



**PRELIMINARY AGENDA
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA (DISTRICT 3)
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

Marion County Emergency Operations Center
692 NW 30th Avenue, Ocala, FL 34475

20 August 2015
10:00 a.m.

I. INTRODUCTIONS AND CHAIR REPORT

II. APPROVAL OF MAY 28, 2015, MEETING MINUTES

III. LEPC BUSINESS ITEMS

- a) Membership for Levy and Marion County LEPC District 5 Members
- b) County Reports on Hazardous Materials Activities and Exercises
- c) HMEP Planning Project: Hazardous Materials Exercises - Full Scale Exercise with Northeast Florida LEPC and Railroad Tabletop Exercise(s) Based on Rail Commodity Flow Study
- d) New State Defined Fields on Reporting Yea 2015 Tier 2 Reports
- e) Hazards Analysis Update and Annual Data Sharing Meeting
- f) Risk Management Plans and Improved Coordination with Local Emergency Planning Committees

IV. FIRST RESPONDER ISSUES

- a) Hazmat First Responder Training Program and Classes
- b) Status of Supplemental Environmental Projects Database
- c) State Emergency Response Commission Training Task Force Issues
- d) Regional Hazmat Team Update - Meeting, 1:00 pm

V. PUBLIC INFORMATION ISSUES

- a) Hazardous Materials Awareness Week, During National Preparedness Month, September 13-19, 2015: Shelter In-Place Public Education
- b) Annual Update of Emergency Response Plan
- c) Other Public Information Issues

VI. OTHER BUSINESS AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

VII. NEXT MEETING DATE AND LOCATION





**NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY
PLANNING COMMITTEE MINUTES**

Gilchrist County Emergency
Operations Center, Bell, Florida

Thursday, May 28, 2015
10:00 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Frank Armijo
Toddy Clifford
Sandi Courson
 Sam MacDonell
Robyn Gedeon
Scott Holowasko
Bruce Jordan, Madison FR
Gracie Kennedy
 For Matt Harris
Ron Mills, Chair
Mark Milton
Shayne Morgan
David Peaton
Donnie Sessions
Dan Smith
Emily Smoak
 For T.F. Smoak
Kimberly Thomas
John Wright

MEMBERS ABSENT

Tim Alexander
Dave Dickens
David Donnelly
Robert Garbett
Scott Garner
Carl Glebowski
Mitch Harrell
Matt Harris
Jeff Huffman
Sylvia Ifft
Brian Johns
Paul Kremer
Henry Land
Marc Land
David Meurer
John Mousa
Ebbin Spellman
David Still
Kimberly Thomas
Ed Ward

GUESTS PRESENT

Brooks Butler
Todd Clifford
Kevin Denney
Thomas Klecka
David Knowles
Scott Mixon
Steve Severance
Emily Smoak

STAFF PRESENT

Dwayne Mundy

The meeting was called to order at 10:12 a.m.

I. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chairman Ron Mills welcomed everyone and asked that they introduce themselves. He reported on the recent Florida Emergency Preparedness Association activities and welcomed representatives from Marion and Levy Counties. David Peaton welcomed everyone to the Gilchrist County Emergency Operations Center.

II. APPROVAL OF 19 FEBRUARY 2105, LEPC MEETING MINUTES

Action: It was moved by David Peaton and seconded by Scott Holowasko to adopt the minutes of the February 19, 2015, LEPC meeting as corrected. The motion passed unanimously.

III. LEPC BUSINESS ITEMS

Dwayne Mundy gave an updated on the status of the Hazards analysis. He reported that the new contracts have been distributed to the regional planning councils in counties. He also said that the hazards analysis for this fiscal year will be completed during this month. It was decided that a data distribution meeting should be held after June once all of the hazards analysis are final.

The counties reported on hazards material activities and exercises. Alachua County reported that they have been working with Law enforcement on responding on the one pot manufacturing methamphetamines. Columbia County reported on the hazardous materials exercise held at Gateway College. Gilchrist County discussed the farrow gas release and asked if any news had been heard on enforcement actions. Madison County reported that a new emergency management director is being searched for, after the resignation of Tom Cisco who is going to Volusia County. Marion County reported on the May 20th mock activation of the emergency operations center. They also discussed that Loves Truck stop has a new type of fuel that is a cryogenic natural gas. Taylor County reported holding a table pump exercise involving a railroad scenario. Union county was reported to have been involved in a fire at a saw mill facility.

The committee discussed the HMEP planning project for the year and initial planning conference was held on the railroad tabletop exercise based on rail commodity flow information. The group discussed that the exercise should be held in Starke because of the high volume rail traffic going through the city. It was decided that the midterm planning conference should be held prior to the next LEPC meeting and that the results of the rail flow study should be reviewed at the meeting. It was reported by Chief Armijo that the city of Lake City is acquiring a rail spur and offered that for consideration for use at a future exercise and or hands rail training.

Chair Mills introduced Scott Mixon and Ryan Miller from Foley Cellulose, formerly known as Buckeye Cellulose. They discussed the risk management plan of the facility. They emphasis the coordination with local responders, emergency management, and the community. It was reported that safety is a primary goal in the operation of the facility.

The group discussed risk management plans and how the local emergency planning committee could improve coordination with those facilities. It was reported that all of the current facilities except for one contain toxic chemicals and that hazardous analysis are conducted at those sites providing the primary means of coordination. It was reported that Hunter Panels in Lake City was the only site with only flammable materials and that site was including in the most recent hazardous analysis site visits. It was decided that the LEPC staff should request access to the RMP information online and that the vulnerable areas reported for the offsite consequence analysis should be compared with the vulnerable zones for many of the same chemicals prepared in the hazardous analysis. It was discussed that the facilities are invited to the annual facility meeting typically held in February.

The annual update of the emergency response plan was discussed. It was reported that the plan would need a major update next year's assuming they would be addition of with the priority major update next year with the addition of Marion and Levy Counties.

It was reported that the legislation has been signed into law that moves Levy and Marion Counties into the North Central Florida Planning district. It is anticipated that the state of emergency response commission in July will add those counties to the LEPC district. It was reported that Alachua, Bradford, Gilchrist and Union Counties are in the same division of emergency management region and are experienced with working with Levy and Marion County emergency responders and emergency management.

It was discussed that once the appointments of the counties to the LEPC are final that the next meeting should be held in Marion County to provide an opportunity for current LEPC district 5 members to attend and discuss if they are interested in joining this LEPC district. The LEPC concluded that it did not want to exclude any LEPC members from being on this LEPC because of the change in boundaries.

IV. PUBLIC INFORMATION ISSUES

The LEPC previously had selected September 13-19, 2015, as Hazardous Materials Awareness Week. This is part of National Preparedness Month and the focus will be Sheltering In-Place education. The LEPC is looking to join other emergency management events and partner with them.

LEPC Vice-Chair for Public Information, Shayne Morgan and Staff Dwayne Mundy gave a presentation on Sheltering In-Place versus Evacuation at the Florida Emergency Preparedness Association Annual Meeting held in Orlando in February. The City of Orlando Hazmat Team (which won this year's Team Competition at the Symposium) also participated in the round table discussion. The workshop concluded with an activity on Sheltering In-Place decision making using a plume generated in ALOHA, a map printed from the new MARPLOT 5, and critical facilities downloaded from the FDEM data sharing portal.

The group discussed that hazardous materials awareness week was being held in September during national preparedness month. The focus of the week this year will be sheltering in place education. The group reviewed a letter submitted to FEMA suggesting that they enhance their hazardous materials page and especially the sheltering in place education.

The membership of the committee was briefly reviewed and it was noted that at the next meeting we can figure out how to handle new members.

V. FIRST RESPONDERS ISSUES

Next, the group discussed First Responder issues. The first responders training program and classes were discussed. It was reported that upcoming classes include two day hazmat technician refresher classes in Live Oak, Bell, and Lake City. Additional classes are being scheduled include using resources from the training trailers and those classes will be held in the same cities that were previously mentioned. It was reported that some training funds remain and that some discussions have been going on with the city of Madison regarding some operations level training there. It was reported that the bureau of radiation control was conducting some training in Gainesville using some actual sources of radiation.

The status of the submental environmental projects website and database was discussed next. It was reported that the website has been online since the last ____ meeting and that additional enhancements have been identified. The group discussed that the EPA had issued a fine against Gainesville Ice for not filing a Tier 2 report and this was a missed opportunity for submental and environmental project. Other potential releases involved Adena Meats in Ocala as well as Ferrell Gas in the Cities of Madison and Trenton.

Chief Sessions reported on the state emergency response commission training task force issues. Items discussed included the development of check off sheets for operations and technician skills based upon that NFPA 472.

There was noted that the regional hazardous responses team meeting was being held today at 1:00 p.m. in the same location. It was reported that the regional team has applied for a pipeline safety grant in the amount of \$100,000.00 which would include enhancing existing hazmat training programs to include pipeline responses, enhancing operations level responses capabilities, and conducting planning, community outreach and table top exercises.

VI. OTHER BUSINESS AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

Other business discussed included Scott Holowasko reporting on a new deadline for mixtures for the global harmonization system which is updating Materials Safety Data Sheets into Safety Data Sheets. Kevin Denney from the American Red Cross stationed in Gainesville reported that now Marion and Levy are also covered by that Red Cross atlas. Lake City fire department reported that they are exploring the use of drugs for provided video feed for situation awareness for the fire department. The group discussed the requirements to get licenses and how the use of unmanned aerial vehicles has helped other emergency response organizations.

VII. NEXT MEETING DATE AND LOCATION

It was decided that the next meeting will tentatively schedule for August 20 and that Marion County will be asked to provide a location for that meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 p.m.

Chairman

Date

N:\LEPC\minutes\draft--LEPC_minutes-28may2015.docx

DRAFT



LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE NOMINATION FORM

LEPC DISTRICT:	3	DATE:	
MEMBERSHIP:	Primary		
NOMINEE'S NAME:			
IF ALTERNATE, PRIMARY'S NAME:	Select		
JOB TITLE:			
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT:			
MAILING ADDRESS:			
CITY, STATE, ZIP:			
COUNTY:			
PHONE NUMBER (Work):			
CELL PHONE NUMBER:			
FAX NUMBER (Work):			
EMAIL ADDRESS:			
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY:	Facility Owners and Operators		
Explanation of Choice of Category (if necessary):			
<p>Please attach chairperson's recommendation (if alternate, also attach primary member's letter of recommendation).</p>			

Obscured by Smoke Too Exercise Plan (ExPlan)



**A Multi-Regional Exercise of the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning
Committee Hazardous Materials Response Plan, September 10, 2015**

The Exercise Plan (ExPlan) gives elected and appointed officials, observers, media personnel, and players from participating organizations information they need to observe or participate in the exercise. Some exercise material is intended for the exclusive use of exercise planners, controllers, and evaluators, but players may view other materials that are necessary to their performance. All exercise participants may view the ExPlan.

EXERCISE OVERVIEW

Exercise Name	Obscured by Smoke Too
Exercise Dates	Thursday, September 10, 2015
Scope	This is a full-scale exercise, planned for 4.5 hours at the Clay County Port - Reynolds Park in Green Cove Springs, FL. This is a multi-regional exercise with hazmat response teams participating from both LEPC Districts 3 and 4.
Mission Area(s)	Response
Core Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-Scene Security and Protection• Environmental Response/Health and Safety• Operational Coordination• Operational Communication
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Perform a multi-agency response to test communications resources and interoperability2. Establishment of incident command3. Accident/site assessment to determine hazards4. Exercise exposure controls
Threat/Hazard	Unidentified Hazardous Materials threats resulting from numerous traffic crashes
Scenario	Smoke from a nearby wildfire has caused visibility to drop on US 17 near Green Cove Springs, FL. Although visibility has dropped, the road remains open. A minor traffic accident, along with smoky conditions, has led to a major pileup. Over 100 vehicles are involved in the pileup. Many of the vehicles involved are reported to be carrying hazardous materials.
Sponsors	Districts 3 and 4 Local Emergency Planning Committees. This exercise is being conducted as HMEP Planning Projects.
Participating Organizations	Gainesville Fire Rescue Hazardous Materials Response Team (District 3), District 4 Hazmat Responders
Point of Contact	Dwayne Mundy Public Safety and Regulatory Compliance Program Director North Central Florida Regional Planning Council 2009 NW 67th Place, Gainesville, FL 32653-1603 Voice: 352.955.2200, ext. 108, email: mundy@ncfrpc.org

GENERAL INFORMATION

Exercise Objectives and Core Capabilities

The following exercise objectives in Table 1 describe the expected outcomes for the exercise. The objectives are linked to core capabilities, which are distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the specific mission area(s). The objectives and aligned core capabilities are selected by the Exercise Planning Team.

Exercise Objective	Core Capability
Perform a multi-agency response to test communications resources and interoperability	Operational Communication
Establishment of Incident Command with multi-regional responders	Operational Coordination
Accident/site assessment to determine hazards	Environmental Response/Health & Safety
Exercise exposure control to decide personal and community protective actions.	On-Scene Security and Protection

Table 1. Exercise Objectives and Associated Core Capabilities

Participant Roles and Responsibilities

The term *participant* encompasses many groups of people, not just those playing in the exercise. Groups of participants involved in the exercise, and their respective roles and responsibilities, are as follows:

- **Players.** Players are personnel who have an active role in discussing or performing their regular roles and responsibilities during the exercise. Players discuss or initiate actions in response to the simulated emergency.
- **Controllers.** Controllers plan and manage exercise play, set up and operate the exercise site, and act in the roles of organizations or individuals that are not playing in the exercise. Controllers direct the pace of the exercise, provide key data to players, and may prompt or initiate certain player actions to ensure exercise continuity. In addition, they issue exercise material to players as required, monitor the exercise timeline, and supervise the safety of all exercise participants.
- **Evaluators.** Evaluators evaluate and provide feedback on a designated functional area of the exercise. Evaluators observe and document performance against established capability targets and critical tasks, in accordance with the Exercise Evaluation Guides (EEGs).
- **Observers.** Observers visit or view selected segments of the exercise. Observers do not play in the exercise, nor do they perform any control or evaluation functions. Observers view the exercise from a designated observation area and must remain within the observation area during the exercise. Very Important Persons (VIPs) are also observers, but they frequently are grouped separately.

- **Support Staff.** The exercise support staff includes individuals who perform administrative and logistical support tasks during the exercise (e.g., registration, catering).

Exercise Assumptions and Artificialities

In any exercise, assumptions and artificialities may be necessary to complete play in the time allotted and/or account for logistical limitations. Exercise participants should accept that assumptions and artificialities are inherent in any exercise, and should not allow these considerations to negatively impact their participation.

Assumptions

Assumptions constitute the implied factual foundation for the exercise and, as such, are assumed to be present before the exercise starts. The following assumptions apply to the exercise:

- The exercise is conducted in a no-fault learning environment wherein capabilities, plans, systems, and processes will be evaluated.
- The exercise scenario is plausible, and events occur as they are presented.
- Exercise simulation contains sufficient detail to allow players to react to information and situations as they are presented as if the simulated incident were real.
- Participating agencies may need to balance exercise play with real-world emergencies. Real-world emergencies take priority.

Artificialities

During this exercise, the following artificialities apply:

- Exercise communication and coordination is limited to participating exercise organizations, resources, and venue.

EXERCISE LOGISTICS

Safety

Exercise participant safety takes priority over exercise events. The following general requirements apply to the exercise:

- A Safety Controller is responsible for participant safety; any safety concerns must be immediately reported to the Safety Controller. The Safety Controller and Exercise Director will determine if a real-world emergency warrants a pause in exercise play and when exercise play can be resumed.
- For an emergency that requires assistance, use the phrase **“real-world emergency.”** The following procedures should be used in case of a real emergency during the exercise:
 - Anyone who observes a participant who is seriously ill or injured will immediately notify emergency services and the closest controller, and, within reason and training, render aid.
 - The controller aware of a real emergency will initiate the **“real-world emergency”** broadcast and provide the Safety Controller, Senior Controller, and Exercise Director with the location of the emergency and resources needed, if any.

Fire Safety

Standard fire and safety regulations relevant to Clay County will be followed during the exercise.

Emergency Medical Services

Clay County Fire/Rescue will coordinate with local emergency medical services in the event of a real-world emergency.

Weapons Policy

Weapons **will not be needed** for this exercise. All weapons should be stored in vehicles prior to entering the exercise venue.

Site Access

Security

If entry control is required for the exercise venue(s), the sponsor organization is responsible for arranging appropriate security measures. To prevent interruption of the exercise, access to exercise sites and is limited to exercise participants. Players should advise their venue's controller or evaluator of any unauthorized persons.

Media/Observer Coordination

Organizations with media personnel and/or observers attending the event should coordinate with the sponsor organization for access to the exercise site. Media/Observers are escorted to designated areas and accompanied by an exercise controller at all times. Sponsor organization

representatives and/or the observer controller may be present to explain exercise conduct and answer questions. Exercise participants should be advised of media and/or observer presence.

Exercise Identification

Exercise staff may be identified by badges, hats, and/or vests to clearly display exercise roles; additionally, uniform clothing may be worn to show agency affiliation. Table 2 describes these identification items.

Group	Color
Exercise Lead & Facilitator	White
Controllers	Green
Evaluators	Beige
Support Staff	Blue
Observers/VIPs	Gray
Safety Officer	Red

Table 2. Exercise Identification

POST-EXERCISE AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Debriefings

Post-exercise debriefings aim to collect sufficient relevant data to support effective evaluation and improvement planning.

Hot Wash

At the conclusion of exercise play, controllers facilitate a Hot Wash to allow players to discuss strengths and areas for improvement, and evaluators to seek clarification regarding player actions and decision-making processes. All participants may attend; however, observers are not encouraged to attend the meeting. The Hot Wash should not exceed 30 minutes.

Controller and Evaluator Debriefing

Controllers and evaluators attend a facilitated C/E Debriefing immediately following the exercise. During this debriefing, controllers and evaluators provide an overview of their observed functional areas and discuss strengths and areas for improvement.

Participant Feedback Forms

Participant Feedback Forms provide players with the opportunity to comment candidly on exercise activities and exercise design. Participant Feedback Forms should be collected at the conclusion of the Hot Wash.

Evaluation

Exercise Evaluation Guides

EEGs assist evaluators in collecting relevant exercise observations. EEGs document exercise objectives and aligned core capabilities, capability targets, and critical tasks. Each EEG provides evaluators with information on what they should expect to see demonstrated in their functional area. The EEGs, coupled with Participant Feedback Forms and Hot Wash notes, are used to evaluate the exercise and compile the After-Action Report (AAR).

After-Action Report

The AAR summarizes key information related to evaluation. The AAR primarily focuses on the analysis of core capabilities, including capability performance, strengths, and areas for improvement. AARs also include basic exercise information, including the exercise name, type of exercise, dates, location, participating organizations, mission area(s), specific threat or hazard, a brief scenario description, and the name of the exercise sponsor and POC.

Improvement Planning

Improvement planning is the process by which the observations recorded in the AAR are resolved through development of concrete corrective actions, which are prioritized and tracked as a part of a continuous corrective action program.

After-Action Meeting

The After-Action Meeting (AAM) is a meeting held among decision- and policy-makers from the exercising organizations, as well as the Lead Evaluator and members of the Exercise Planning Team, to debrief the exercise and to review and refine the draft AAR and Improvement Plan (IP). The AAM should be an interactive session, providing attendees the opportunity to discuss and validate the observations and corrective actions in the draft AAR/IP.

Improvement Plan

The IP identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes target dates for their completion. It is created by elected and appointed officials from the organizations participating in the exercise, and discussed and validated during the AAM.

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

Exercise Rules

The following general rules govern exercise play:

- Real-world emergency actions take priority over exercise actions.
- Exercise players will comply with real-world emergency procedures, unless otherwise directed by the control staff.
- All communications (including written, radio, telephone, and e-mail) during the exercise will begin and end with the statement **“This is an exercise.”**

Players Instructions

Players should follow certain guidelines before, during, and after the exercise to ensure a safe and effective exercise.

Before the Exercise

- Review appropriate organizational plans, procedures, and exercise support documents.
- Be at the appropriate site at least 30 minutes before the exercise starts. Wear the appropriate uniform and/or identification item(s).
- Sign in when you arrive.
- If you gain knowledge of the scenario before the exercise, notify a controller so that appropriate actions can be taken to ensure a valid evaluation.

During the Exercise

- Respond to exercise events and information as if the emergency were real, unless otherwise directed by an exercise controller.
- Controllers will give you only information they are specifically directed to disseminate. You are expected to obtain other necessary information through existing emergency information channels.
- Do not engage in personal conversations with controllers, evaluators, observers, or media personnel. If you are asked an exercise-related question, give a short, concise answer. If you are busy and cannot immediately respond, indicate that, but report back with an answer as soon as possible.
- If you do not understand the scope of the exercise, or if you are uncertain about an organization’s participation in an exercise, ask a controller.
- Parts of the scenario may seem implausible. Recognize that the exercise has objectives to satisfy and may require incorporation of unrealistic aspects. Every effort has been made by the exercise’s trusted agents to balance realism with safety and to create an effective learning and evaluation environment.

- All exercise communications will begin and end with the statement **“This is an exercise.”** This precaution is taken so that anyone who overhears the conversation will not mistake exercise play for a real-world emergency.
- Speak when you take an action. This procedure will ensure that evaluators are aware of critical actions as they occur.
- Maintain a log of your activities. Many times, this log may include documentation of activities that were missed by a controller or evaluator.

After the Exercise

- Participate in the Hot Wash at your venue with controllers and evaluators.
- Complete the Participant Feedback/Evaluation Form. This form allows you to comment candidly on emergency response activities and exercise effectiveness. Provide the completed form to a controller or evaluator.
- Provide any notes or materials generated from the exercise to your controller or evaluator for review and inclusion in the AAR.

Simulation Guidelines

Because the exercise is of limited duration and scope, certain details will be simulated. The physical description of what would fully occur at the incident sites and surrounding areas will be relayed to players by controllers.

APPENDIX A: EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Time	Personnel	Activity	Location
September 10, 2015			
<u>7:00am</u>	Controllers, evaluators and exercise staff	Check-in for site setup, final instructions and communications check	Clay County Port - Reynolds Park
9:15am	Controllers and evaluators	Controllers and evaluators in starting positions	Clay County Port - Reynolds Park
9:15am	All	Controllers provide player briefs	Clay County Port - Reynolds Park
9:30am	All	Exercise starts	Clay County Port - Reynolds Park
1:30am	All	Exercise ends	Clay County Port - Reynolds Park
1:30pm-2pm	All	Venue Hot Washes/turn in all Participant Feedback Forms	Clay County Port - Reynolds Park
Immediately Following the Hot Wash	Exercise Planning Team, Controllers, & Evaluators	Controller and Evaluator After Action Review/Observations/Notes	Clay County Port - Reynolds Park

APPENDIX B: EXERCISE PARTICIPANTS

Participating Organizations	
State	
	Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
Local	
	Clay County Fire/Rescue
	Gainesville Fire/Rescue
	Jacksonville Fire/Rescue
	Nassau County Fire/Rescue
	St. Johns County Fire/Rescue

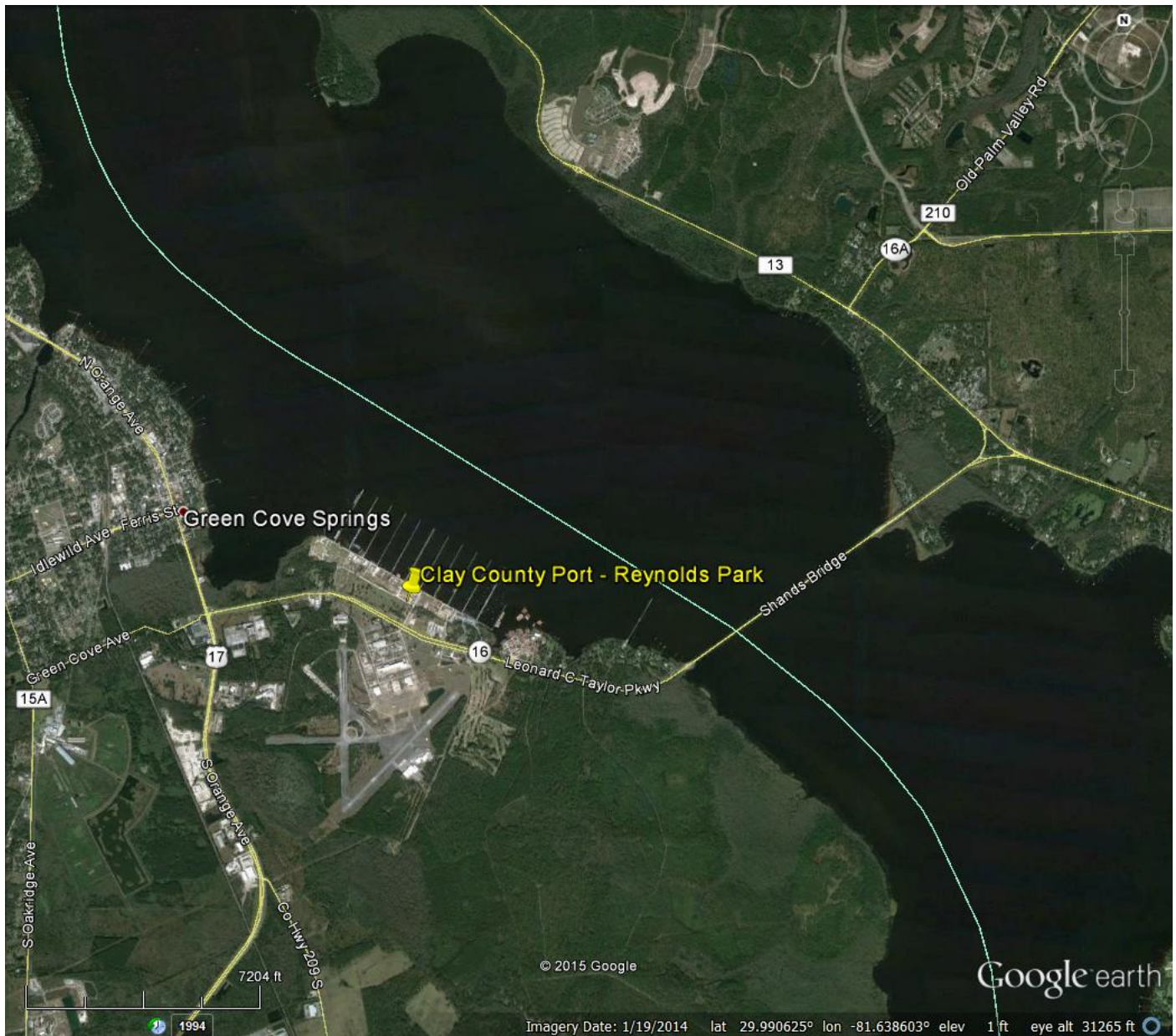
APPENDIX C: COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205)			
1. LEPC HazMat Drill - Clay County	2. Prepared on 7-22-15	3. Operational Period 9-10-15 from 0800 to 1400	
<i>Channel #</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Channel Name/Trunked System Talk Group</i>	<i>Assignment</i>
1	Command	8CAL90	ICP
2	Operations	STAC91	Hazard Mitigation
3	Fire	STAC92	Decon & Suppression
4	EMS	STAC93	Medical
5	Law Enforcement	STAC94	Scene Security and EVAC
6	EOC	MA-FL	Contact with EOC

APPENDIX D: EXERCISE SITE MAPS

Figure D.1: LOCATION MAP

Clay County Port – Reynolds Park



Directions: You can access the exercise location from SR 16, then turning north on Reynolds Blvd.

Figure D.2: Site Map
Clay County Port – Reynolds Park



APPENDIX E: GENERAL SAFETY MESSAGE

Weather and Hydration - Daily temperatures are expected to be between the 50's for lows and in the 80's for the high. However all personnel are reminded to hydrate as needed, drink plenty of fluids, especially water throughout the day and. Remain alert for lightening in your area and take shelter in a structure or vehicle.

Slips / Trips / Falls - There will be different types of surfaces that all personnel will be walking upon during various operational exercises. All personnel are cautioned to be mindful of the surfaces where they are working. Examples of potential hazards include; curbs, holes, wet and uneven pavement/ground.

Site Access Security - To prevent interruption of the exercise, access is limited to exercise participants. Players should advise their venue's controller or evaluator of any unauthorized persons.

Lifting - Remember to use proper lifting techniques, (use your legs not your back)

Injuries - Anyone who observes a participant who is seriously ill or injured will immediately notify emergency services and the closest controller, and, within reason and training, render aid. Injuries shall be immediately handled as appropriate for the injury and subsequently reported to the individual's supervisor who will notify the Exercise Director and the Safety Officer for proper documentation and processing.

Real-world Emergency - Any controller aware of a real emergency will initiate the "real-world emergency" broadcast and provide the Exercise Director with the location of the emergency and resources needed, if any. The Exercise Director will notify the SimCell as soon as possible if a real emergency occurs. The Exercise Director will determine if a real-world emergency warrants a pause in exercise play and when exercise play can be resumed.

Traffic - Many personnel will be working in and around congested exercise areas. Always be aware of conditions, traffic patterns and the movement of traffic when standing or transgressing through these areas.

Vehicle operations - All personnel are required to wear seatbelts while operating or riding motorized vehicles as required. Personnel operating ATV's or Golf carts shall remain cautious of pedestrians and vehicular traffic within their vicinity of operation.

Accountability - Personnel shall work in pairs, except where normal agency practices dictates otherwise. Supervisors will remain in contact with personnel assigned at all times.

Fire Safety - Standard fire and safety regulations relevant to FHF will be followed during the exercise.

Emergency Medical Services - The Exercise Director will coordinate with local emergency medical services in the event of a real-world emergency.

SOFR for Regional HazMat Exercise 2015

Signature: Tracey P. Davis (JFRD)

Date: July 23, 2015

Dwayne Mundy

From: Dwayne Mundy
Sent: Tuesday, July 21, 2015 9:02 AM
To: 'Wotherspoon, Paul'; Chris Rietow; Chuck Carter; Eric Anderson; John Meyer ; Kathryn Boer; Kathy Ahlen ; Manny Cela; Michael Arnold; 'Nichole Gwinnett'; bruceporter@hotmail.com; Chief Jeff Patterson; Deputy Fire Chief David Cooper (david.cooper@marioncountyfl.org); Gary Koen ; Gary Weiss; Jennifer Hobbs (jennyhobbs@aol.com); Jennifer Hobbs, CHMM; Joseph Nelson (JNelson@pbcgov.org); Peters, Kevin (Leon Co EM); Richard Delp (rdelp@baskervilledonovan.com); Richard Knoff (richard.knoff@co.clay.fl.us); Ron Mills (rmillssr@windstream.net); Robert Bailey; Brian Teeple (bteeple@nefrc.org); Bruce Haddock (bhaddock@myoldsmar.com); David Mica (micad@api.org); Debra Waters; Wolfe, Ken (Okaloosa Co Alt EM); James "Jim" Kuzma (jameskuzma83@gmail.com); John Kohnke (John.Kohnke@myfloridacfo.com); John Terry (john.terry@freshfromflorida.com); Mark Tumlin (mtumlin@enercon.com); McIntyre, Larry; Mike Murphy (mmurphy@cityofmarcoisland.com); Rayburn L. Butts (ray.butts@fpl.com); Rogers, David (david.rogers@floridagas.org)
Cc: Dietrich, Robert; Stevens, Chris; Harvey, Grant
Subject: State defined fields for Tier 2 reporting

Changes to Tier Two Reporting Starting for Reporting Year 2105 (Due March 1, 2016)
Recommended by the Hazards Analysis Working Work
Approved by Florida State Emergency Response Commission on July 17, 2015

1) State Defined Fields Facility Tab:

- a) Does your facility have a written emergency response plan? Yes or No
- b) Does your facility have a hazardous materials response team? Yes or No
- c) Does your local fire department have an up-to-date pre-plan for your facility? Yes or No

Reserved for Official Use:

- a) SERC Number
- b) County Comments (Text Field)
- c) LEPC Comments (Text Field)
- d) SERC Comments (Text Field)

2) State Defined Fields Chemical Tab:

- a) Frequency of Shipments (Pick one): Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Annually, Infrequent, Not Shipped
- b) Mode of Shipments (Check all that apply): Highway, Rail, Pipeline, Ship or Barge, Other

3) All facilities shall submit a site plan.



Dwayne Mundy
Public Safety and Regulatory Compliance Program Director



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Solid Waste
and
Emergency Response

Notice
March 2013
www.epa.gov/emergencies

III. f)

SECURITY NOTICE
To Federal, State and Local Officials
Receiving Access to the Risk Management Program's
Off-site Consequence Analysis Information

With this notice, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is providing you with access to the off-site consequence analysis (OCA) information you requested. As you know, OCA information is certain forms of data about the potential public health and environmental consequences of hypothetical chemical accidents at industrial facilities. Under EPA regulations implementing section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), industrial facilities having large amounts of certain extremely hazardous substances must prepare and submit Risk Management Plans (RMPs). Covered facilities must report the results of OCAs for worst-case and alternative scenario chemical accidents in sections 2 through 5 of their RMPs ("the OCA sections"). EPA has developed an electronic database that includes the information in the OCA sections. You have requested from us a copy of the OCA sections of one or more RMPs and/or the related EPA database. While you may share with the public the data in those sections and database, ***it is a violation of federal law for you to disclose or distribute to the public the OCA sections themselves or the related database, except as authorized by statute or regulation.***

In this notice we briefly describe the federal statute and regulations that govern the distribution of the OCA sections of RMPs and the related database. The statute and regulations authorize government officials to distribute some or all of that information to each other and to the public under specified conditions designed to protect the information from Internet dissemination. The statute and regulations also prohibit government officials from distributing the information under any other conditions. Here we outline what you may and may not distribute to whom and the ***criminal*** penalties for violating the applicable restrictions. For more detailed information, we strongly recommend that you read the Federal Register notice issuing and explaining the regulations at 65 FR 48108 (August 4, 2000).

A. What federal law establishes these restrictions?

The Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act (CSISSFRRRA), signed into law on August 5, 1999, is the basis for the regulations and restrictions described in this notice. CSISSFRRRA was enacted to address concerns that Internet posting of a large database created from the OCA sections of RMPs would pose law enforcement and national security risks. CAA section 112(r)(7) had required public access to RMPs including the OCA sections. CSISSFRRRA amended CAA section 112(r)(7) by adding a new subparagraph (H). CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(ii) required the

President to conduct assessments of both the increased risk of terrorist and other criminal activity that would result from posting OCA information on the Internet and the chemical safety benefits of allowing public access to the information. It further required the President to issue regulations, based on the assessments, governing distribution of OCA information. On behalf of the President, EPA and the Department of Justice (DOJ) conducted the assessments and issued these regulations allowing public access to OCA information in ways that are designed to minimize the likelihood of chemical accidents, the risk associated with Internet posting, and the likelihood of harm to public health and welfare. The regulations, codified at 40 CFR Part 1400, also provide for distribution of OCA information to federal, state and local officials. In addition, the regulations extend the prohibition in CSISSFRRRA against government officials and researchers distributing OCA information except as authorized by CSISSFRRRA or the regulations themselves. In this notice we refer to the regulations as the “OCA regulations.”

B. What information is subject to the restrictions on distribution?

CSISSFRRRA and the OCA regulations extend the restrictions on distribution only to the two classes of information described below:

1. OCA information

CSISSFRRRA and the OCA regulations define “OCA information” as

- the OCA portion (i.e., sections 2 through 5) of RMPs that facilities have submitted to EPA under 40 CFR Part 68; and
- any EPA electronic database created from those portions.

It is important to understand that the definition of OCA information is narrow in scope. First, it does **not** include the Executive Summary portion of RMPs. Since Executive Summaries are not formatted in a way that lends itself to creation of a large OCA database that could be posted on the Internet, the definition of OCA information excludes them. Although there was a requirement to include a brief description of OCA information in the Executive Summaries, this was amended in 2004, and facilities are no longer required to do so.

Second, the definition does not include the results of the analysis reported in the OCA sections of an RMP or the related database when presented in a different format. CSISSFRRRA states that it “does not restrict the dissemination of [OCA] information by any covered person in any manner or form except in the form of an [RMP] or of an electronic data base created by [EPA]” (Clean Air Act section 112(r)(7)(H)(xii)(II)) (emphasis added). Sections 2 through 5 of RMPs are sensitive because those sections could be compiled fairly easily into a large OCA database that could be posted on the Internet. EPA’s OCA database is even more sensitive because it could easily be posted on the Internet. Consequently, CSISSFRRRA’s prohibitions extend to RMP sections 2

through 5 and the related EPA database (i.e., “OCA information”) but **not** to the OCA results reported in those sections or the database. To capture this distinction, the OCA regulations created the term “**OCA data elements**” to refer to the results of OCAs when presented in a format different than sections 2 through 5 of an RMP or EPA’s database. This notice uses “OCA data elements” for the same purpose.

2. OCA rankings

The OCA regulations define OCA rankings as

- any statewide or national ranking of identified facilities derived from the OCA portion of RMPs.

C. Who is subject to the restrictions on distribution?

CSISSFRRRA applies its restrictions to “covered persons.” The OCA regulations use the term “government officials” to refer to the largest categories of covered persons. The three categories of covered persons are:

1. Federal government officials

An officer or employee of the United States or of an agent or contractor of the federal government.

2. State or local government officials

An officer or employee of a state or local government or of an agent or contractor of a state or local government, or an individual affiliated with an entity that has been given, by a state or local government, responsibility for preventing, planning for, or responding to accidental releases (*for example*, a volunteer firefighter or a member of a State Emergency Response Commission [SERC] or a Local Emergency Planning Committee [LEPC] established under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to- Know Act), or an officer and employee of an agent or contractor of such an entity.

3. Covered researcher

A researcher as identified by EPA under the qualified researcher provision of CSISSFRRRA (CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(vii)).

CSISSFRRRA itself provides that the distribution restrictions apply “only to covered persons” (CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(xii)(I)). Accordingly, the OCA regulations apply the restrictions only to covered persons. **Members of the public, including private individuals and entities, are *not* prohibited from distributing OCA information or rankings.**

D. What are the restrictions on distribution?

CSISSFRRRA required that the OCA regulations provide the public with some access to OCA information. Specifically, it required the regulations to govern distribution of OCA information in a manner that would minimize the likelihood of chemical accidents, the risk associated with Internet posting of OCA information, and the likelihood of harm to public health and welfare. At a minimum, the regulations were to allow any member of the public access to paper copies of OCA information for a “limited number” number of facilities and with other access “as appropriate.” They were also to provide government officials with access to OCA information in accordance with specified geographical restrictions. The regulations could extend the restrictions on distribution of OCA information by government officials as needed to meet the statutory test of minimizing the overall risk of chemical releases and to implement the specific provisions described above.

The OCA regulations issued by EPA and DOJ provide the public with limited, controlled access to OCA information. To provide that access, the regulations significantly expand the authority of government officials at the federal, state and local level to provide public access to OCA information under conditions designed to minimize overall risk. Briefly, the regulations require the federal government to allow any member of the public to obtain access to OCA information for up to 10 facilities per calendar month located anywhere in the country, without geographical restrictions. Access will be provided at 50 or more federal reading rooms distributed across the United States and its territories. Reading room access began in 2001. In addition, to help members of the public learn about chemical hazards in their communities, the regulations directed EPA to establish a vulnerable zone indicator system over the Internet or by phone or mail which has been available since October 5, 2000. Further, the rule authorizes and encourages state and local agencies involved in chemical emergency planning, prevention, or response to provide the public with read-only access to OCA information for local facilities. For further information about these rule provisions, please see 65 FR 48108 (August 4, 2000).

The following section of this notice describes what OCA information the regulations authorize different categories of government officials to provide to other categories of government officials and to the public. It does not, however, attempt to describe the requirements that may apply to providing access. For instance, the regulations require federal reading room personnel to ascertain the identity of persons requesting access to OCA information before providing them with access. The OCA regulations and the Federal Register notice issuing them should be consulted to learn about the requirements for providing access.

With regard to OCA rankings, the rule codifies CSISSFRRRA’s prohibition on distribution of OCA rankings to the public. Consequently, as a government official you may develop OCA rankings and share them with other government officials, but you may not share them with the public.

E. May I share OCA information with other government officials?

The OCA regulations authorize you to distribute some or all OCA information to other government officials based on the category of government official to which you belong and to which your intended recipient belongs, as described below. **Any time you distribute OCA information to another government official, you should send a copy of this notice with the materials so that the recipient will be informed of the applicable restrictions.**

1. A federal government official may

- distribute to another government official, for that person's official use, any or all OCA information;
- distribute to a state or local government official, for that person's official use, OCA information only for the facilities located in that person's state.

In addition, a federal government official who works for EPA may

- distribute to a state or local government official, at that person's request and for that person's official use, OCA information for facilities located in states other than that person's state.

2. A state or local government official may

- distribute OCA information for **only** the facilities located in his or her state to a federal government official for that person's official use;
- distribute OCA information for **only** the facilities located in his or her state to a state or local government official in his or her state for that person's official use; and
- distribute OCA information for **only** the facilities located in his or her state to a state or local government official in a state **contiguous** to his or her state for that person's official use.

F. May I share OCA information with the public?

The OCA regulations authorize you to provide the public with read-only access to some OCA information depending on the category of government official to which you belong and, in some cases, depending on where the member of the public lives or works, as described below.

- 1. A federal government official who helps operate a federal reading room may provide any member of the public with read-only access to OCA information for**

- up to 10 stationary sources located anywhere in the country, without geographical restriction, in a calendar month; and
 - stationary sources located in the jurisdiction of the LEPC where the person lives or works and for any other stationary source that has a vulnerable zone that extends into that LEPC's jurisdiction.
- 2. A state government official may, to the extent authorized by the state's SERC or a related state government agency, provide any member of the public with read-only access to OCA information for**
- stationary sources located in the jurisdiction of the LEPC where the person lives or works and for any other stationary source that has a vulnerable zone that extends into that LEPC's jurisdiction.
- 3. A local government official may, to the extent authorized by the relevant LEPC or a related local government agency, provide any member of the public with read-only access to OCA information for**
- stationary sources located in the jurisdiction of the LEPC and for any other stationary source that has a vulnerable zone that extends into that LEPC's jurisdiction.

G. Are there any exceptions to the distribution restrictions?

Yes. The restrictions described above do not apply to the OCA sections of RMPs for facilities that have released those sections of their RMPs to the public without restriction (see CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(v)(III)(aa)).

H. What other OCA-related information may I share with the public?

As explained above, CSISSFRRRA and the OCA regulations restrict the distribution of only OCA information and OCA rankings. You are free to share any other OCA-related information with the public. For example, you may provide any member of the public with the results of the computer-based vulnerable zone indicator that EPA is required to make available. You may also share with the public OCA data elements (defined above).

I. Do these restrictions override the public information laws of my state or locality?

In general, yes. However, CSISSFRRRA provides that a state that collects *under its own law* information on the off-site consequences of chemical releases is not precluded from making that data available to the public (CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(x)(II)).

J. What does “official use” mean?

“Official use” is defined by CSISSFRRA to mean “an action of a federal, state, or local government agency or an entity [such as a SERC, LEPC, or volunteer fire department] intended to carry out a function relevant to preventing, planning for, or responding to accidental releases” (CAA section 112(r)(7)(H)(i)(II)).

Following are examples of what would constitute “official use” of OCA information (i.e., the OCA sections of RMPs and EPA’s database created from those sections) by a government official:

- Analyzing the OCA information for facilities in your jurisdiction for purposes of emergency planning, prevention or response.
- Communicating the results of the analysis described above to other government officials and/or the public as part of emergency planning, prevention or response efforts, so long as you do not distribute the OCA information itself to the public or to other government officials except as authorized by the OCA regulations. For example, you may communicate OCA data elements to the public and any other government official.
- Analyzing the OCA information for facilities in your jurisdiction to determine which facilities present the greatest risk to the public in case of an accidental release, so that you can focus your emergency planning, prevention or response efforts accordingly.
- Communicating the results of the analysis described above to other government officials and/or the public, so long as the results do *not* rank facilities either nationally or statewide, or, if the results do take such a form, so long as they are communicated *only* to other government officials.
- Comparing the OCA information for facilities in your jurisdiction with the OCA information for facilities in other jurisdictions, to gain insight into whether the facilities in your jurisdiction have appropriate accident prevention programs.
- Communicating the results of the comparison described above with other government officials and/or the public, so long as you do not distribute the OCA information itself to the public or to other government officials except as authorized by the OCA regulations.
- Considering the OCA information for facilities in your jurisdiction in making decisions about zoning or land use planning.
- Providing the public and other government officials with access to OCA information in accordance with the OCA regulations.

- Accessing OCA information as needed to operate the vulnerable zone indicator system.

Following are examples of what would *not* constitute “official use” of OCA information by a covered person:

- Distributing (in paper or electronic form) OCA information to the public as part of an information or education campaign except to the extent authorized by the OCA regulations.
- Disclosing or distributing OCA information to a private party in a court suit involving a chemical accident at a facility, except where the private party is the owner or operator of the facility. (Note, however, that disclosure to judges and court employees would be permissible since they are government officials).

K. What are the penalties for violating the restrictions?

A covered person who willfully violates a restriction of CSISSFRRA or the OCA regulations is subject to a fine for an infraction under title 18 of the United States Code, section 3571. For individuals, the fine is not more than \$5,000; for organizations, the fine is not more than \$10,000. If unauthorized disclosure relates to more than one facility, disclosure of each facility’s OCA information is a separate offense. The total of all criminal penalties that may be imposed on a single person or organization cannot exceed \$1,000,000 for violations committed during any one calendar year. A government official who violates the provisions of the OCA regulations is also subject to civil liability under the provisions of the CAA section 113. Civil monetary penalty amounts for violation of CAA section 113 are set out in 40 CFR 19.4, table 1. These amounts are subject to periodic adjustment for inflation.

L. Where can I get more information about the restrictions?

A set of questions and answers concerning CSISSFRRA and the OCA regulations is available at <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies>. EPA, in consultation with other federal agencies, will continue to add new questions and answers as the need arises.



Lawrence M. Stanton, Director
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Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

North Central Florida (District #3)
 Local Emergency Planning Committee
 Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Training Program
 Fiscal Year 2015/16 Estimate

Percentage of Budget	Remaining Budget	Total for Class Type	Expense per Class	Number of Classes	Hours per Class	International Association of FireFighters Technician - 160 hour
	\$39,794.00					
40%	\$23,840.00	\$15,954.00	\$15,954.00	1	160	IAFF 160 Technician Class
3%	\$22,640.00	\$1,200.00	\$600.00	2	20	Hazmat Symposium
15%	\$16,640.00	\$6,000.00	\$2,000.00	3	24	Florida Operations Level
3%	\$15,640.00	\$1,000.00	\$250.00	4	4	Florida Awareness Level
2%	\$14,740.00	\$900.00	\$300.00	3	4	Florida Awareness Level with Travel
21%	\$6,500.00	\$8,240.00	\$2,060.00	4	12	Air Monitoring Refresher
6%	\$4,300.00	\$2,200.00	\$1,100.00	2	8	Response to Flammable Transport
3%	\$3,200.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00	1	8	Response to Toxic Transport
6%	\$1,000.00	\$2,200.00	\$1,100.00	2	8	Transportation Incident Management
3%	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	4		Training Task Force

The screenshot shows the FloridaDisaster.org website. The header includes the SERT logo and the text "FloridaDisaster.org Florida State Emergency Response Team". Navigation links include Home, Projects, Contact Us, and Account. The main banner features the word "one" in large blue letters, followed by "Supplemental Environmental Projects" in white. Below this, a paragraph explains that SEPs are related to EPCRA violations and are environmentally beneficial projects undertaken to settle enforcement actions. A blue button labeled "SEP Fact Sheet" is centered below the text. At the bottom, four columns provide more information: "Getting Started" (purpose and objective), "Project Categories" (list of categories), "Existing Projects" (list of submitted projects), and "Add Projects" (link to submission form).

www.floridadisaster.org/sep/

Intellecast - Weather A... Search Grants | GRANT... Technical Assistance: ... Division of Emergency... Using extent indicators... Most Visited NCFRPC LEPC FDOT Official Highwa...

SERT Florida State Emergency Response Team

Home | Projects Contact Us | Account

one

Supplemental Environmental Projects

Potential Supplemental Environmental Project (SEPs) are primarily related to violations of the **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)**. A Supplemental Environmental Project is a new environmentally beneficial project that a company agrees to undertake when settling an enforcement action.

[SEP Fact Sheet](#)

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Getting Started

The purpose is to help identify potential response projects that will help increase the safety of our communities in the event of an emergency. The objective is to have a list of identified unfunded projects for review if a facility would like to work with local responders to increase local emergency response capabilities.

Project Categories

You can view the list of [Project Categories](#).

Existing Projects

You can view the list of submitted [Projects](#).

Add Projects

[Project Submission Form](#) makes it easy to add potential supplemental environmental projects.

The purpose of this web page is to help identify potential hazardous materials response projects that will help increase the safety of our communities in the event of a chemical release that could be funded by a Supplemental Environmental Projects. The objective is to have a list of identified unfunded projects for review if a facility would rather assist local responders to increase local emergency response capabilities than pay a fine for a chemical reporting violation.

Potential Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs) are primarily related to violations of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), as clarified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Emergency Response Commission of Florida and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

For example, if a facility reports a Section 304 late, an option may be to purchase some needed response equipment for the local fire department to reduce the amount of a fine paid to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Local response agencies are encouraged to enter potential projects that would improve local hazardous materials response capabilities. This list of potential projects will be made available to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency if a facility may want to fund a local project in lieu of paying a fine for not reporting or late reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

Florida Supplemental Environmental Project

How to Guide

LEPC Key Points concerning SEPs:

- LEPC's through their board members, should provide outreach to facilities to ensure they are aware of the option to fund a SEP
 - Contact the facility upon notification of possible Federal EPA interaction
 - Ensure the facility understands the decision is ultimately up to them
 - The Federal EPA may accept or deny the SEP, we are only there to assist in the process
- If accepted by the Federal EPA, the facility can direct penalty funds by submitting a SEP to the local community, instead of the US Treasury.
- Essentially, only a Pollution Prevention SEP (one that eliminates or dramatically reduces the potential pollution; like changing the process at a facility to no longer use the chemicals of concern) will give a facility a dollar for dollar mitigation.
 - The original monetary fine may be mitigated down to 25%
 - Up to 75% of the remainder will be the SEP
 - Final determination will be made by the Federal EPA
- LEPC's through their board members, should research response agencies in their area of responsibility that might benefit from an SEP in accordance with EPA guidelines
 - Contact Local Responders
 - Fire Department and Haz-Mat units
 - Police and Sheriff Departments
 - City/county responding agencies
 - City water/waste water departments
- Remember there should be a relationship between the facility chemical release and the SEP
 - Consider all factors of the chemical release
 - Identify how the SEP might better enhance public safety
 - Facility preparedness
 - Emergency Response
 - Transportation & Evacuation
 - Shelter in place, local school etc.
- Consider multiple SEP Budgets
 - Plan for a High, Medium and Low budget costs
 - Based upon severity of release
 - Prior fines from other Regions

A Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) is an environmentally beneficial project that a respondent agrees to undertake as part of an enforcement action settlement.

A SEP must improve, restore, protect, or reduce risks to the public and or the environment, with focus on ensuring first responders are prepared and aware of the chemicals stored at the facility.

Characteristics of SEPs

Because SEPs are part of an enforcement settlement, they must meet certain legal requirements.

- There must be a relationship between the underlying violation and the human health or environmental benefits that will result from the SEP.
- A SEP must improve, protect, or reduce risks to public health or the environment.
- The SEP must be undertaken in settlement of an enforcement action as a project that the violator is not otherwise legally required to perform.
- Using a SEP to bring a facility into compliance with Recognized and Generally Accepted Good Engineering Practices (RAGAGEP) will not be approved.

Categories of Acceptable SEPs

EPA has set out eight categories of projects that can be acceptable SEPs. To qualify, a SEP must fit into at least one of the following categories:

- **Public Health:** SEPs may include examining residents in a community to determine if anyone has experienced any health problems because of the company's violations.
- **Pollution Prevention:** These SEPs involve changes so that the company no longer generates some form of pollution. For example, a company may make its operation more efficient so that it avoids making a hazardous waste along with its product.
- **Pollution Reduction:** These SEPs reduce the amount and/or danger presented by some form of pollution, often by providing better treatment and disposal of the pollutant.
- **Environmental Restoration and Protection:** These SEPs improve the condition of the land, air or water in the area damaged by the violation. For example, by purchasing land or developing conservation programs for the land, a company could protect a source of drinking water.
- **Emergency Planning and Preparedness:** These projects provide assistance to a responsible state or local emergency response or planning entity to enable these organizations to fulfill their obligations under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA.) Such assistance may include the purchase of computers and/or software, communication systems, chemical emission detection and inactivation equipment, HAZMAT equipment, or training. Cash donations to local or state emergency response organizations are not acceptable SEPs.

- **Assessments and Audits:** A violating company may agree to examine its operations to determine if it is causing any other pollution problems or can run its operations better to avoid violations in the future. These audits go well beyond standard business practice.
- **Environmental Compliance Promotion:** These are SEPs in which an alleged violator provides training or technical support to other members of the regulated community to achieve, or go beyond, compliance with applicable environmental requirements. For example, the violator may train other companies on how to comply with the law.
- **Other Types of Projects:** Other acceptable SEPs would be those that have environment merit but do not fit within the categories listed above. These types of projects must be fully consistent with all other provisions of the SEP Policy and be approved by EPA.

Quite often, for EPCRA related cases, the “Emergency Planning and Preparedness” is a good choice. The proposal needs to include item description(s) and costs and there is a SEP completion document that must be submitted to the USEPA

PROJECTS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS SEPs

The following are examples of the types of projects that are not allowable as SEPs. This list is not exhaustive.

- General public educational or public environmental awareness projects (*e.g.*, sponsoring public seminars, conducting tours of environmental controls at a facility, or promoting recycling in a community)-Some training is acceptable- IF it completely focuses on the responders
- Contributions to environmental research at a college or university
- Cash donations to community groups, environmental organizations, state/local/federal entities, or any other third party
- Projects for which the defendant does not retain full responsibility to ensure satisfactory completion
- Projects which, though beneficial to a community, are unrelated to environmental protection (*e.g.*, making a contribution to a non-profit, public interest, environmental or other charitable organization, donating playground equipment, etc.)
- Studies or assessments without a requirement to address the problems identified in the study (except as provided for in Section V.E above)
- Projects which the defendant, SEP recipient, or SEP implementer will undertake, in whole or in part, with federal loans, federal contracts, federal grants, or other forms of federal financial assistance or non-financial assistance;

SEP Examples

RESPONDENT	DOCKET No	PROGRAM	CACO DATE	PENALTY PAYMENT	SEP Cost	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Interlectric Corporation	03-2009-0246	EPCRA	9/29/2009	\$18,086	\$85,000	PA	IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW EQUIPMENT TO REDUCE THE USAGE, THEREFORE, POTENTIAL RELEASES OF MERCURY
J. H. Miles and Company, Inc.	03-2008-0379	EPCRA	2/3/2009	\$9,408	\$18,240	VA	IMPLEMENTATION OF AN AMMONIA OPERATIONS, PROCESS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Maryland & Virginia Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc	03-2007-0291	EPCRA	3/31/2008	\$71,224	\$185,971	MD	AMMONIA CONTROL SYSTEM AT FACILITY IN NEWPORT NEWS, MD; AMMONIA AWARENESS TRAINING FOR HOWARD COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONDERS.
Toray Plastics America, Inc.	03-2006-0262	EPCRA	9/29/2006	\$22,000	\$132,000	VA	TWO PART SEP - 1) DISTILLATION OF SOLVENT FOR REUSE (PRIOR TO ENTERING ATMOSPHERE); 2) SCRUBBER WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM TO REMOVE PARTICULATES.
Essroc Cement Corp	03-2006-0299	EPCRA	9/29/2006	\$10,000	\$68,130	MD	RE-ROUTING WATER STORAGE AND DISCHARGE TO RESULT IN WATER BEING DISCHARGED TO LOCAL STREAM AT LOWER TEMPERATURE THAN REQUIRED BY NPDES PERMIT (provides enhanced habitat for trout in stream).
Lonza Inc.	03-2005-0269	EPCRA	9/30/2005	\$20,000	\$60,000	PA	INSTALLATION OF EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS SOFTWARE THAT WILL ALLOW RESPONDENT TO TRACK AND RESPOND TO CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES MORE QUICKLY
Blairsville Municipal Authority	03-2005-0170	EPCRA	5/31/2005	\$23,800	\$11,191	PA	INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF SYSTEM FOR VALVES ON CHLORINE TANKS PLUS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM FOR AT LEAST 3 YEARS. SYSTEM WILL AUTOMATICALLY CLOSE ALL CHLORINE VALVES IF FACILITY SENSORS INDICATE A RELEASE.
Hanover Foods Corp.	03-2005-0141	EPCRA	5/16/2005	\$10,210	\$15,694	DE	INSTALLATION OF AMMONIA SENSORS & ALARMS.
Honeywell International, Inc.	03-2005-0089	EPCRA	2/28/2005	\$16,755	\$66,990	Virginia	INSTANT ALERT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR THE CITY OF HOPEWELL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Lord Corporation Chemical Products Division	03-2002-0200	EPCRA	1/9/2003	\$4,950	\$26,400		SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PLUS 2 STAGES OF ELECTRONIC ALARM SYSTEMS TO BE INSTALLED.

RESPONDENT	DOCKET No	PROGRAM	CACO DATE	PENALTY PAYMENT	SEP Cost	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Sunoco Incorporated Refining and Marketing, Marcus Hook Refinery	03-2000-0099	EPCRA	6/26/2000	\$21,000	\$7,000	Marcus Hook, PA	ASSIST IN ENERGY PREPAREDNESS
Better Baked Foods Incorporated	03-2000-0067	EPCRA	3/31/2000	\$10,000	\$85,000	Pennsylvania	UPGRADE OF AMMONIA DETECTION SYSTEM
Accurate Forging Corp	03-1999-0165	EPCRA	6/29/1999	\$21,000	\$77,907	Pennsylvania	INSTALL SCUBBER AT BASEHOUSE TO REDUCE EMISSIONS OF LEAD AND COPPER AT BRISTOL COUNTY FACILITY.
Elco Sintered Alloys	EPCRA-III-156	EPCRA	2/17/1999	\$2,961	\$100,000	Kersey, PA	REPLACED THE DIP TANK PROCESS WITH A NON-EMITTING PROCESS WHICH TOTALLY ELIMINATED THE USE OF METHYL ALCOHOL IN THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS.
Dietz and Watson	EPCRA-III-169	EPCRA	2/20/1998	\$28,000	\$428,000	Philadelphia, PA	UNDERTOOK PROJECT TO REDUCE AVERAGE POLLUTANT EFFLUENT CONCENTRATIONS IN ASTE WATER DISCHARGES.
I A Construction, Inc.	EPCRA-III-135	EPCRA	10/14/1997	\$12,000	\$647,913	Concordville, PA	Will recycle roadway pavement demolition material at the company's asphalt manufacturing plants for a period of two years
Turnbull, Inc.	EPCRA-III-117	EPCRA	10/1/1997	\$5,462	\$96,500	Baltimore, MD	Changed coating processes to utilize water-based or non-solvent based coatings
Williams Metal Finishing, Inc.	EPCRA-III-192	EPCRA	6/18/1997	\$8,000	\$47,500	Sinking Springs, PA	Modified degreaser system to significantly reduce trichloroethylene emissions
EMI Co.	EPCRA-III-149	EPCRA	5/29/1996	\$20,000	\$786,664	Erie, PA	Installed and operates baghouse emission controls on electric induction furnaces to control baghouse dust emissions
Service Wire Co.	EPCRA-III-049	EPCRA	5/15/1996	\$10,000	\$100,000	Huntington, WV	Installed a filtering system to remove copper fines and other particulates deposited in the drawing solution in its wire forming process
Graphics Industries Corp.	EPCRA-III-144	EPCRA	5/6/1996	\$5,000	\$577,114	Philadelphia, PA	Replaced nitric acid etching process with a water washout process which reduced Respondent's use of approx. 60,000 lbs. of nitric acid annually
Larstan Industries Inc.	EPCRA-III-148	EPCRA	2/13/1996	\$5,000	\$145,964	Hagerstown MD	Substituted a water-based compound for one containing 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in its rubber molding operations

RESPONDENT	DOCKET No	PROGRAM	CACO DATE	PENALTY PAYMENT	SEP Cost	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Action Manufacturing Co.	EPCRA-III-124	EPCRA	9/28/1994	\$15,392	\$93,000	Philadelphia, PA	Replaced 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) vapor degreaser w/ water-based washing system, reducing use of TCA by 25,300 lbs. a year
Met-Pro Corp.	EPCRA-III-106	EPCRA	4/12/1994	\$43,800	\$52,550	Telford, PA	Substituted a resin in mnfg. process resulting in 42% reduction of styrene emissions
Diversey Corp.	EPCRA-III-096	EPCRA	3/1/1994	\$38,262	\$10,974	Monroe Co., PA	Donated computer, software upgrade and data display multimode and projector to Monroe County, PA LEPC
Roessing Bronze	EPCRA-III-063	EPCRA	1/25/1994	\$50,907	\$46,181	Mars, PA	Replaced furnace w/ one-fire kiln = 20% increase in energy efficiency & 150 lbs particulate emissions reduction monthly
The Homer Laughlin China Co.	EPCRA-III-093	EPCRA	12/9/1993	\$12,500	\$9,200,000	Newell, WV	Eliminated lead use in ceramic plateware mnfg.; installed kiln capable of one-fire, lead-free production
John Evans' Sons	EPCRA-III-110	EPCRA	11/24/1993	\$10,000	\$50,000	Lansdale, PA	Modified mnfg. Process replacing a trichloroethylene vapor degreaser w/ an alkaline-water parts cleaning washer
Eagle Manufacturing Co.	EPCRA-III-089	EPCRA	5/19/1993	\$35,000	\$44,000	Wellsburg, WV	Replaced xylene-based paint w/ water-based paint; replaced leaded paint w/ non-leaded paint
Louis Berkman Co. (Follansbee Steel)	EPCRA-III-045	EPCRA	1/22/1993	\$55,000	\$53,090	Follansbee, WV	Replaced pickle tanks reducing sulfuric acid usage; eliminated zinc chloride pre-flux operation, reducing zinc compound usage
American Alloys,	EPCRA-III-047	EPCRA	1/22/1993	\$43,741	\$52,233	New Haven, WV	Replaced failed PCB transformer w/ non-PCB transformer
Louis Glass Co.	EPCRA-III-062	EPCRA		\$21,400	\$18,300	Lewis Co., WV	Penalty & SEP credit represent § 312 violations only. Donated computer, software system, trailer & equipment to WV LEPC
Walker Division of Butler Mnfg. Co.	EPCRA-III-046	EPCRA	3/30/1992	\$10,377	\$153,552	Parkersburg, WV	Eliminated trichloroethane and toluene and paints containing chromium and lead
R.H. Sheppard Co.	EPCRA-III-050	EPCRA	3/3/1992	\$5,000	\$391,000	Hanover, PA	Installed ultrafiltration & reverse osmosis treatment system reducing water use; separate & recover 20,000 gal. of oil per yr.
W.L. Gore and Associates	EPCRA-III-030	EPCRA	2/14/1992	\$11,305	\$207,000	Ott's Chapel, DE	Installed thermal oxidizer removing up to 100 lbs. of VOCs per hour

RESPONDENT	DOCKET No	PROGRAM	CACO DATE	PENALTY PAYMENT	SEP Cost	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Joy Technologies	EPCRA-III-038	EPCRA	1/23/1992	\$20,000	\$350,500	Franklin, PA	Eliminated xylene from facility by replacing solvent-based paint w/ water-based paint
Fibred, Inc.	EPCRA-III-033	EPCRA	12/17/1991	\$9,500	\$745,758	Cumberland MD	Constructed a waste gas collection system and installed a waste gas flare
Murata Erie North America, Inc.	EPCRA-III-018	EPCRA	8/29/1991	\$30,500	\$198,000	State College, PA	Eliminated freon as drying agent in plating of ceramic capacitors; replaced 1,1,1-Trichloroethane., freon, toluene & xylene w/ water solvent
Electroplate-Rite	EPCRA-III-031	EPCRA	8/20/1991	\$19,800	\$6,505	Dublin, VA	Conducted 1/2 day seminar for the electroplating industry on the subject of complying with requirements of EPCRA
NVF Company	EPCRA-III-011	EPCRA	3/29/1991	\$16,500	\$23,000	Yorklyn, DE	SEP A: Replaced sulfuric acid w/ carbon dioxide in wastewater discharge neutralization SEP B: INCOMPLETE
Viz Manufacturing	EPCRA-III-015	EPCRA	3/6/1991	\$12,470	\$32,000	Philadelphia, PA	Replaced dust collector w/ a more effective model
Falls Manufacturing Co.	EPCRA-III-009	EPCRA	9/28/1990	\$12,500	\$384,600	Fairless Hills, PA	Modification of the washing and priming process to eliminate the use of Xylene
Johnson Matthey, Inc.	EPCRA-III-010	EPCRA	2/26/1990	\$1,000	\$90,000	West Chester, PA	Respondent undertook the following: 1. Replaced the degreaser in the production area; 2. Upgraded the cooling medium in shaped still; 3. Replaced acid stripping lines; 4. Made process modifications at the Acid Room

IV. d)



**PRELIMINARY AGENDA
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA
REGIONAL HAZMAT RESPONSE TEAM POLICY BOARD**

Marion County Emergency Operations Center
692 NW 30th Avenue, Ocala, FL 34475

20 August 2015
1:00 p.m.

- I. Introductions and Chair Report
- II. Approval of May 28, 2015, Draft Minutes
- III. Planning and Operational Issues
 - Pipeline Grant Application Status for Air Monitoring Equipment, PPE, Pipeline Training Supplies, Outreach, Planning and Table Top Exercises
 - Potential Expansion of Regional Hazmat Team: City of Madison, Taylor, Levy and Marion Counties?
 - Hazards Analyses Distribution and CAMEO Training
 - Training Classes Offered Through September 30, 2015, and Next Fiscal Year
 - Future Workshop Topic: Hazmat Initial and Refresher Training Requirements for Awareness, Operations, Incident Command and Technician Levels for Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical, Firefighter and Other Public Sector Employees
- IV. Other Business and Next Meeting

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V. a)



ALACHUA COUNTY PREPARES FESTIVAL

Saturday, September 19, 2015

**10 a.m. - 2 p.m. at the Northwest Baptist Church
5514 NW 23rd Ave., Gainesville**

This FREE public event will help children and their families prepare for a severe weather event or other disaster. Fun, learning opportunities to include:

- Learn how to spot severe weather from the National Weather Service
- Take a tour of your favorite response vehicle
- Fire Extinguisher Training
- Meet Smokey Bear
- Hands-only CPR Training

FUN FOR ALL AGES!



Participating organizations:

Alachua County Emergency Management
Florida Division of Emergency Management
National Weather Service
WCJB TV 20
Northwest Baptist Church
Gainesville Amateur Radio Society (GARS)
Florida Forestry Service
Alachua County Sheriff's Office

LifeSouth
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Alachua County Fire Rescue
Alachua County Waste Management
Gainesville Fire Rescue
Gainesville Police Department
Publix
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS)

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU)
Florida Department of Health
Disaster Relief and Recovery Ministries -
Florida Baptist Convention
American Red Cross
Clay Electric
Florida's Chief Finance Officer

**For more information, call Alachua County
Emergency Management at 352-264-6500**