazards analysis site visits.

**ATTACHMENT B - BAKER COUNTY - SECTION 302 FACILITIES LIST 2012-2013**

SERC #	Facility Name/Address	Contact	County	Mailing Address
5450	DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - NORTHEAST FLORIDA 7487 SOUTH STATE ROAD 121 MACCLENNY, FL 32063	CHARLES GROTH (904) 259-6211	BAKER COUNTY	DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES 7487 SOUTH STATE ROAD 121 MACCLENNY, FL 32063
2	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - BAKER CORRECTIONAL INST 20706 US HIGHWAY 90 WEST SANDERSON, FL 32087-	LORI SINK (386) 719-4511	BAKER COUNTY	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS 20706 US Highway 90 West Sanderson, FL 32087

**ATTACHMENT B - CLAY COUNTY - SECTION 302 FACILITIES LIST 2012-2013**

SERC #	Facility Name/Address	Contact	County	Mailing Address
19844	BELLSOUTH - 31006 1929 REED STREET ORANGE PARK, FL 32073-	Raymond Horne 904-350-2063	CLAY COUNTY	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS
33799	FISHMAN AND TOBIN - ORANGE PARK DC 600 WELLS ROAD ORANGE PARK, FL 32073-2926	George Criss 610-828-8400 2118	CLAY COUNTY	FISHMAN AND TOBIN INC 600 Wells Road ORANGE PARK, FL 32073
24960	FLEMING ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT 1770 RADAR ROAD FLEMING ISLAND, FL 32003-	MIKELL L MCCARTY 904-272-5999	CLAY COUNTY	CLAY COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY 3176 OLD JENNINGS ROAD MIDDLEBURG, FL 32068
33864	HOME DEPOT USA - 0275 1919 WELLS ROAD ORANGE PARK, FL 32073	Stacey A Gaskins 904-269-3117	CLAY COUNTY	THE HOME DEPOT USA, INC
34736	HOME DEPOT USA - 6935 1575 BRANAN FIELD ROAD MIDDLEBURG, FL 32068	MICHAEL HIRNER 904-589-9516	CLAY COUNTY	THE HOME DEPOT USA, INC
38332	MIDDLEBURG HIGH SCHOOL WATER TREATMENT PLANT 2103-1 BLANDING BOULEVARD MIDDLEBURG, FL 32068	MIKELL L MCCARTY 904-272-5999	CLAY COUNTY	CLAY COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY 3176 OLD JENNINGS ROAD MIDDLEBURG, FL 32068
430	MILLER STREET WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT 1601 BARTLETT AVENUE ORANGE PARK, FL 32073	MIKELL L MCCARTY 904-272-5999	CLAY COUNTY	CLAY COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY 3176 OLD JENNINGS ROAD MIDDLEBURG, FL 32068
9408	RIDAUGHT LANDING WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT 2878-1 TUSCARORA TRAIL ORANGE PARK, FL 32065-	MIKELL L MCCARTY 904-272-5999	CLAY COUNTY	CLAY COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY 3176 OLD JENNINGS ROAD MIDDLEBURG, FL 32068
27930	SPENCERS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT 4145-1 SAVANNAH GLEN BOULEVARD ORANGE PARK, FL 32073-	MIKELL L MCCARTY 904-272-5999	CLAY COUNTY	CLAY COUNTY UTILITY AUTHORITY 3176 OLD JENNINGS ROAD MIDDLEBURG, FL 32068
19372	TOWN OF ORANGE PARK 362 MILWAUKEE AVENUE ORANGE PARK, FL 32073-	robert brace 094-545-1343	CLAY COUNTY	TOWN OF ORANGE PARK 700 ash st orange park, fl 32073

**ATTACHMENT B - CLAY COUNTY - SECTION 302 FACILITIES LIST 2012-2013**

SERC #	Facility Name/Address	Contact	County	Mailing Address
36265	U S WATER SERVICES - ST JOHNS LANDING APARTMENTS 3400 US HIGHWAY 17 GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FL 32043	STEPHEN GREEN 9043340755	CLAY COUNTY	U S WATER SERVICES - OPERATOR 3400 US HIGHWAY 17 GREENE COVE , FL

**ATTACHMENT B - NASSAU COUNTY - SECTION 302 FACILITIES LIST 2012-2013**

SERC #	Facility Name/Address	Contact	County	Mailing Address
35913	AMELIA ISLAND PLANTATION 6800 FIRST COAST HIGHWAY FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	PAUL ECKERT 904-277-5142	NASSAU COUNTY	OMNI AMELIA ISLAND LLC 6800 FIRST COAST HIGHWAY FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
36386	AMELIA RIVER GOLF CLUB 4477 BUCCANEER TRAIL FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	ED TUCKER 904-491-8500	NASSAU COUNTY	THE SUMMERTON INN 4477 BUCCANEER TRAIL FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
7297	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH - WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT 1007 SOUTH 5 STREET FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	WALTER GRAY 904-753-4176	NASSAU COUNTY	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH 1180 S. 5th St Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
8816	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH - WATERWORKS 1 20 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	JUAN BROWN 904-753-2534	NASSAU COUNTY	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH 20 NORTH 11TH STREET FERNANDINA, FL 32034
9651	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH - WATERWORKS 2 2203 RYAN ROAD FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	JUAN BROWN 904-753-2534	NASSAU COUNTY	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH 2203 RYAN ROAD FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
28740	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH - WATERWORKS 3 3425 CITATION COURT FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	JUAN BROWN 904-753-2534	NASSAU COUNTY	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH 3425 CITATION COURT FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
38211	LONG POINT GOLF COURSE 6 LONG POINT DRIVE AMELIA ISLAND, FL 32034	MICHAEL RYAN 904-432-1764	NASSAU COUNTY	AMELIA ISLAND EQUITY CLUB INC OSPREY DRIVE AMELIA ISLAND, FL 32034
10811	TOWN OF HILLIARD - WTP 3748 PECAN STREET HILLIARD, FL 32046-	DAVID THOMPSON 8048453555/9048 13331	NASSAU COUNTY	TOWN OF HILLIARD 3748 PECAN STREET HILLIARD, FL 32046
10825	TOWN OF HILLIARD - WWTP 37261 RUBY DRIVE HILLIARD, FL 32046-	DAVID L. THOMPSON 904-845-3555	NASSAU COUNTY	TOWN OF HILLIARD
35667	VICTAULIC COMPANY - JACKSONVILLE DISTRIBUTION CENTER 86202 COASTLINE DRIVE YULEE, FL 32097	RANDY DAVIS 904-225-1956 904- 710-5848	NASSAU COUNTY	VICTAULIC COMPANY 86202 COASTLINE DRIVE YULEE, FL 32097

**ATTACHMENT B - PUTNAM COUNTY - SECTION 302 FACILITIES LIST 2012-2013**

SERC #	Facility Name/Address	Contact	County	Mailing Address
5218	BELLSOUTH - 33470 319 MAIN STREET PALATKA, FL 32177-3719	Penny Perez 772-595-5614	PUTNAM COUNTY	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS
4676	CITY OF PALATKA - WASTEWATER FACILITY 3010 BROWNS LANDING ROAD PALATKA, FL 32177-7896	MELVIN REGISTER 386-227-0204	PUTNAM COUNTY	CITY OF PALATKA 320 N. Moody Rd. Palatka, FL 32177
10482	CITY OF PALATKA - WATER TREATMENT PLANT 320 NORTH MOODY ROAD PALATKA, FL 32177-2426	Melvin Register 3862270204	PUTNAM COUNTY	CITY OF PALATKA 320 N. Moody Rd. Palatka, FL 32177
33280	DIAMOND R FERTILIZER - EAST PALATKA 321 STATE ROAD 207 EAST PALATKA, FL 32131	Bruce Matthews 904-814-7992	PUTNAM COUNTY	DIAMOND R FERTILIZER
4678	FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT - PUTNAM POWER PLANT 392 US HIGHWAY 17 SOUTH EAST PALATKA, FL 32131-	TAMMY PRATT 386-295-1459	PUTNAM COUNTY	FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT 392 US HIGHWAY 17 SOUTH EAST PALATKA, FL 32131
38713	RENTAL SERVICE - 109 901 HIGHWAY 19 NORTH PALATKA, FL 32177	Marc Elig 727-538-5107	PUTNAM COUNTY	RENTAL SERVICE CORPORATION 14144 66th Street North Largo, FL 33771
31663	WINDSTREAM COMMUNICATIONS - MELROSE 865 NORTH STATE ROAD 21 MELROSE, FL 32666	ED WILLIS 3525912341	PUTNAM COUNTY	WINDSTREAM COMMUNICATIONS 17950 NORTH US HIGHWAY 441 REDDICK, FL 32686

**ATTACHMENT B - ST. JOHNS COUNTY - SECTION 302 FACILITIES LIST 2012-2013**

SERC #	Facility Name/Address	Contact	County	Mailing Address
10857	BARNES FERTILIZER 400 ASHLAND AVENUE HASTINGS, FL 32145-	Dale L Barnes, Sr 904-692-1938	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	BARNES FERTILIZER 400 W. Ashland Avenue Hastings, FL 32145
5221	BELLSOUTH - 31278 637 A1A NORTH PONTE VEDRA BEACH, FL 32082-2791	Penny Perez 772-595-5614	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS
18923	BELLSOUTH - 31281 69 CORDOVA STREET SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32084-	Penny Perez 772-595-5614	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS
5222	BELLSOUTH - 31490 4900 A1A SOUTH SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32084	Penny Perez 772-595-5614	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS
32226	BURKHARDT DISTRIBUTING 3935 INMAN ROAD SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32084	Brookes Burkhardt 904-829-3008 228	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	BURKHARDT DISTRIBUTING COMPANY INC 3935 Inman Rd St Augustine, FL 32084
15341	CITY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE - NORTH WATER TANK 4490 US HIGHWAY 1 NORTH SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32095	TOM WALLACE 24HR 904-825- 1044	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	CITY OF ST AUGUSTINE . FL
4813	CITY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE - WTP 254 WEST KING STREET SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32085	CLINT PORTER 904-825-1044	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	CITY OF ST AUGUSTINE
4773	CITY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE - WWTP 1 501 SOUTH RIBERIA STREET SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32085	GEORGE LOMAX 904-825-1044	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	CITY OF ST AUGUSTINE
33944	HOME DEPOT USA - 6334 1750 US HIGHWAY 1 SOUTH SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32084	Chris L Arnold 904-824-3657	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	THE HOME DEPOT USA, INC
38556	KING AND BEAR GOLF CLUB 1 KING AND BEAR DRIVE SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32092	STEVE LAFRANCE 904-669-6896	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	HONOURS GOLF WGV LLC 2 WORLD GOLF PLACE SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32092
4778	SAINT JOHNS COUNTY - Fruit Cove WTP 1282 FRUIT COVE ROAD JACKSONVILLE, FL 32259	Greg James (904) 669-7480	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	SAINT JOHNS COUNTY UTILITY DEPARTMENT 3390 International Golf Parkway St. Augustine, FL 32092

**ATTACHMENT B - ST. JOHNS COUNTY - SECTION 302 FACILITIES LIST 2012-2013**

SERC #	Facility Name/Address	Contact	County	Mailing Address
36442	SAINT JOHNS GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB 205 SAINT JOHNS GOLF DRIVE SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32092	DAN ZIMMER 904-940-3204	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	SAINT J GOLF MANAGEMENT LLC
38555	SLAMMER AND SQUIRE GOLF CLUB 2 WORLD GOLF PLACE SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32092	STEVE LAFRANCE 904-669-6896	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	HONOURS GOLF WGV LLC 2 WORLD GOLF PLACE SAINT AUGUSTINE, FL 32092
4802	TOWN OF HASTINGS - WTP 102 DANCY AVENUE HASTINGS, FL 32145-	ROY RUNION 9049621520/ 90482489	ST. JOHNS COUNTY	TOWN OF HASTINGS 102 SOUTH DANCY AVENUE HASTING, FL 35145



# TAB VI A

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** Training Task Force Meeting

---

## Summary

The TTF met October 11<sup>th</sup> in Tallahassee, Florida. The following were points of discussion at the meeting:

- ***1<sup>st</sup> Annual Haz-Mat Seminar*** – Significant efforts have been made by Lt. Lamm and others from around the state to provide the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Haz-Mat Seminar, which will be held in conjunction with Fire/Rescue East on January 23-24 in Daytona, Florida.

A seminar flyer and course descriptions has been included for your convenience.

- ***TRANSCAER Initiatives*** – Florida has been without a TRANSCAER representative for several years. Paul Wotherspoon from FDEM has been named the new state representative for the program.

Mr. Wotherspoon is working with TRANSCAER so that they can offer a statewide training in the coming year. This training is free and typically last one day. FDEM staff is expecting to offer 2 or 3 training tracts.

Tentative dates for this training are September 10-13, 2013 at the Ocala Fire College. The training will focus on chlorine, ethanol and anhydrous.

Other free training is also available through TRANSCAER. Refer to the following link to see what training may be available.

<http://www.transcaer.com/>

If you have an interest in any of the free training resources, please contact:

Paul Wotherspoon, Chief, Technological Hazards Section  
Florida Division of Emergency Management  
850-413-9913  
[paul.wotherspoon@em.myflorida.com](mailto:paul.wotherspoon@em.myflorida.com)

- The Training Task Force has a website; go to the link below for more information and updates for projects: <http://www.floridadisaster.org/hazmat/serc/training.htm>
- The next conference call is scheduled for December 12, 2012, at 1:30 p.m.
- The next scheduled meeting of the Training Task Force is **January 24, 2013** in Daytona, Florida.



## **AGENDA**

### **STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION TRAINING TASK FORCE**

**Betty Easley Conference Center, Room 152  
Southwood Campus  
4075 Esplanade Way  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399**

**October 11, 2012 – 9:30 AM**

- I. Call to Order**
- II. Introductions**
- III. Approval of Minutes from July 12, 2012 Meeting**
- IV. Update on Conference Call**
  1. September 5, 2012
- V. Current Business**
  1. Report on Hazardous Materials Training Symposium
  2. Report on SHSGAP Hazmat Funding Initiatives
  3. Update on Current Projects by Project Coordinator(s)
    - Active Projects
      - Resources
      - Publications
      - Training
      - Updates
      - Needs Analysis
      - Funding
      - Standards & Certifications
      - Systems and Relationships
    - Monitoring Projects
      - Resources
      - Training
      - Updates

**VI. New Business**

**VII. Update from Agencies and Organizations**

1. Florida Fire Chief's Association (FFCA)
2. Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders (FLAHR)
3. Florida State Fire College/State Fire Marshal
4. Florida Department of Environmental Protection
5. Florida Department of Health
6. Other agencies and Organizations

**VIII. Upcoming Events**

1. **Schedule Next Conference Call(s)**
2. **Next face-to-face Meeting(s)**
  - January 23, 2013 – Daytona Beach, FL (in conjunction with Fire-Rescue East)

**IX. Adjourn**

# **Haz-Mat Seminar**

**Fire/Rescue EAST**



# **1st. Annual Haz-Mat Seminar**

HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
**Fire/Rescue EAST 2013**

**To register go to  
[www. ffca.org](http://www.ffca.org)**

# Haz-Mat Training Programs

## Fire/Rescue EAST



### Wednesday January 23, 2013

**1:00 pm – 3:00 pm Haz-Mat Team Bomb Technician Integration:** How well do you work with your bomb team? Are you called to stand by if needed or are you an integral part of the operation? Most bomb teams are operating with limited personnel to accomplish in some cases complicated tasks. Much like the Haz Mat teams, the bomb teams utilize specialized tools and equipment. In addition, like the Bomb teams during training the technicians are told to rely on the other to assist in specific operations. This session will discuss some of the ways these teams can be interfaced and support each other. During this session, tools of the trade will be reviewed and sample procedures for department guidelines will be presented. Michael Piland, Engineer/Bomb Technician Haz-Mat 1, Orlando Fire Department

**1:00 pm – 3:00 pm RNC Preparations and F D Role:** The goal of this course is to provide the student with first-hand information from experts who were involved with the preparation of the Republican National Convention in Tampa. This will be a look at the roles and responsibilities of the Fire Department before, during, and after the event. Chief Ehlers with Tampa Fire/Rescue served on the Incident Command Team and has first hand knowledge of what it took to hold this large National Convention in Tampa. Scott A. Ehlers, Chief of Operations, Tampa Fire/Rescue

**3:00 pm – 5:00 pm Nuclear Power Plant Response:** The goal of this course is to provide first responders with an awareness level training that includes fundamental radiological concepts and terminology, and specifically discusses response in the unlikely event of a Nuclear Power Plant emergency. The course is in keeping with the "All-Hazards" approach to emergency management response. Roger Rankin and Melanie Motiska, REP Unit – Florida Division of Emergency Management

**3:00 pm – 5:00 pm Chemical Suicide Response:** This session examines the growing trend of chemical suicide techniques and is intended to provide all levels of responders with the basic knowledge required to recognize a potential chemical suicide, how to safely approach the incident, and investigative actions. Emphasis on chemical suicide trends currently encountered by public safety personnel in Florida and make students aware of: chemicals, mind of the victim, processes, hazards associated with chemical suicide operations, joint response by fire and law enforcement, evidence consideration and crime scene management. It will provide a detailed look at the chemicals most commonly used during chemical suicide, their affect on the victim and precautions the responder should take to protect themselves during the response. Presenters will cover emergency response practices that you should take when faced with a chemical suicide response. Cpl. Michael "Hoppy" Hopkins and Lt. Robert "Bob" Coschignano

### Thursday January 24, 2013

**8:00 am – 10:00 am Haz-Mat Risk Assessment:** Students will discuss approach to the organization of response to an incident involving a spill or release of hazardous materials. Principles of situational size-up and hazard risk assessment related to fixed site and transportation related chemical emergencies will be discussed. Chief Don Sessions, Special Operations Chief, Gainesville Fire Rescue and Captain Dan Smith, Hazmat, Gainesville Fire Rescue.

**8:00 am – 10:00 am Introduction to Advanced Field Identification Techniques:** This program goes beyond the analytical information gained during the initial risk assessment entry at a haz-mat scene. The participants are introduced to additional procedures and technologies that can be used to characterize and identify un-identified hazardous materials using wet chemistry, FTIR, Raman and various gas chromatography (GC) technologies. Douglas Wolfe, James "Steve" Coffin, Nancy Ludwigson

**10:00 am – 12:00 pm Hazardous Materials Medical Protocols / Toxidromes:** This session will focus on the more common exposures that take place. During the presentation, the speakers will review the types of exposures, signs and symptoms, and protocols. A hazardous materials trained paramedic will be equipped to identify and intervene with victims of chemical exposures related to accidental or intentional releases. In addition to the specific exposures discussed above, the speakers will also present the benefit of having trained paramedics along with the requirements and resources needed to maintain a program within a department or region. Armando "Toby" Bevelacqua and Richard Stilp

**10:00 am – 12:00 pm Basic Air Monitoring:** This course is designed to provide the participant with an understanding of the proper use of air monitoring equipment during hazardous materials emergency response. The course guides students through the hazard assessment and verification process necessary for effective air monitoring operations. Students will be provided with the working knowledge of monitoring equipment in their jurisdiction and will be provided with hands-on application training. Lt. Butch Loudermilk, Seminole County Fire/Rescue

# TAB VI B



# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** LEPC Chairperson/Staff Meeting

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## Summary

The LEPC Chairperson/Staff meeting was held on October 11, 2012 at 1:30pm in Tallahassee, Florida. The following were points of discussion at the meeting:

- *US Coast Guard Area Committees* – Forest Willis, Incident Manager for Coast Guard District 7, provided an in depth discussion about the Coast Guard's Area Committees. These Committees are tasked with many of the same responsibilities as our local LEPC. There was a general request that LEPC and Coast Guard staff have a reciprocal relationship. LEPC staff will be reaching out the Jacksonville Sector of the Coast Guard to see how we can become more involved, and to foster more collaboration on future endeavors.
- *Changes to Tier II Reporting* – FDEM has considered moving away from the Florida HMIS reporting system. The system has become too cumbersome for facility owners and FDEM staff to use effectively.

Several options are on the table to replace the HMIS reporting system. A committee is being formed to review public and private reporting systems that are used in other places around the United States.

The goal is to make the system more user friendly to businesses/facilities for reporting, and to reduce the amount of staff time needed for review of annual submissions.

The next meeting of the LEPC Chair/Staff is scheduled for January 24th, 2013 in Daytona, Florida.



## **AGENDA**

### **LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) CHAIRPERSONS/STAFF CONTACTS MEETING**

**Betty Easley Conference Center, Room 152  
Southwood Campus  
4075 Esplanade Way  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399**

**October 11, 2012 – 1:30PM**

- I. INTRODUCTIONS
- II. TRAINING TASK FORCE UPDATE
- III. DISTRICT REPORTS
- IV. OTHER BUSINESS
  - a. Discussion on Area Committees – Paul Wotherspoon, FDEM and Forest Willis, Coast Guard District 7 Incident Manager
  - b. New EPA Tier II Form – Sam Brackett
  - c. Presentation on Tier II Manager – IDSI (Webinar, 3:00 – 3:30 PM)
  - d. Contract Invoice Support Documentation – Tim Date
- V. ISSUES FOR STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC)
- VI. SCHEDULE NEXT MEETING – January 23, 2012 – Daytona Beach, Florida
- VII. ADJOURNMENT

## **Area Committee's Role and Members**

The primary role of the Area Committee is to act as a planning body. Area Committees are made up of experienced environmental/response representatives from Federal, State and local government agencies each with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. Each member is empowered by their agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out roles and responsibilities as described in this plan. The pre-designated Federal On-scene Coordinator for the area will serve as chairman of the Committee. He/she will designate the vice-chairman, select the Committee members, and provide general direction and guidance for the Committee. The OSC should solicit the advice of the Regional Response Team (RRT) to determine appropriate representatives from federal and state agencies. The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish subcommittees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks. Subcommittee participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilot associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations and concerned citizens. The OSC will appoint the subcommittee members. The OSC directs the Area Committee's development and maintenance of the Area Contingency Plan.

# TAB VI C

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Meeting

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The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) met October 12, 2012 in Tallahassee, Florida. The following were points of discussion at the meeting:

## SUMMARY

- New LEPC Membership rolls were approved
- Yatabe Awards and Certificates of Appreciation were approved
- *Draft Protocol for Hazardous Materials and Explosive Ordinance Teams Integration* – The SERC approved of the Integration Protocols.

The next scheduled meeting of the SERC is January 25, 2013 in Daytona, Florida.



## AGENDA

# STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC) FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Betty Easley Conference Center, Room 152  
Southwood Campus  
4075 Esplanade Way  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

October 12, 2012 – 10:00 AM

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

## APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. **Approval of Minutes for the April 24, 2012 SERC Meeting**  
ACTION: Motion for SERC Approval  
EXHIBIT: Minutes of April 24, 2012 SERC meeting
  
2. **Approval of Minutes for the July 12, 2012 SERC Meeting**  
ACTION: Motion for SERC Approval  
EXHIBIT: Minutes of July 12, 2012 SERC meeting

## NEW BUSINESS

3. **Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) Biennial Appointments**  
ACTION: Approval of the list of recommended members and alternates  
EXHIBIT: Memo #12-12  
(Pages 1-35)
  
4. **Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) Appointments**  
ACTION: Approval of the list of recommended members and alternates  
EXHIBIT: Memo #17-12  
(Pages 36-42)

5. **Approval of LEPC Plans**  
**ACTION:** Consideration for approval of the LEPC Plans  
**EXHIBIT:** Memo #18-12  
(Page 43)
  
6. **Thomas Yatabe-SERC Award Nominations and Certificates of Appreciation**  
**ACTION:** Discussion and consideration for the Thomas Yatabe-SERC Awards and Certificates of Appreciation  
**EXHIBIT:** Memo #19-12  
(Pages 44-47)
  
7. **Adoption of Hazardous Materials and Explosive Ordnance Teams Integration Protocol**  
**ACTION:** Approval of the protocol and training recommendations  
**EXHIBIT:** Memo #13-12  
(Pages 48-69)

## **REPORTS**

8. **Report from the SERC Training Task Force**  
**ACTION:** Oral report on issues of the SERC TTF  
**EXHIBIT:**
  
9. **Report on New EPA Tier II Reporting**  
**ACTION:** Report on new form and EPA guidance  
**EXHIBIT:** Memo #20-12  
(Pages 70-71)
  
10. **Financial Status Report**  
**ACTION:** Report on revenues received and expenditures incurred for the fiscal year  
**EXHIBIT:** Memo #21-12  
(Pages 72-75)
  
11. **Hazardous Materials Incidents Report**  
**ACTION:** Report on recent hazardous materials incidents reported in the State of Florida  
**EXHIBIT:** Memo #22-12  
(Pages 76-85)
  
12. **Update of Staff Activities and Reports by Section**  
**ACTION:** Update on the reports received by section; included is an update on staff presentations and information requests  
**EXHIBIT:** Memo #23-12  
(Pages 86-92)
  
13. **Update on the LEPC Activities**  
**ACTION:** An update of the meetings and activities conducted by each of the 11 LEPCs  
**EXHIBIT:** HazMatters  
(Pages 93-104)

## **Presentations**

1. **Presentation on Area Committees**  
Presenter: Mr. Forest Willis, United States Coast Guard, District 7
2. **Florida Commission on Ethics Requirements for Commission Members**  
Presenter: Mr. Mark Helms, Florida Division of Emergency Management

## **COMMENTS**

### **FUTURE SERC MEETING DATES**

January 24, 2013 – Ocean Center, Daytona Beach, Florida (Fire-Rescue East)  
April 5, 2013 – Tallahassee, Florida

## **Adjourn**



**TAB VII A**

## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** LEPC District IV Financial Report

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The LEPC CD was cashed out this last year at the direction of the LEPC. The LEPC requested that the CD funds be used to cover training classes and costs that would otherwise not be covered by the HMEP Training Grant.

\$672.51 was used to cover outstanding obligations from classes this last fiscal year.

The current balance of the LEPC account is \$5,790.94.

# TAB VII B

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** LEPC District IV Training Committee Report

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## COURSES OFFERED

1) *Rapid ID and Assessment of Hazardous Materials*  
September 26-28. Classes were offered in Baker, Nassau and Flagler Counties.  
There was space for 30 to attend each class.

2) *E-Plan Conference*  
October 23-24, 2 people attended in Atlanta, Georgia

## FUTURE TRAINING REQUESTS

Please fill out a training request form if you would like to submit a training request. This form can be procured from LEPC staff, and is available electronically or as a hard copy. A copy of the form has been included as an attachment for your convenience.

Please return the form to staff upon completion for submittal and consideration by the Training Committee. All requests should include approval from your agency director, chief or training officer.



## **Hazardous Materials**

### **“Rapid ID and Assessment of Hazardous Materials”**

*THIS TRAINING IS FREE, AT NO COST TO ATTENDEES!*

**Dates & Locations of Training:**

26 Sept, 2012 Baker County Sheriff's Office, 1 Sheriff's Office Drive, Macclenny, FL 32063;  
27 Sept, 2012 Nassau County EOC, 77150 Citizen's Circle, Yulee, FL 32097 and  
28 Sept, 2012 Flagler County EOC, 1769 E. Moody Blvd., Bldg 3, Bunnell, FL 32110

**Time:** 8:00am – 5:00pm

**Sponsored By:** The Northeast Florida District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

**Program Description:** This is a 7-hour Operations Core and Mission Specific level course that addresses the competences found in NFPA 472. The program builds upon commonly accepted and simplified chemistry concepts and the basic principles of air monitoring, detection and field chemical analysis. The program follows a decision logic based upon whether or not the identity of a potentially hazardous material is known. The participants are stepped through the decision logic to make valuable decisions concerning the hazards and risk involved based upon either the name of the material, scene size-up information or air monitoring and field analysis findings.

**Instructors:** Doug Wolfe and James Coffin of Response Technologies Corp.

**Program Cost:** This program is provided free of charge by the Northeast Florida District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

**Who Should Attend:** First Responders, Firefighters, Hazmat Technicians, Health Department, Environmental Regulatory Community, and Clean-Up Crews, Law Enforcement

*Maximum seats are 30*

Name of person attending: \_\_\_\_\_  
Department/Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**To RSVP, please call, fax, or e-mail:**

Calvin Williams, Region 3 RDSTF Planner-EM ([cwilliams@nefrc.org](mailto:cwilliams@nefrc.org))

(904) 279-0885 ext. 113 or

Eric Anderson, District IV LEPC Staff ([eanderson@nefrc.org](mailto:eanderson@nefrc.org))

Phone: (904) 279-0885 ext. 178

Fax: (904) 279-0881



# ***Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee***

6850 Belfort Oaks Place Jacksonville, Florida 32216  
(904) 279-0880 Fax (904) 279-0881 Suncom 874-0880 Suncom Fax 874-0881  
Web site: [www.nefrpc.org](http://www.nefrpc.org)

## **2012-2013 Training Request Form**

The Training Committee will need to hold a Training and Exercise Planning Workshop to identify potential training needs and requests for the upcoming year and the subsequent two years. Last year, the Training Committee developed a three-year plan to examine the future use of these funds and to assist staff with coordinating the training priorities.

This meeting will be held on a date to be determined. To submit a training request, please fill out the following information (as much as possible) and return to staff:

**Name of Course:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Course Location/Facility:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Course Scheduling:** Year:  2012  2013  2014  
Quarter:  1<sup>st</sup>  2<sup>nd</sup>  3<sup>rd</sup>  4<sup>th</sup>

**Level:**  Awareness  Operational  Technician  Train the Trainer  
 Refresher  ICS/Command  Specialist  Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Target Audience:**  Fire  HazMat  Emergency Mgt  Law Enforcement  
 Environmental  Health  Public Works

Transportation

EMS  Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Estimated Total Cost:** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Potential Instructor(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Course Goal(s):**

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**TAB VII C**

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** August 6, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** Hazardous Materials Incident Reports

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## SUMMARY

The attached tables and graphs provide information on all hazardous materials incident reports received by the State Watch Office. The incident reports are reviewed by Hazardous Materials Planning staff on a daily basis for compliance and verification purposes. The information helps identify potential Section 304 violators, as well as facilities which may have an obligation to report under other sections of EPCRA and the Risk Management Planning (RMP) programs.

*Table 1* lists incidents by LEPC District for the period of **June 1, 2012** through **August 31, 2012**. "Potential Section 304 Investigations" are incidents involving the release of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) chemicals at fixed facilities and are investigated by State-level staff. In order for an incident to be covered under Section 304, the EHS or CERCLA chemical must meet or exceed its designated Reportable Quantity (RQ) and have potential for offsite exposure.

*Table 2* provides a breakdown for fixed facilities of all hazardous material incidents where evacuations, injuries or deaths were reported (where available).

*Table 3* covers transportation related incidents and differentiates between chemical-related and traffic accident-related deaths. Please note that official causes of death are determined by the medical examiner's office and may take up to 90 days for the final report.

*Graph II* provides information about the total incidents within each LEPC region of the State from September 1, 2011 through August 31, 2012. Please refer to District 4 for our local information.



# Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 1

6/1/2012 Thru 8/31/2012

## Potential Section 304 Investigations

**01 - West Florida Regional Planning Council** **LEPC 01 - Total Releases** 4

**ESCAMBIA COUNTY - 3 releases**

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/13/2012	Creosote (Asphalt Sealer)	0	Private Residence	7/14/2012	Closed	Private
7/31/2012	Mercury	0.094	Construction	8/1/2012	Closed	Private
8/10/2012	Nitric Oxide	Unknown	Petrochemical Mfg	8/13/2012	Title V release / Closed	Private

**WALTON COUNTY - 1 release**

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
6/13/2012	Chlorine Gas	7	Correctional Fac.	6/19/2012	Closed	Public

**03 - North Central Florida Regional Planning Council** **LEPC 03 - Total Releases** 1

**HAMILTON COUNTY - 1 release**

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
6/26/2012	Phosphoric Acid	Unknown	Phosphatic	7/9/2012	Storm related spill / Closed	Private

**05 - Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council** **LEPC 05 - Total Releases** 3

**LEVY COUNTY - 1 release**

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/5/2012	Sulfuric Acid	99	NS / Military	7/24/2012	Batteries / closed	Public

**MARION COUNTY - 1 release**

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/28/2012	Mercury	0.034	Private Residence	7/30/2012	Below RQ / Closed	Private

**SUMTER COUNTY - 1 release**

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
6/4/2012	Mercury	0.0625	Private Residence	6/11/2012	Closed	Private

**06 - East Central Florida Regional Planning Council** **LEPC 06 - Total Releases** 3

**LAKE COUNTY - 1 release**

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
8/11/2012	Mercury	0.25	Private Residence	8/14/2012	Closed	Private

# Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 1

6/1/2012 Thru 8/31/2012

## Potential Section 304 Investigations

### 06 - East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (continued)

<u>OSCEOLA COUNTY - 1 release</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
8/8/2012	Sodium Hypochlorite	2699	Pool Supply	8/13/2012	No offsite release / Closed	Private
<u>VOLUSIA COUNTY - 1 release</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/2/2012	Calcium Hypochlorite	587	Private Building	7/10/2012	No offsite release / Closed	Private

### 07 - Central Florida Regional Planning Council LEPC 06 - Total Releases 1

<u>POLK COUNTY - 1 release</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
6/5/2012	Sulfuric Acid	3,833	Chemical Supply	6/11/2012	Open	Private

### 08 - Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council LEPC 08 - Total Releases 6

<u>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY - 1 release</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/9/2012	Tetrachloroethylene	14	Dry Cleaning	7/13/2012	Closed	Private
7/24/2012	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown	Transportation	7/25/2012	Closed	Private
<u>MANATEE COUNTY - 2 releases</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/1/2012	Anhydrous Ammonia	86	Citrus frozen, Mfg	7/10/2012	Below RQ / Closed	Private

<u>PASCO COUNTY - 1 release</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
6/5/2012	Acid - Unknown Type	Unknown	Apartments	6/11/2012	Possible Acid Bombs / Closed	Unknown

<u>PINELLAS COUNTY - 2 releases</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/7/2012	Sulfuric Acid	99	NS / Military	7/24/2012	Batteries / Closed	Public
8/26/2012	Chlorine	2	RO / WTP	9/7/2012	Closed	Public

### 10 - Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council LEPC 09 - Total Releases 4

<u>MARTIN COUNTY - 1 release</u>						
<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/23/2012	Sulfuric Acid	99	NS / Military	7/24/2012	Closed	Public

# Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 1

6/1/2012 Thru 8/31/2012

## Potential Section 304 Investigations

### 10 - Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council (continued)

#### PALM BEACH COUNTY - 3 releases

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
6/5/2012	Chlorine Gas	109	WTP / Pump sta.	6/11/2012	7 Day followup report received	Public
6/17/2012	Mercury	Unknown	Private Residence	6/20/2012	Closed	Private
7/7/2012	Sulfuric Acid	99	NS / Military	7/24/2012	Batteries / Closed	Public

### 11 - South Florida Regional Planning Council

#### LEPC 11 - Total Releases 6

#### BROWARD COUNTY - 5 releases

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
6/1/2012	Mercury	0.5	Transportation	6/8/2012	Closed	Private
6/1/2012	Formaldehyde	Unknown	Transportation	6/8/2012	Closed	Private
6/7/2012	Sodium Hypochlorite	562	Retail Sales	6/11/2012	Closed	Public
6/11/2012	Sulfuric Acid	Unknown	Transportation	6/19/2012	Closed	Private
8/27/2012	Sulfuric Acid-Fuming	Unknown	Hospital	9/7/2012	Closed	Private

#### MONROE COUNTY - 1 release

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Action Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Sector</u>
7/6/2012	Mercury	0.75	Apartments	7/11/2012	No offsite release / Closed	Private

# Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 2

6/1/2012 Thru 8/31/2012

## Hazardous Materials Incidents with Evacuations, Injuries, and Deaths

### 05 - Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council

#### HERNANDO COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause of Death/Injury</u>
08/08/2012	Gasoline	Gas Station	14	0	Unknown	0	N/A

### 06 - East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

#### VOLUSIA COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause of Death/Injury</u>
07/03/2012	Natural Gas	Private Residence	Unknown	0	3	0	N/A
08/20/2012	Natural Gas	Unknown	Unknown	0	3	0	N/A

### 08 - Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

#### PINELLAS COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause of Death/Injury</u>
06/12/2012	Propane	Restaurant	500	0	Unknown	0	N/A
08/26/2012	Chlorine	WTP	2	0	Unknown	0	N/A

### 10 - Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council

#### PALM BEACH COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause of Death/Injury</u>
07/01/2012	Natural Gas	WTP	Unknown	0	Unknown	0	N/A
07/24/2012	Natural Gas	WTP	Unknown	0	Unknown	0	N/A

### 11 - South Florida Regional Planning Council

#### BROWARD COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause of Death/Injury</u>
06/01/2012	Propane / Natural Gas	Apartments	Unknown	0	15	0	N/A
06/03/2012	Propane	Pool Supply	8,800	0	Unknown	0	N/A
06/27/2012	Sulfuric Acid - Fuming	Hospital	Unknown	9	0	0	Chemical Exposure
08/29/2012	Natural Gas	Commercial Bldg	Unknown	0	Unknown	0	N/A

\* May take FDLE 30-90 days to report cause of death

# Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 3

6/1/2012 Thru 8/31/2012

## Transportation Incidents with Evacuations, Injuries, and Deaths

### 01 - West Florida Regional Planning Council

#### BAY COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
07/11/2012	Gasoline	Aircraft Accident	1	0	0	Trauma

#### SANTA ROSA COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
08/05/2012	Gasoline	Aircraft Accident	1	0	0	Trauma

#### WALTON COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
08/22/2012	Diesel Fuel	Traffic Accident	1	0	0	Trauma

### 02 - Apalachee Regional Planning Council

#### LEON COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
7/31/2012	Hydrochloric Acid	Transport. / Bank	0	Unknown	0	N/A
08/25/2012	Gasoline	Traffic Accident	1	0	0	Minor Trauma

### 04 - Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council

#### DUVAL COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
07/02/2012	Nitrous Oxide / Turpentine	Railroad Accident	0	210	0	N/A
08/15/2012	Bifenthrin	Traffic Accident	1	0	0	Trauma

### 05 - Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council

#### CITRUS COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
08/14/2012	Natural Gas	Pipeline / Constr.	0	1	0	N/A

### 06 - East Central Florida Regional Planning Council

#### BREVARD COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
06/04/2012	Gasoline	Private Vessel	2	0	0	Trauma / Burns

# Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 3

6/1/2012 Thru 8/31/2012

## Transportation Incidents with Evacuations, Injuries, and Deaths

### 06 - East Central Florida Regional Planning Council (continued)

<u>SEMINOLE COUNTY</u>		<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
		07/27/2012	Gasoline / Hydraulic Oil / Oil	Unknown	Traffic Accident	5	0	0	Trauma
<u>VOLUSIA COUNTY</u>		<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
		06/14/2012	Diesel Fuel	186	Traffic Accident	1	0	0	Trauma
		07/24/2012	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline / Constr.	0	6	0	N/A

### 07 - Central Florida Regional Planning Council

<u>POLK COUNTY</u>		<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
		06/05/2012	Sulfuric Acid	3,833	Chemical Supply	1	0	0	Chemical Burn
		06/25/2012	Oil	Unknown	Traffic Accident	3	0	1	Waiting on ME Report

### 08 - Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

<u>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY</u>		<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
		06/09/2012	Gasoline	Unknown	Aircraft Accident	0	0	1	Blunt Impact
		06/15/2012	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline / Constr.	0	Unknown	0	N/A
		08/23/2012	Gasoline	592	Aircraft Accident	1	0	0	Minor Trauma
<u>MANATEE COUNTY</u>		<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
		07/09/2012	Diesel Fuel	370	Traffic Accident	1	0	1	Trauma
<u>PASCO COUNTY</u>		<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
		08/05/2012	Diesel Fuel	742	Traffic Accident	0	0	3	Waiting on ME Report
<u>PINELLAS COUNTY</u>		<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
		6/25/2012	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline / Strip/Mail	0	7	0	N/A
		7/25/2012	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline / Constr.	0	Unknown	0	N/A
		08/01/2012	Gasoline	Unknown	Aircraft Accident	2	0	0	Trauma

# Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 3

6/1/2012 Thru 8/31/2012

## Transportation Incidents with Evacuations, Injuries, and Deaths

### 09 - Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

#### CHARLOTTE COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
06/20/2012	Diesel Fuel	185	Traffic Accident	0	0	1	Waiting on M/E Report
08/06/2012	Diesel Fuel	555	Traffic Accident	1	0	0	Trauma

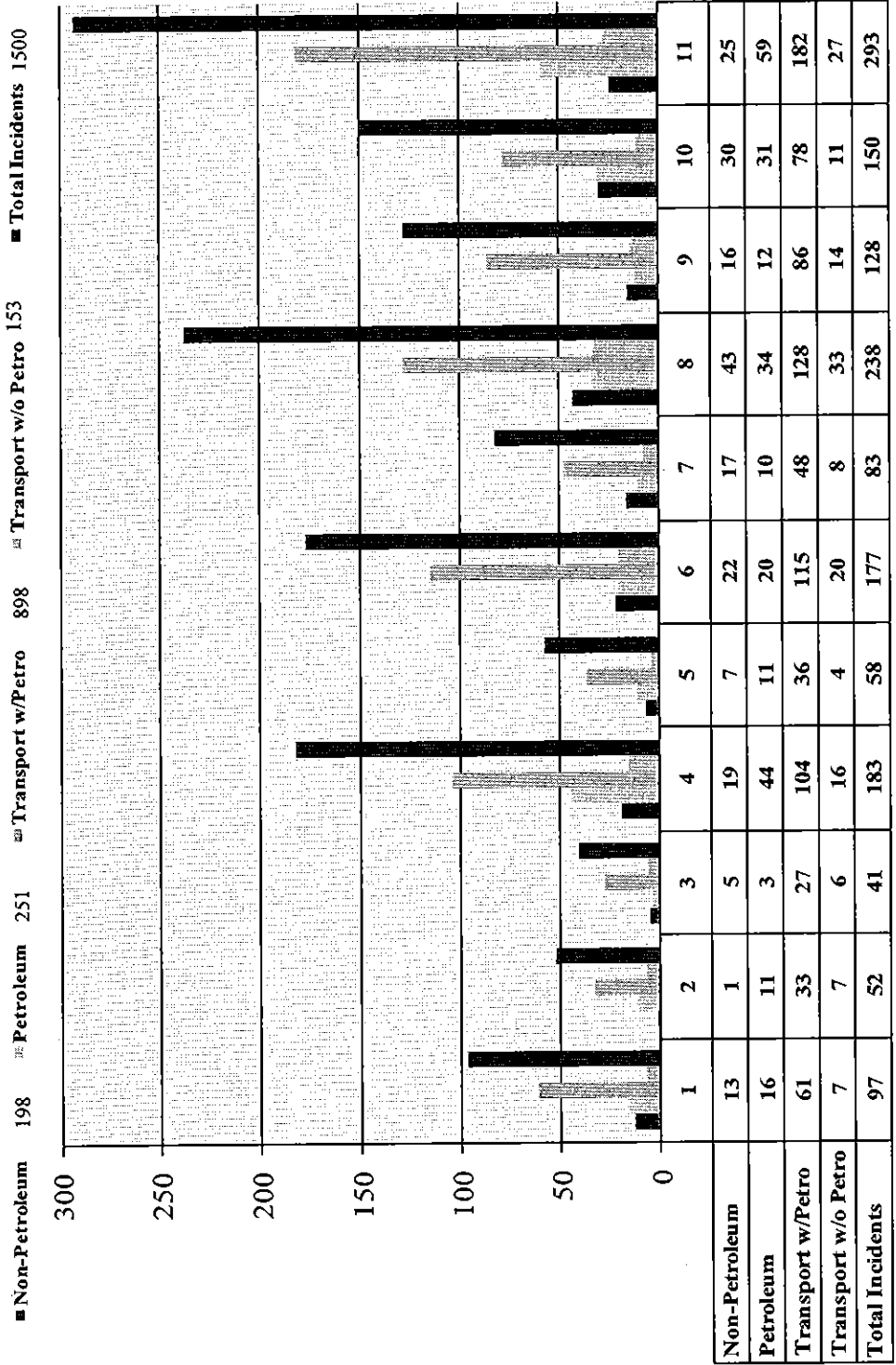
### 11 - South Florida Regional Planning Council

#### BROWARD COUNTY

<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Release Amt</u>	<u>Business Type</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Cause Of Death / Injury</u>
6/28/2012	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline	0	Unknown	0	N/A
08/15/2012	Diesel Fuel	370	Traffic Accident	2	0	0	Minor Trauma
08/17/2012	Natural Gas	Unknown	Transportation / Mail	0	Unknown	0	N/A

\* May take FDLE 30-90 days to report cause of death

**GRAPH II**  
**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORTS**  
 BY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE DISTRICT



September 1, 2011 through August 31, 2012



# TAB VIII A

# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** Presentation on HazMat and Explosives Ordnance Team Integration Protocol

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The State Emergency Response Commission approved of the Hazardous Materials and Explosive Ordnance Teams Integration Protocol at the October meeting.

Agent Kelly Boaz will make a presentation on the new protocols, and will stand by for any questions.

A copy of the protocol has been provided for your review.

A report on WMDs from the US Department of State has also been included for your review.



STATE OF FLORIDA  
**DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

RICK SCOTT  
Governor

BRYAN W. KOON  
Director

June 25, 2012

MEMORANDUM - #13-12

TO: Members of the State Emergency Response Commission  
(SERC) for Hazardous Materials

FROM: Bryan W. Koon, Chair

SUBJECT: Consideration for Approval of the Hazardous Materials and Explosive  
Ordnance Teams Integration Protocol

**SUMMARY:** In January 1993, the SERC established the Training Task Force (TTF) to address the requirements of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act grant program. Since its inception, the Training Task Force's responsibilities have been expanded to include the development of responder training guidelines; coordination with various responder groups to ensure that required hazardous materials training is available, establishment of a uniform classification system for hazardous materials incidents and assessments of the response capabilities of the regional hazardous materials response teams.

The TTF met on April 23, 2012 at their regular meeting to finalize the Hazardous Materials and Explosive Ordnance Team Integration Protocol. Attached you will find the team training and response protocol documents for your review and approval.

BWK/lr

Attachments

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE

### I. INTRODUCTION

A. Local FIRE RESCUE and LAW ENFORCEMENT will respond to bomb threats within (Insert Jurisdiction) as the initial response.

B. Local FIRE RESCUE and LAW ENFORCEMENT personnel will operate with the local or Regional Hazardous Material Team and Bomb Squad on Incidents Involving the following:

1. Unknown Packages
2. Suspicious Items or Packages
3. Improvised Explosive Devices
4. Incendiary Devices
5. Explosives
6. Explosive Chemicals
7. Shock Sensitive Materials
8. Pyrotechnics
9. Abandoned / Deteriorated Explosives
10. Ammunition
11. Any package suspected of containing any of the above

*Note: The above items will be referred to as "Hazards" throughout this SOP.*

C. The operational considerations are listed by priority.

1. Public Safety
2. The Safety of all FIRE RESCUE, LAW ENFORCEMENT and other responders
3. The protection and preservation of public and private property
4. The collection and preservation of evidence
5. The convenience for the public/restoration of services

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE

### D. Definitions

1. **Bomb Threat:** Any written or verbal threat involving a hazard that may include an explosive device or an explosive chemical with no visible hazards.
2. **Suspicious Item or Package:** An Item or package that looks out of the ordinary, or out of place, and brings an elevated concern for public safety.
3. **Device in Possession:** A hazardous Item that has been deemed to be a "Destructive Device" by Bomb Squad personnel.
4. **Time of Detonation window:** 15 minutes before, 15 minutes after the expected or threatened detonation time.
5. **PAR (Personnel Accountability Report):** Called by Command at any time personnel accountability needs to be established.
6. **Render Safe Procedure (RSP):** Announced by Command to advise all Units that the Bomb Squad will be taking action against a hazard. This could involve the use of a disrupter (gunshot), counter charge explosive, etc.
7. **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD):** Bomb Squad events

### II. GENERAL SAFETY

- A. LAW ENFORCEMENT and FIRE RESCUE personnel WILL NOT move, open or disturb any potential hazards to confirm that a "hazard" does exist.
- B. It is necessary to realize that someone's real target may be public safety personnel.
- C. Always consider the possibility of secondary hazards, such as an explosive device or persons (suicide bomber), that may have been put in place to harm First Responders.
- D. Personnel must consider that ALL potential devices could contain radiological, chemical, nuclear, and/or biological agents.
- E. *No human life will be risked or put in jeopardy for the purpose of securing or preserving evidence or property.*
- F. Once an area has been evacuated and the perimeter secured, no personnel (law enforcement, fire service, and/or others), will enter the hazard zone without the expressed permission of the Bomb Technician and/or the Hazmat Officer.
- G. During the EOD operation, radios should be used to monitor radio traffic and to transmit only for an emergency situation.
- H. Once an item has been deemed suspicious/hazardous by a Bomb Technician, only a Bomb Technician may officially determine that the item is a non-hazard.

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS GUIDELINE

- I. When Command advises that a "Render Safe Procedure" will be used, all FR/LE personnel will ensure they are behind hard cover and not in the line of sight of the hazards (i.e., "Stand by for Render Safe Procedure", personnel should be aware that a disrupter and/or the sound of explosives may be heard).
- J. FIRE RESCUE personnel SHALL wear full protective gear, including SCBA, during the following (may be modified at the discretion of Command):
  - 1. Conducting searches
  - 2. While waiting for the "time of detonation window" to elapse
- K. Do not permit media personnel to establish communication up-links (microwave transmitters) with their mobile units transmitting in the direction of the hazard (radio energy could detonate the hazard).

### III. GENERAL POLICY for INITIAL UNITS

- A. When approaching the scene, slow down to assess and observe the surroundings for suspicious activities, items, and/or persons. Responding Units will stage a minimum of 300 feet from the hazards unless a pipe bomb at which 1000 ft. shall be considered. Remember to visually check for possible secondary devices (hazards) where personnel are staged.

*Note: The initial safety distance is 300 feet for all hazards. This distance may change depending on the circumstances and type of hazard. The chart located at the end of this section (ATF Evacuation Distance Table and F.O.G) may be used as a guideline to establish appropriate evacuation distances. This distance may be modified at the discretion of Command and/or the on-scene Bomb Technicians.*
- B. All civilians will be evacuated a minimum distance of 300 feet. If possible, evacuated civilians and FIRE RESCUE personnel should remain upwind and protected by hard cover.
- C. If the hazards are near or inside a building, stage evacuated personnel at a safe distance that provides protection from flying debris, shrapnel, and possible building collapse.
- D. If the hazard is located inside a building; evacuate a minimum of three floors (the hazard floor, plus the floor above and below the hazard).
- E. Do not stage Units in the "Line of sight" of the hazards. Protect personnel by using hard cover when possible.
- F. When able, stage Units in a departing direction of travel, away from the hazards.
- G. All Units must work together to maintain the perimeter around the scene once it has been established by Command.

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE

- H. FIRE RESCUE personnel will NOT routinely conduct searches of a building; however, they may be utilized at the discretion of Command. FIRE RESCUE personnel may be requested to conduct searches in common areas such as the exterior of the threatened building and/or targets.
- I. LAW ENFORCEMENT and FIRE RESCUE will NOT mandate evacuations for bomb threats unless a hazard has been confirmed. On-site management may voluntarily initiate an evacuation.
- J. LAW ENFORCEMENT and FIRE RESCUE personnel should try to locate any potential witnesses who may have knowledge related to the hazards and have those witnesses report to Command for questioning by responding Bomb Technicians and/or LAW ENFORCEMENT.

### IV. COMMUNICATION GUIDELINES

- A. Dispatch will respond one FIRE RESCUE unit, Command and appropriate law Enforcement units to bomb threats involving buildings, and/or open areas within the (Insert Jurisdiction).
- B. When any unknown package, suspicious item/package, device and/or potential explosive hazard have been confirmed by FIRE RESCUE and/or LAW ENFORCEMENT on scene. Dispatch will initiate an EOD response.

#### First Alarm EOD Response - EOD Group:

- a. Law Enforcement Security
- b. 1- Fire Rescue Engine - Decon
- c. 1- Rescue Unit
- d. 1- Fire Rescue Command Unit
- e. Hazardous Material Team
- f. Bomb/EOD Unit

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE

### BOMB THREATS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- A. This procedure establishes the guidelines that LAW ENFORCEMENT and FIRE RESCUE will follow in response to all incidents involving bomb threats.
- B. Bomb threats are identified as two types. The two types (**Normal Target and Special Target**) are based on the types of occupancy and will establish the FIRE RESCUE and LAW ENFORCEMENT search procedure.
- C. "Normal Target" includes any normal residential or commercial occupancy.
- D. "Special Target" include special commercial or public targets which have been specifically identified due to the high liability designation of the occupancy and/or an increased security risk.

#### II. PROCEDURE

##### A. NORMAL TARGET

##### 1. FIRST FIRE RESCUE ENGINE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS

- a. Size-up building and determine occupancy, construction type, and conditions found (evacuation progress, threat specifics, etc.).
- b. Wear full protective gear and breathing apparatus while assessing the potential threat and waiting for the "time of detonation window" to elapse.
- c. LAW ENFORCEMENT has advised the owner/occupant that the building or area should be evacuated.
- d. If there is no compliance to this warning, the FIRE RESCUE Company Officer or the LAW ENFORCEMENT Officer will read the "Owner/Managers Advisory Card" (below) to the owner/manager. LAW ENFORCEMENT Officers will not mandate an evacuation from the building or area unless a suspicious package or explosive device is found.

**"In my judgment, the premises should be evacuated. Failure of the owner/manager to comply with this request could result in criminal and/or civil action if any injuries occur from the detonation of an explosive device".**

- e. Conduct a search. Instruct the owner/manager in charge, of their responsibility to search the premises for a suspicious device or package. Instruct the owner/manager that radios should only be used to receive information and not to transmit from the area being searched. Inform the owner/manager that in case a suspicious device or package is located, do not touch or move it, and notify Command. Command or L.E. would then initiate an EOD



## **SPECIAL OPERATIONS GUIDELINE**

response and advise the owner/manager to evacuate the premises **immediately**. If the request is not met, LAW ENFORCEMENT will mandate an evacuation.

f. As a safety precaution, if there is a predicted time of detonation in the 911 call halt all operations and evacuate all personnel 15 minutes prior to "detonation time" and do not re-enter the building or area until 15 minutes afterwards.

g During the search, all portable radios shall be left "on" in order to receive communications. Portable radios should not be utilized by the search teams to transmit unless approved by command. All communications by the search teams shall be verbal or by using hand signals.

### **B. SPECIAL TARGET- NEED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, F.D.L.E., F.B.I.**

#### **EXAMPLES**

1. Public Buildings, Schools, Utilities
2. Hazardous Material Sites
3. Public Events
4. Airports
5. Transportation centers
6. Medical Facilities, Pro Life Centers
7. Military
8. Banks
9. Celebrities
10. etc.

### **III. COMMAND POST LOCATION**

A. When approaching the scene, slow down to assess and observe the surroundings for suspicious activities, items, debris, and/or persons. Set Command in a safe place that should not have to be moved.

B. Upon stopping, visually check the surrounding area for possible hazards. **Always be aware of potential secondary devices.**

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS GUIDELINE

### SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE /DEVICE IN POSSESSION

#### I. INTRODUCTION

A. This procedure will establish operating guidelines when dealing with a suspicious package/device that is in possession of a person.

B. An item has been identified by FIRE RESCUE or LAW ENFORCEMENT as a package that looks out of the ordinary, or out of place, and brings an elevated concern for public safety.

C. No explosion or detonation has been reported.

#### II. PROCEDURE

##### A. Initial Units Objectives

##### 1. FIRST FIRE RESCUE ENGINE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS

a. Size-up building and determine occupancy, construction type, and conditions found (evacuation progress, threat specifics, etc.).

b. Wear full protective gear and breathing apparatus while assessing the potential threat and waiting for the "time of detonation window" to elapse.

c. LAW ENFORCEMENT has advised the owner/occupant that the building or area should be evacuated.

##### 2. Analyze the situation to determine threat level.

a. What does the item look like?

b. What is the size and type of container?

c. Any visible components/explosive?

d. Any additional items (secondary device)?

e. What is the exact location of the suspicious item?

f. How long has it been there?

g. Anyone in the vicinity of item, how long, what activity performing?

h. What approach was made to the item?

i. Was the item moved? If so, how?

j. Any additional hazards present? (chemicals, petroleum, etc.)

## **SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE**

3. If the item is obviously not a hazard, the scene will be terminated and/or released to LAW ENFORCEMENT.
4. Make a determination based on the above criteria. If item looks out of the ordinary, or out of place, and brings a concern for public safety activate E.O.D. response.
5. **Activate an E.O.D. Response.**
6. Establish other support operations required.
  - a. Evacuation
  - b. Fire Support
  - c. EMS Support/ Medical Group
  - d. Utilities
  - e. Information Technology
  - e. Technical Assistance
  - f. Obtain Digital or paper Blueprints/building plans from owner
  - g. Bring critical employees and access keys to Command location
  - h. Communications will send a "group page" to Hazardous material Team and Bomb squad team members to complete the EOD response assignment.
7. Establish a potential EOD Group location and communicate this location to the responding EOD team.
8. **SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS**
  - a. Do not transmit on the radio if within a 300' perimeter of the Suspicious Package, to confirm the hazard. Relocate to an area outside the safety perimeter and transmit.
  - b. Once the area is evacuated advise command that no fire service, law enforcement personnel or any other people shall enter the established perimeter without the expressed permission from command or the Bomb Technician.
  - c. The Suspicious Package shall not be moved, disturbed, or contact in anyway.
  - d. All persons will be evacuated a minimum distance of 300 feet from the Suspicious Package and behind cover.
  - e. If the Suspicious Package is located inside or near a structure, the immediate area will be evacuated, including the surrounding rooms, as well as above and below the package in tall buildings if employee evacuation is difficult.

## **SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE**

f. Advise Law Enforcement of roadways etc. that need to be diverted or closed.

g. Search the surrounding area for potential secondary explosive devices.

### **B. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TEAM and BOMB SQUAD**

1. Set up Group Site

2. Set up meters and equipment for Bomb Squad. (Ludlum Rad In basket, Multi-Rae PID, HRM, APD 2000 for post screening/decon, hand cart).

a. Assist the Bomb Technician with suiting up.

b. Assist the Bomb Technician with evaluating the threat and assess the environment. Assume that all devices may have harmful chemical, biological and radiation agents added.

c. The Bomb Technician shall determine the most appropriate method of disposal of any Suspicious Package.

d. Assemble the following equipment at RIT staging area (Rescue Rope Bag, Rescue Sled, SCBAs, Kevlar Vest and Helmet)

e. Maintain visual contact with the Bomb Technician during the Render Safe Procedure (RSP), if possible.

f. Provide Rapid Intervention Team and Rescue/Recovery as needed.

### **C. RESCUE/E.M.S.**

1. Stage the Rescue with the EOD Group.

2. Park the Rescue in an area that will provide for an unobstructed departure.

3. Do not "bunker out" in protective gear, EMS only.

4. Treat and transport EOD Group personnel as needed.

5. Provide hydration and medical monitoring for the EOD Group.

### **III. COMMAND CONSIDERATIONS**

A. Unified Command representatives at Command Post.

B. Command Post location minimum 300' from threat (non-line-of-sight).

C. Safety Person and P.I.O.

D. Establish evacuation and safety perimeter.

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE

E. In order to determine if further evacuation is necessary, the Incident Commander will consider the following criteria:

1. Life Safety
2. Size and construction type of the structure
3. Occupancy and use of the structure
4. Exposures in the immediate vicinity of the structure
5. weather Conditions
6. Available Information relating to the threat and/or Suspicious Package
7. Safe evacuation areas
8. Recommendations from the E.O.D. Command
9. Consider mass casualties or decontamination needed.
10. Emergency Management
11. Communication needs and channels
13. State and Federal Agency notifications.

F. The Incident Commander will constantly evaluate the scene and request the appropriate equipment.

## **SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE**

### **DEVICE HAS DETONATED**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

A. This procedure will establish operating guidelines when a Device In Possession has detonated/exploded and has been confirmed by FIRE RESCUE or LAW ENFORCEMENT .

B. A Post Blast Incident may occur with many possible components, including:

1. Improvised Explosive Device(s)
2. Incendiary Device(s)
3. Explosive( s)
4. Explosive Chemical(s)
5. Shock Sensitive Material(s)
6. Pyrotechnics
7. Abandoned/Deteriorated Explosive(s)
8. Ammunition

C. A Post Blast Incident may involve two potential scenarios;

1. An explosion occurring with No Previous FIRE RESCUE or LAW ENFORCEMENT Response
2. An explosion occurring while Bomb Squad is actively working a Confirmed "Device In Possession".

If an explosion occurs with FIRE RESCUE on the scene, all Units will relocate outside of the blast area and establish a 1000' perimeter.

#### **II. PROCEDURES**

A. Initial Unit Objectives

1. First Engine or Law Enforcement Units

- a. Size up building and determine occupancy, construction type, and conditions found (evacuation progress, size of the blast site, approximate number of victims, etc.)
- b. Wear full protective gear and protective breathing apparatus while assessing the potential threat.

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE

c. Analyze the situation to determine the additional threat level.

- 1) What does the area or building look like?
- 2) What size is the blast damage?
- 3) Any visible components/explosive?
- 4) Any additional items (secondary device)?
- 5) Exact location of the blast site?
- 6) Any additional hazards present (chemicals, petroleum, etc.)?

d. Establish other support operations required

- a. Evacuation
- b. Fire Support
- c. EMS Support/ Medical Group
- d. Utilities
- e. Information Technology
- e. Technical Assistance
- f. Obtain Digital or paper Blueprints/building plans from owner
- g. Bring critical employees and access keys to Command location
- h. Communications will send a "group page" to Hazardous material Team and Bomb squad team members to complete the EOD response assignment.
- i. Make a determination based on above criteria. Add necessary resources based on the situation found.

### B. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- a. Do not transmit on the radio if within a 1000' perimeter of the detonation area, confirm the hazard. Relocate to an area outside the safety perimeter and transmit.
- b. Once the area is evacuated advise command that no fire service, law enforcement personnel or any other people shall enter the established perimeter without the expressed permission from command or the Bomb Technician.
- c. Evidence or pieces of the device shall not be moved, disturbed, or contact in anyway.
- d. All persons will be evacuated a minimum distance of 1000 feet from the area of detonation and should be behind cover.

## **SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE**

- e. If the detonation was inside or near a structure, the immediate area will be evacuated, including the surrounding rooms, as well as above and below the package in tall buildings if employee evacuation is difficult.
- f. Advise Law Enforcement of roadways etc. that need to be diverted or closed.
- g. Search the surrounding area for potential secondary explosive devices.

### **B. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TEAM and BOMB SQUAD**

1. Set up meters and equipment for Bomb Squad. (Ludlum Rad In basket, Multi-Rae PID, HRM, APD 2000 for post screening/decon, hand cart).
  - a. Assist the Bomb Technician with suiting up.
  - b. Assist the Bomb Technician with evaluating the threat and assess the environment. Assume that all devices may have harmful chemical, biological and radiation agents added.
  - c. The Bomb Technician shall determine the most appropriate method of disposal of any Suspicious Package.
  - d. Assemble the following equipment at RIT staging area (Rescue Rope Bag, Rescue Sled, SCBAs, Kevlar Vest and Helmet)
  - e. Maintain visual contact with the Bomb Technician during the Render Safe Procedure (RSP), if possible.
  - f. Provide Rapid Intervention Team and Rescue/Recovery as needed.

### **C. RESCUE/E.M.S.**

1. Stage the Rescue with the EOD Group.
2. Park the Rescue in an area that will provide for an unobstructed departure.
3. Do not "bunker out" in protective gear, EMS only.
4. Treat and transport EOD Group personnel as needed.
5. Provide hydration and medical monitoring for the EOD Group.

### **III. COMMAND CONSIDERATIONS**

- A. Unified Command representatives at Command Post.
- B. Command Post location minimum 2000 feet from detonation area. (non-line-of-sight).
- C. Obtain a PAR from all on scene Units if explosion occurs while on the scene.



## SPECIAL OPERATIONS - GUIDELINE

- C. Direct rescue efforts to immediately remove the Injured out of the blast site area prior to administering any medical treatment. A triage flag should be marked at the patient location before removal of the victim.
- D. Establish the Treatment Group(s) upwind, big enough to accommodate a large number of casualties. This location should also interface with the Transportation Group.
- E. Safety Person and P.I.O.
- F. Establish evacuation and safety perimeter
- G. Request Bomb K-9 to establish a "safe zone" around the Command Post.
- H. In order to determine if further evacuation is necessary, the Incident Commander will consider the following criteria:
  - a. Life Safety
  - b. Size and construction type of the structure
  - c. Occupancy and use of the structure
  - d. Exposures in the immediate vicinity of the structure
  - e. Weather Conditions
  - f. Available Information relating to the Detonation and threats
  - g. Safe evacuation areas
  - h. Recommendations from the E.O.D. Command
  - i. Consider mass casualties or decontamination needed.
  - j. Emergency Management
  - k. Communication needs and channels
  - l. State and Federal Agency notifications.
  - m. The Incident Commander will constantly evaluate the scene and request the appropriate equipment.

## PROCEDURE: HAZMAT / EOD RESPONSE PROTOCOL RESPONDER DEFINITIONS AND ROLES

### PURPOSE

It is the intent of this Hazardous Materials Team/Bomb Squad Protocol to facilitate rapid coordinated response and identification of devices at incidents that may involve suspicious packages or explosives. Additionally, identify roles and responsibilities at scenes and when possible allow cross utilization of personnel in the interest of safety and command. The procedure should provide a layered response dependent on the human and physical resources a department or agency may have available.

### SAFETY

It is the responsibility of all individuals involved in this type of response to ensure the safety of the public and responding personnel. Responders need to take precautions to reduce exposure to secondary devices and prepared in the event of potential utilization of chemical agents.

### DEFINITIONS:

1. **Bomb Threat:** Any written or verbal threat involving a hazard that may include an explosive device or an explosive chemical with no visible hazards.
2. **Suspicious Item or Package:** An item or package that looks out of the ordinary, or out of place, and brings an elevated concern for public safety.
3. **Device in Possession:** A hazardous item that has been deemed to be a "Destructive Device" by Bomb Squad personnel.
4. **Time of Detonation window:** 15 minutes before, 15 minutes after the expected or threatened detonation time.
5. **PAR (Personnel Accountability Report):** Called by Command at any time personnel accountability needs to be established.
6. **Render Safe Procedure (RSP):** Announced by Command to advise all Units that the Bomb Squad will be taking action against a hazard. This could involve the use of a disrupter (gunshot), counter charge explosive, etc.
7. **Explosive Ordinance Disposal (BOD):** Bomb Squad events
8. **Hazardous Material Team:** SERC recognized Hazardous Material Team

## POLICY

In addition to local Fire and Law Enforcement Protocols, the Regional Response Hazardous Material Team and Bomb Squads need to develop training and response protocols. These protocols should provide for the maximum utilization of combined assets of both teams at potential bomb and specific hazardous material incidents.

The possibility of explosive devices with a credible threat or at high target areas shall be recognized and measures taken to reduce the chance of injury or death to the public and response personnel. Maximum utilization of the specialized equipment, highly trained personnel and resources of these teams reduces the potential risk to life and property. All personnel shall wear appropriate protective gear at all applicable times during incidents.

The 911 center plays a critical role in the evaluation of a potential treat that may involve a potential explosive device. The report to responders should include if possible specific identification of package involved, location, is a surrounding area is a high, low or unknown target threat, and any additional information from the caller that pertains to the response.

Personnel assigned to the first responding units need to take additional precautions to potential threat incidents. Utmost care must be taken based upon the 911-dispatch information. Site and personal safety is of paramount concern for the responder. Site Safety "standard practices" shall include barring entry into the Hot Zone (300 ft.) without proper precautions, proper protective clothing based on the risk, and knowledge and permission of the Incident Commander.

If there will be extended operations as the result of a high treat or an explosion there is a critical need for the Hazardous Material Team and Bomb Squad as well as Fire and Police commands to have a solid working relationship built on familiarization and working knowledge.

**It is recommended that all first responders are familiar with the eight (8) hours SERC recommended EOD course offered by the Bomb Team experts.**

## PROCEDURE

The following EOD guidelines are designed and applied based on the level of training the responders possess and maintains along with the equipment levels at the responders disposal.

### **1.0 Initial Call**

911 Center receives call and makes a determination or high, low or unknown threat and dispatches appropriate units

<u>Low or Unknown-</u>	Respond Zone Fire and Law Enforcement Units
<u>High -</u>	Respond Zone Fire and Law Enforcement Units, Command, Regional Bomb and Hazardous Material Teams Notified

### **2.0 Size Up – Initial Units**

Initial on scene units will follow operational protocol and evaluate threat.

<u>Low or Unknown -</u>	Turn scene over to Law Enforcement and dispose of object
<u>High -</u>	Activate Command, notify Bomb and Hazardous Material Team, and follow operational protocol for evacuation etc.

**3.0 Command – Law Enforcement Lead in Unified Command with Fire and E.M.S.**  
Evaluate Target and respond appropriate resources  
Designate SAFETY and P.I.O

**4.0 E.O.D and Hazardous Material Group**  
Bomb and Hazardous Material Team determine their Group Location  
Operations and strategy plans are developed based upon Threat  
Necessary Equipment and Personnel are placed in operation.  
Decon, Medical, R.I.T. Robot, Suits, etc.  
Prepare Bomb Technicians for down range activities.

**5.0 Hazardous Material Team**

Hazmat Officer:

- Safety and Operation

Lead Hazardous Material Technician:

- Assemble monitors and equipment for down range detection and activity

Hazardous Material Technicians:

- Assist Bomb Technicians with robot
- Assist Bomb Technician in donning and doffing of PPE
- Monitor Bomb Technician when going downrange and returning from hazard zone prior to development of X-ray
- Dress in appropriate PPE to receive Bomb Technician for possible Decon. Doff PPE from Bomb Technician.
- Take Bomb Technician to awaiting medical crew in Cold Zone for rehab

Rescue

- Locate rescue unit at EOD group location and position the vehicle facing out for rapid transport.
- Place ALS equipment on stretcher and stage behind unit.

Hazardous Material Technicians R.I.T. Team:

- When directed by senior Bomb Technician, the 2 H.M.T.'s will go down range to pre determined protected area with SKED in order to retrieve injured Bomb Technician if necessary. Be alert to a potential debris field, secondary devices and note any readings on any Hazmat detection devices.
- Assist Bomb Technician to H.M.T.'s in Warm Zone for decon and doffing equipment.

**Response Matrix**

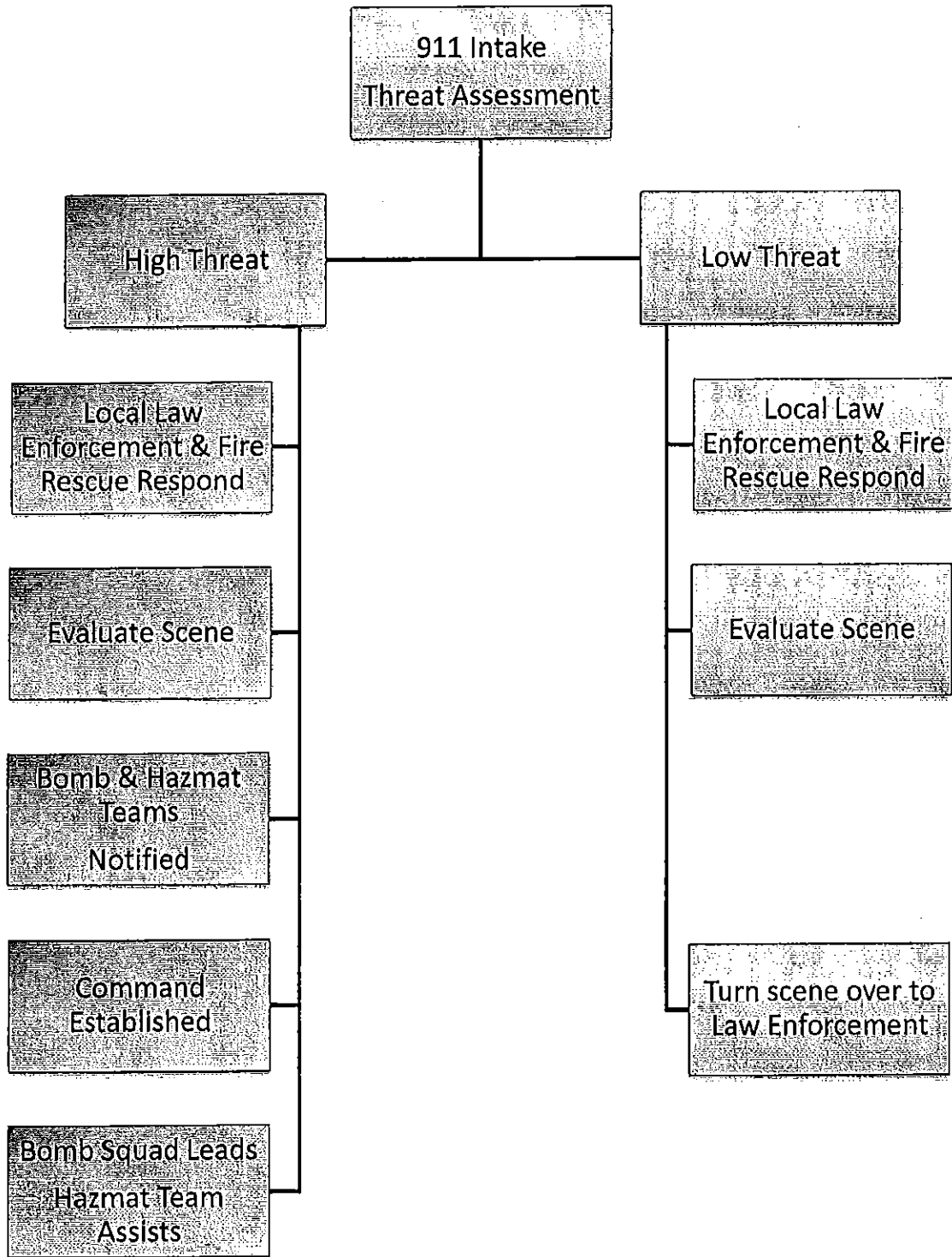
Type Call	FD Engine	LE Unit	EMS	FD Command	Haz. Mat Team	Bomb Squad	FDLE
Suspicious Package	X	X					
Confirmed Suspicious Device	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bomb Threat	X	X					
Creditable Bomb Threat	X	X	X	X	X	X	

**6.0 Out of Jurisdiction Response Deployment**

When requested from an outside jurisdiction for an EOD response, the following will be deployed:

- Arson / Bomb with Van
- Hazardous Material Team
- Rescue Unit

**Note:** See Attached Flow Chart and F.O.G chart



## OUTLINE: E.O.D. AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TEAM

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MODULE: E.O.D. OPERATIONS

TIME REQUIRED: 8 Hours

TEACHING MATERIALS: Computer with Projector  
E.O.D. Robot, Suit, and Equipment  
Model Operational Protocol.

REFERENCES: E.O.D. Operational Protocols  
E.O.D./Hazardous Material Team Operational Guideline

### GENERAL OBJECTIVE:

This program is intended to teach Hazardous Material Technicians the principles and techniques utilized by Florida E.O.D. teams, equipment familiarization, trends, safety concerns and review a model operational protocol for E.O.D. and Hazardous Material Operation.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

- A. In today's society it is critical that there is a clear understanding of explosive devices and operational procedures of E.O.D. Teams by Fire and hazardous material personnel.
- B. In this program we will cover:
  - 1) Mechanisms of a bomb
  - 2) How it Works
  - 3) Speeds and devices

### 2. SCENE SAFETY

- C. Pre-arrival
  - a. 911 Information
  - b. Use of radios and equipment
  - c. Static Electricity
- D. Arrival
  - a. Type of Business or Home does make a difference
  - b. Ranges and Safe Distances
  - c. Command – Hazardous Material or EOD areas of responsibility
    - i. E.O.D. – 300 foot rule
    - ii. Hazardous Material
    - iii. Fire/Police
    - iv. Unified Command

- E. Room
  - a. Device Recognition
  - b. Sampling
    - i. Flame, Friction, Swiping
  - c. When to Get Out

### 3. EQUIPMENT

- F. How can E.O.D. and Hazardous Material Teams' equipment benefit each other and what are the major differences that must be understood.
- G. The Bomb Suit
  - a. How to help in and out
- H. Robots and Meters

### 4. THE MODEL GUIDELINE FOR OPERATIONS

- I. A review of the model guideline that was created as a base for the operations at chemical, powder and potential E.O.D. incidents. The instructor will review from an E.O.D. perspective the role and responsibilities of E.O.D and how they and Fire can facilitate a safer and more coordinated



# Chapter 4: The Global Challenge of WMD Terrorism

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM  
Country Reports on Terrorism 2008

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## Introduction

The nexus of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and terrorism poses one of the gravest risks to the national security of the United States and its global partners. A successful major WMD terrorist attack could result in mass casualties and produce far-reaching economic and political consequences. This chapter outlines:

- The key elements of the United States' National Strategy for Combating WMD Terrorism;
  - The various types of materials terrorists may use in a WMD attack;
  - The potential that resources of a state could be directed or diverted to facilitate WMD terrorism;
  - The emerging WMD terrorism threat presented by non-state facilitators; and
  - Transformational U.S. partnerships to combat this growing global risk.
- The United States places the highest priority on working with a broad range of local governments, Federal entities, domestic emergency responders, international organizations, foreign governments, and private sector organizations to develop effective partnerships to confront the global challenge of WMD terrorism.

## Diplomatic and Strategic Priorities for Combating WMD Terrorism

U.S. diplomatic priorities for combating WMD terrorism build on the comprehensive approach set forth in the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism ([http://www.globalsecurity.org/security/library/policy/national/nsct\\_sep2006.pdf](http://www.globalsecurity.org/security/library/policy/national/nsct_sep2006.pdf)). Specifically, the U.S. strategic approach hinges on the six objectives outlined in the National Strategy. The USG works across all objectives simultaneously to maximize its ability to eliminate the threat.

- Determine terrorists' intentions, capabilities, and plans to develop or acquire WMD. Understand and assess the credibility of threat reporting and provide technical assessments of terrorists' WMD capabilities.
  - Deny terrorists access to the materials, expertise, and other enabling capabilities required to develop WMD, with a particular focus on weapons-usable fissile materials, dangerous pathogens, and poisonous chemicals. Denial efforts extend to the methods of transport, sources of funds, and other capabilities that could facilitate the execution of a WMD attack. In addition to building upon existing initiatives to secure materials, develop innovative approaches that blend classic counterproliferation, nonproliferation, and counterterrorism efforts.
  - Deter terrorists from employing WMD. A new deterrence calculus seeks to deter terrorists, facilitators, and supporters from contemplating a WMD attack and, failing that, to dissuade them from actually conducting an attack. Traditional deterrence by punishment may not work because terrorists generally show a wanton disregard for the lives of innocents and, in some cases, for their own lives. Accordingly, develop a range of deterrence strategies that are tailored to the various WMD threats and the individual actors who facilitate or enable those threats. Employ diplomatic strategies that seek to address extremism and defuse volatile conditions in order to discourage consideration of WMD as a tool to address perceived injustices.
  - Detect and disrupt terrorists' attempted movement of WMD-related materials, weapons, and personnel. Expand our global capability for detecting illicit materials, weapons, and personnel transiting abroad. Utilize global partnerships, international agreements, and ongoing border security and interdiction efforts to promote detection capabilities. Continue to work with countries to enact and enforce strict penalties for WMD trafficking and other suspect WMD-related activities.
  - Prevent a WMD-related terrorist attack and develop a response capability. Once the possibility of a WMD attack has been detected, work to contain, interdict, and eliminate the threat. Continue to develop requisite capabilities to eliminate the possibility of a WMD operation and to prevent a possible follow-on attack. Prepare ourselves for possible WMD incidents by developing capabilities to manage the range of consequences that may result from such an attack.
  - Define the nature and source of a terrorist-employed WMD device. Should a WMD terrorist attack occur, the rapid identification of the source and perpetrator of an attack would facilitate response efforts and may be critical in disrupting follow-on attacks. Work to maintain and improve our capability to determine responsibility for the intended or actual use of WMD via accurate attribution, using the rapid fusion of technical forensic data with intelligence and law enforcement information.
- In December 2008, the Commission on the Prevention of WMD Proliferation and Terrorism released its final report to Congress. This report highlighted several key observations including the high likelihood that a WMD would be involved in a terrorist attack within the next five years. The Commission concluded that the United States, and the world, must act quickly to slow the proliferation of WMD technologies and information to avoid such an act.

As the implementation of diplomatic strategic priorities for combating WMD terrorism move forward, special care must be taken

to work closely with the full range of foreign partners to prioritize and tailor capacity-building approaches to the regional and local conditions that exist worldwide.

## THE MATERIAL THREATS

There are four generally accepted categories of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) that terrorists may seek to acquire and use in a WMD terrorist attack: chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN).

### Chemical

Chemical weapons represent a potentially dangerous tool in the hands of terrorists. Effectively dispersed and in sufficient dosages, chemical agents could cause mass casualties, as was demonstrated by the use of chemical weapons during World War I and more recently during the Iran-Iraq war. Today's chemical terrorism threat ranges from the potential acquisition and use of chemical warfare agents and military delivery systems, to the production and use of toxic industrial chemicals and improvised dissemination systems, such as those used in the 1995 attack conducted by Aum Shinrikyo in the Tokyo subway system. Perpetrators of that attack used sharpened umbrellas to puncture plastic bags filled with the nerve agent sarin causing the sarin to spill out and evaporate – killing twelve and injuring thousands. Terrorists also have sought to acquire and use commercially-available materials, such as poisons and toxic industrial chemicals. The growth and sophistication of the worldwide chemical industry, including the development of complex synthetic and dual-use materials, may make the task of preventing and protecting against this threat more difficult. Preventing chemical terrorism is particularly challenging as terrorists can, with relative ease, use toxic industrial chemicals and other commonly available chemical agents and materials as low-cost alternatives to traditional chemical weapons and delivery systems, though likely with more limited effects.

### Biological

Bioterrorism, another deadly threat, is the deliberate dispersal of pathogens through food, air, water, or living organisms to cause disease. The Commission on the Prevention of WMD Proliferation and Terrorism (See *The Report of the Commission on the Prevention of WMD Proliferation and Terrorism*) concluded that it is more likely that terrorists would be able to acquire and use biological agents than nuclear weapons due to the difficulty in controlling the proliferation of biotechnologies and biological agent information. If properly produced and released, biological agents can kill on a massive scale and, if terrorists use a pathogen that can be transmitted from person to person, the disease could quickly spread across oceans and continents through air travel before authorities realize their nations have been attacked.

Developing a bioterrorism capability presents some scientific and operational challenges. However, the necessary technical capabilities are not beyond the expertise of motivated scientists with university-level training. Unlike most other types of CBRN threats, the materials required to produce a biological weapon are available in laboratories worldwide, and many threat agents could be isolated from nature. International laboratories are often not safeguarded and secured up to preferred U.S. standards, making access to dual-use equipment and potentially dangerous pathogens possibly more accessible. Even the use of a badly-designed weapon can have a limited health impact but cause significant disruption. A small-scale bioterrorism attack such as the 2001 anthrax attacks in the United States, which resulted in five Americans killed and an additional 17 individuals infected, had a substantial economic impact with the costs of decontamination, medical treatment for those exposed, decreased commercial activity, social distress, and lost productivity. The terrorists can often meet their objective of creating disruption and fear without causing large numbers of casualties.

Among present-day terrorist organizations, al-Qa'ida (AQ) is believed to have made the greatest effort to acquire and develop a bioterrorism program. U.S. forces discovered a partially built biological weapons laboratory near Kandahar after expelling the Taliban from Afghanistan. Although it was not conclusive that AQ succeeded in producing a biological weapon, the discovery demonstrated a concerted effort to acquire a biological weapons capability.

### Radiological

Some terrorists seek to acquire radioactive materials for use in a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or "dirty bomb." Radioactive materials are used widely in industrial, medical, and research applications and include devices used for power supply in remote locations, cancer therapy, food and blood irradiation, and radiography. Their widespread use in nearly every country makes these materials much more accessible than the fissile materials required for nuclear weapons. Most radioactive materials lack sufficient strength to present a significant public health risk once dispersed, while the materials posing the greatest hazard would require terrorists to have the expertise to handle them without exposure to incapacitating doses of radiation or detection during transit across international borders. Public panic and economic disruption caused by setting off an explosive radiological dispersal device, however, could be substantial, even if a weak radioactive source is used.

## **Nuclear**

Some terrorist organizations, such as al-Qa'ida, have openly stated their desire to acquire nuclear weapons. The diffusion of scientific and technical information regarding the assembly of nuclear weapons, some of which is now available on the Internet, has increased the risk that a terrorist organization in possession of sufficient fissile material could develop its own crude nuclear weapon. The complete production of a nuclear weapon strongly depends on the terrorist group's access to special nuclear materials as well as engineering and scientific expertise. Certainly with recent nuclear proliferants among less stable countries, such as North Korea, the number of potential sources of an unsecured nuclear weapon or materials is challenging world-wide efforts to control and account for nuclear materials. Terrorists may, however, seek to link up with a variety of facilitators to develop their own nuclear capability. These facilitators include black market proliferators or transnational criminal networks that may seek to profit from the sale of nuclear material, a weaponized device, or technical knowledge gathered from nuclear experts currently or formerly involved in a national nuclear program.

## **Dual-Use Materials, Equipment, Research, and Technologies of Concern**

Reducing the risk of terrorist acquisition of, access to, and use of dual-use materials, equipment, research, and technologies remains a critical challenge. Terrorists have shown an interest in taking advantage of this trend when developing improvised devices. This challenge has only been compounded by the diffusion of dual-use information on the Internet and in academic venues. Attacks in Iraq in 2006 and 2007 involving improvised devices using chlorine cylinders, a dual-use chemical used in water treatment facilities, offered a notable example.

The United States maintains dual-use export controls based on its multilateral commitments in the export control regimes, but also maintains unilateral controls on a wide range of dual-use items predominantly for antiterrorism reasons. Effective partnerships with private sector organizations, industry, academia, and the scientific research community, as well as with local governments, will play an important role in mitigating the risk of dual-use capabilities falling into the wrong hands. Implementing the use of substitute materials in technologies is one way to limit the spread of sensitive materials around the world. For example, recent technological developments allow the use of low enriched uranium as a substitute for highly enriched uranium for production of the medical isotope Mo99.

In this era of commercial globalization, control of exports is not limited to national borders, but also extends to U.S. research universities, laboratories, and industry. The reduced domestic pool of qualified scientists and engineers has driven many U.S. companies, universities and laboratories to recruit foreign nationals in order to remain competitive. The employment of talented foreign science and engineering staff or students carries the risk of WMD technology transfers by way of *deemed exports*. A deemed export is the release of information pertaining to the design and manufacturing of dual-use technology or source code to a foreign national within the confines of the United States borders. In accordance with the Export Administration Regulations, several USG departments and agencies support a national effort to better control foreign access to sensitive dual-use technologies to prevent unauthorized transfers.

## **STATE SPONSORSHIP OF TERRORISM: A KEY CONCERN**

A state that directs WMD resources to terrorists, or one from which enabling resources are clandestinely diverted, poses a grave WMD terrorism threat. Although terrorist organizations will continue to seek a WMD capability independent of state programs, the sophisticated WMD knowledge and resources of a state could enable a terrorist capability. State sponsors of terrorism and all nations that fail to live up to their international counterterrorism and nonproliferation obligations deserve greater scrutiny as potential facilitators of WMD terrorism.

## **NON-STATE FACILITATORS: AN EMERGING THREAT**

State sponsors of terrorism with WMD programs represent just one facet of the overall risk of WMD terrorism. The non-state entities they use to facilitate their WMD programs have emerged as a growing WMD proliferation threat in recent years that could eventually provide terrorists with access to materials and expertise that are particularly hard to acquire. In 2003, the United States and its international partners succeeded in interdicting a shipment of WMD-related material destined for Libya's then-active nuclear weapons program. The facts surrounding this shipment revealed a transnational nuclear proliferation network reaching from Southeast Asia to Europe, developed by Pakistani nuclear scientist A.Q. Khan. This network was making available sensitive technology and WMD-related materials to nations willing to pay. There is a serious risk that such non-state facilitators and their networks could provide their services to terrorist groups.

The dismantling of the A.Q. Khan network revealed an uncomfortable truth about globalization. The very trends driving globalization, improved communications and transportation links, can enable the development of extended proliferation networks that may facilitate terrorist acquisition of WMD. Globalization requires that partner nations work together closely to prevent, detect, and disrupt linkages that may develop between terrorists and facilitators such as A.Q. Khan.

## TRANSFORMATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS TO COMBAT WMD TERRORISM

Since September 11, 2001, the international community has made significant strides in responding to the threat of WMD terrorism. States are working together bilaterally and multilaterally to address these threats and protect their populations. The United States has taken concrete measures to build a layered defense against the WMD terrorism threat. In 2003, the United States announced the first National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction. Through a variety of multinational initiatives such as the Global Threat Reduction Initiative, the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, the United States has taken a leadership role in reducing the threat of WMD reaching the hands of non-state actors and terrorists.

**The Proliferation Security Initiative:** Announced in 2003, the Proliferation Security Initiative deserves special mention as a particularly well received and effective international initiative. The PSI is a global effort that aims to stop the trafficking of WMD, its delivery systems, and related materials to and from states and non-state actors of proliferation concern worldwide. The PSI relies on voluntary actions by states, using existing legal authorities, national and international, to put an end to WMD-related trafficking. PSI partners take steps to strengthen those legal authorities as necessary. States that wish to participate in the PSI are asked to endorse its Statement of Interdiction Principles, which identifies specific measures participants commit to undertake for the interdiction of WMD and related materials. As of December 31, 2008, 94 states have endorsed the Statement. PSI participants conduct approximately seven exercises per year to improve their operational capabilities to conduct interdictions and meet periodically to share information and develop new operational concepts. The PSI has led to a number of important interdictions over the last five years and is an important tool in the overall U.S. strategy to combat WMD proliferation to state and non-state actors.

**The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT):** President Bush and Russian Federation President Putin announced the GICNT on July 15, 2006 with the intention of expanding and accelerating the development of partnership capacity against one of the most serious threats to international security. The Global Initiative offers a comprehensive approach to strengthening all defensive layers necessary to prevent, protect against, and respond comprehensively to the nuclear terrorist threat.

By agreeing to the Global Initiative's Statement of Principles, partner nations commit themselves to:

- Develop, if necessary, and improve accounting, control, and physical protection systems for nuclear and other radioactive materials and substances;
- Enhance security of civilian nuclear facilities;
- Improve the ability to detect nuclear and other radioactive materials and substances in order to prevent illicit trafficking in such materials and substances, to include cooperation in the research and development of national detection capabilities that would be interoperable;
- Improve capabilities of participants to search for, confiscate, and establish safe control over unlawfully held nuclear or other radioactive materials and substances or devices using them;
- Prevent the provision of safe haven and financial or economic resources to terrorists seeking to acquire or use nuclear and other radioactive materials and substances;
- Ensure respective national legal and regulatory frameworks, which are sufficient to provide for the implementation of appropriate criminal and, if applicable, civil liability for terrorists and those who facilitate acts of nuclear terrorism;
- Improve capabilities of participants for response, mitigation, and investigation in cases of terrorist attacks involving the use of nuclear and other radioactive materials and substances, including the development of technical means to identify nuclear and other radioactive materials and substances that are, or may be, involved in the incident; and
- Promote information sharing pertaining to the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism and their facilitation, taking appropriate measures consistent with their national laws and international obligations to protect the confidentiality of any information which they exchange in confidence.

In the beginning of 2007, the partnership consisted of 13 nations; by the end of 2008, the partnership had grown to 75 partner nations representing all regions of the world.<sup>1</sup> The IAEA and the EU also participate as observers. Partner nations created a Plan of Work, committing themselves to host or co-sponsor events in furtherance of the goals in the Statement of Principles.

In 2008, nine countries conducted 11 Plan of Work activities and three exercises, implementing all eight of the principles. Additionally, the co-chairs launched the Global Initiative Exercise Planning Group (EPG), which guides and supports the development of exercises and planning scenarios to enhance the capabilities of GICNT partners to accomplish the objectives described in the GICNT Statement of Principles. The Global Initiative continued to engage the private sector and local governments, both of which have an important role to play in preventing, protecting against, and responding to acts of nuclear terrorism.

**The Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI):** The goal of GTRI, announced by the United States on May 26, 2004, in Vienna, Austria, is to identify, secure, remove, or facilitate the disposition, as quickly and expeditiously as possible, of vulnerable nuclear and radioactive materials and equipment around the world that pose a potential threat to the international community. International partners are key participants in this initiative, and GTRI has undertaken cooperative activities in over 90 countries. In particular, GTRI seeks to facilitate globally the reduction or elimination of the use of highly enriched uranium in civilian nuclear applications and to remove or protect other vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials at civilian sites worldwide. Specific activities include the conversion of reactors used for research, testing, and medical-isotope production from the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuel to low enriched uranium (LEU); repatriation of fresh and spent HEU fuel to its country of origin (the United States or Russian Federation); enhancement of physical protection at sites utilizing such materials; and removal of unwanted radiological sources and other nuclear materials not otherwise covered by the fuel-return programs.

**Second Line of Defense (SLD):** Under its Second Line of Defense (SLD) Program, the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA) cooperates with partner countries to provide radiation detection systems and associated training to enhance host nation capabilities to deter, detect, and interdict illicit trafficking of special nuclear and other radiological materials across international borders. The SLD Program complements first line of defense threat reduction efforts which ensure that protections are in place to lock down and protect material at the source in civilian and military facilities. The second line of defense thus serves as a key component in a layered defense system, seeking to detect trafficking in material that may have been removed from these facilities as it is moved across international borders and through the maritime shipping network. The SLD Program includes two components: the Core Program and the Megaports Initiative. The Core Program focuses on providing equipment to land border crossings, feeder seaports, and international airports. This work originally began in Russia and has since expanded to include former Soviet states, the Caucasus, Eastern Europe, and other key areas. The Megaports Initiative began in 2003 and provides equipment to scan containerized cargo as it moves through the global maritime shipping network. In identifying ports of interest for engagement under the Megaports Initiative, DOE/NNSA considers a number of factors, including volume of containers and regional terrorist threat. To date, DOE/NNSA has completed deployments at over 230 sites around the world.

**Global Threat Reduction (GTR):** GTR programs aim to prevent proliferators and terrorists, anywhere in the world, from acquiring WMD expertise, materials and technology. GTR is actively engaged in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and other regions that are vulnerable to proliferators or that harbor terrorists who have expressed an interest in acquiring WMD. GTR programs have expanded to meet these emerging WMD proliferation threats worldwide and focus on promoting biological, chemical, and nuclear security in those countries where there is a high risk of WMD terrorism or proliferation. The programs also engage and redirect former weapons scientists in the former Soviet Union, Iraq, and Libya. By engaging biological, chemical, and nuclear scientists, and helping them to secure dangerous pathogens, improve chemical security, and adopt nuclear safety best practices, GTR seeks to keep WMD and dual-use materials, technology and expertise away from proliferators and terrorists. GTR outreach has helped at-risk facilities deter attempted thefts of dangerous pathogens, and engaged WMD scientists worldwide, among other nonproliferation successes.

**Additional U.S. Efforts Supporting a Global Layered Defense:** The United States has also worked with partner nations through the UN and the IAEA to reduce the threat of WMD in the hands of terrorists. The UN Security Council has passed two important resolutions related to the prevention of terrorism and the proliferation of WMD. In 2001, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1373, which requires all UN member states to refrain from providing any support, active or passive, to terrorists, and to work together to limit terrorist movement and safe haven. In 2004, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1540, which requires all UN member states to refrain from providing support to non-state actors that attempt to develop or acquire WMD and their means of delivery. The United States remains committed to full implementation of both UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1540.

The Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (Nuclear Terrorism Convention) entered into force on July 7, 2007. On September 25, 2008, the Senate passed resolutions of advice and consent to ratification of the Nuclear Terrorism Convention to the Senate, the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Collectively, these treaties will enhance international cooperation with regard to the prevention of WMD terrorism and proliferation of WMD, as well as the investigation and prosecution of such acts.

## **Conclusion**

The threat of terrorists acquiring and using WMD poses one of the greatest security challenges facing the United States and the international community today. During the past year, the USG has built on a range of activities and launched new efforts to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat or use of WMD. Together with partner nations and international organizations, the United States will continue to take the initiative to reduce the global risk of WMD terrorism.

# TAB VIII B

# **Elections**

# TAB VIII C



# MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** October 30, 2012  
**TO:** District IV Local Emergency Planning Committee  
**FROM:** Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Staff  
**RE:** Next Meeting of the LEPC

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The next meeting of the Local Emergency Planning Committee is scheduled to take place at the offices of the Northeast Florida Regional Council. The meeting will occur at 10am on February 13, 2013.

Northeast Florida Regional Council  
6850 Belfort Oaks Place  
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

Tentative Schedule:

May, 2013 -- Flagler County  
August, 2013 -- Northeast Florida Regional Council  
November, 2013 - ?