

Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan 2015

**South Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
District XI**



**Prepared by the
South Florida Regional Planning Council**

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

2015

SOUTH FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

DISTRICT XI

May 2015

**Prepared by the
South Florida Regional Planning Council**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

2015

SOUTH FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

DISTRICT XI

DISTRIBUTION FORM

PREPARED BY: DISTRICT XI LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

DATE: _____ **REVISED:** _____

REVIEWED BY: _____ **DATE:** _____

COPY NO: _____ **ASSIGNED TO:** _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ **FAX:** _____

PROMULGATION PROCLAMATION

STATEMENT OF THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE OF DISTRICT XI, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE DISTRICT XI HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN.

WHEREAS, with the enactment of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, Congress established and imposed upon Local Emergency Planning Committees planning and preparedness requirements for response to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials; and

WHEREAS, each District within the State of Florida is required to develop an Emergency Response Plan for Hazardous Materials; and

WHEREAS, the District XI Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan has been reviewed and approved by the Florida State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials as meeting the criteria for such plans established by the Administrator, United States Environmental Protection Agency and the National Response Team; and

WHEREAS, the District XI plan represents a consolidation of the hazardous materials response plans prepared for Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties and is intended to provide the framework for the development of detailed operating procedures by first response public safety agencies charged with the responsibility of protecting the public's health and safety from the discharge or release of extremely toxic chemicals; and

WHEREAS, the District XI Plan provides policy direction for all government agencies, organizations and private facilities who will be involved in emergency response or long-term remediation in order to protect the public's health and safety from the discharge or release of extremely toxic chemicals within the District.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED BY THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE OF DISTRICT XI, FLORIDA that:

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is hereby adopted this 27th day of May, 2015.

The foregoing Proclamation was put to a vote and passed by a majority vote of the members present:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Junieth Arana	<input type="checkbox"/> Ana Gonzalez	<input type="checkbox"/> Craig Marston	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steve Shaw
<input type="checkbox"/> Miguel Ascarrunz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jaime Gonzalez	<input type="checkbox"/> Alex Martinez	<input type="checkbox"/> Charles Tear
<input type="checkbox"/> Robert Avery	<input type="checkbox"/> Mike Graham	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bret Maxwell	<input type="checkbox"/> Gregory Thompson
<input type="checkbox"/> Niel Batista	<input type="checkbox"/> Steve Herschenhorn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ray McDonald	<input type="checkbox"/> Alvaro Tonanez
<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff Berry	<input type="checkbox"/> Miguel Hidalgo	<input type="checkbox"/> (Vice Chair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Irene Toner
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eric Borbe	<input type="checkbox"/> Jon Hines	<input type="checkbox"/> Yvette McLeod	<input type="checkbox"/> Jose Torres
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ken Brown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jaimie Johnson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greg Namoff	<input type="checkbox"/> Jose Tovar
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keith Carson	<input type="checkbox"/> John Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> Carlos Nardo	<input type="checkbox"/> Anthony Trim
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leslie Cedeno	<input type="checkbox"/> Troy Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> Jeffry Peleg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freda Vaughn
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bob Christensen	<input type="checkbox"/> Hugh Johnston	<input type="checkbox"/> Craig Radelman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warnell Vickers
<input type="checkbox"/> Mike DiGiovanni	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vince Kalsen	<input type="checkbox"/> Gerardo Reyes	<input type="checkbox"/> Howard Vollovick
<input type="checkbox"/> Alain Donderiz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gary Koen (Chair)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Axel Rodriguez	<input type="checkbox"/> Adam Yankowitz
<input type="checkbox"/> Juan Farach	<input type="checkbox"/> Nicholas Kontax	<input type="checkbox"/> Maria Salgado	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mauricio Gomez	<input type="checkbox"/> Steve Lamson		

South Florida LEPC District 11 Chair Gary Koen

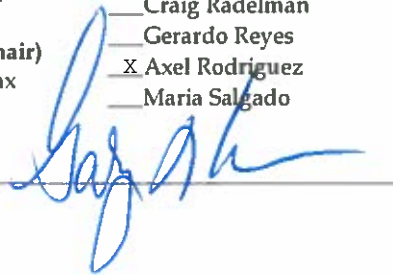


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF FIGURES.....	i
LIST OF APPENDICES	i
RRT/NRT-1 CROSS-REFERENCE.....	ii
RECORD OF PLAN REVISIONS / LOG OF CHANGES	vii
DEFINITIONS	viii
HAZ-MAT CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS	x
ACRONYMS	xii
1.0 PLAN ORGANIZATION, OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE	1
1.1-a Responsibility for the Planning Effort.....	1
1.1-b List of Persons Receiving Plan and Plan Amendments	6
1.1-c Methods for Revising the Plan and Recording All Changes in the Plan	6
1.2 Emergency Planning Bases	6
1.3 Discussion of the Hazards Analysis Process	15
1.4 Assumptions	24
1.5 Supporting Plans	25
1.6 Authorities and References	26
2.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	29
2.1 General.....	29
2.2 Local Government Organizations and Responsibilities	29
2.3 State Government Organizations and Responsibilities	40
2.4 Federal Government Organizations and Responsibilities.....	44
2.5 Facility Owners/Operators.....	45
2.6 Volunteer Organizations	47
3.0 DIRECTION AND CONTROL	49
3.1 General.....	49
3.2 Local Government Role.....	49
3.3 State Government Role	59
3.4 Federal Government Role	62
4.0 NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION.....	63
4.1 General	63
4.2 Warning Points.....	63
4.3 Notification and Activation	66
4.4 Notification to the Public	75

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
5.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.....	80
5.1 General.....	80
5.2 Coordination of Emergency Communications	80
5.3 Communications Systems	82
6.0 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION	85
6.1 General.....	85
6.2 Public Information Officer	85
6.3 Emergency News Facilities	86
6.4 Coordination of Media Releases	88
6.5 Rumor Control.....	89
6.6 Public Education and Availability of Records	89
7.0 EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT	101
7.1 General	101
7.2 Emergency Response Facilities and Personnel	101
7.3 Equipment and Resources	103
8.0 ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT	111
8.1 General	111
8.2 Initial Assessment	111
8.3 Assessment and Monitoring	112
9.0 EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS	118
9.1 General.....	118
9.2 Exposure Monitoring	118
9.3 Authorization of Exposure in Excess of Protective Action Guides	121
9.4 Decontamination.....	123
10.0 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	126
10.1 General.....	126
10.2 Vulnerable Zones	126
10.3 Levels of Concern.....	126
10.4 Evacuation.....	127
10.5 Reception and Care.....	133
10.6 Sheltering (in-place).....	134
11.0 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPORT	136
11.1 General.....	136
11.2 Medical Support.....	136

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
12.0 RECOVERY AND RE-ENTRY	147
12.1 General.....	147
12.2 Recovery	147
12.3 Re-Entry.....	151
13.0 EXERCISES AND DRILLS	153
13.1 General.....	153
13.2 Exercises	153
13.3 Drills.....	155
13.4 Monitoring and Exercise Requirements.....	156
13.5 Multi-jurisdictional Drills & Exercises	157
14.0 TRAINING	161
14.1 General.....	161
14.2 Annual and Refresher Training.....	161
14.3 Schedule and Availability of Training	163

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.2-1	District XI LEPC Location Map7
Figure 1.3-1	List of 302 Facilities in Miami-Dade County17
Figure 1.3-2	List of 302 Facilities in Broward County20
Figure 1.3-3	List of 302 Facilities in Monroe County23
Figure 3.2	Sample Executive Order60
Figure 4.2-1	District XI LEPC Emergency Contacts64
Figure 4.3-1	304 Reporting Form67
Figure 5.3-5	Monroe County Emergency Communications Network84
Figure 6.4-1	Media Release A: Alert No Protective Action.....90
Figure 6.4-2	Media Release B: In-Place Shelter Notice91
Figure 6.4-3	Media Release C: Evacuation Preparation92
Figure 6.4-4	Media Release D: Evacuation Notice93
Figure 6.4-5	Media Release E: Evacuation Follow-up94
Figure 6.4-6	Media Release F: All Clear95
Figure 6.4-7	Media Release G: School Evacuation96
Figure 6.6-1	Tier Two Form.....99
Figure 7.3-1	Private Contractors' Laboratory and Analytical Capabilities106
Figure 7.3-2	Hazardous Waste Transporters by Category107
Figure 9.2-1	Hazardous Materials Exposure Form122
Figure 11.2-1	Miami-Dade County Hospitals138
Figure 11.2-2	Broward County Hospitals.....141
Figure 11.2-3	Monroe County Hospitals146
Figure 14.2-1	Training for Emergency Personnel162

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:	Miami-Dade County <u>Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)</u> and <u>Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan</u> (on file at SoFlaLEPC)
APPENDIX B:	Broward County <u>Hazardous Materials and Environmental Response Operating Procedure (CEMP ESF-10)</u> (on file at SoFlaLEPC)
APPENDIX C:	Monroe County <u>Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)</u> (on file at SoFlaLEPC)
APPENDIX D:	List of Extremely Hazardous Substances for the Hazards Analyses (on file at SoFlaLEPC)

RRT/NRT-1 CROSS REFERENCE*

<u>NRT-1 Criterion</u>	<u>District XI RRT Criterion</u>	<u>LEPC Plan</u>
A(3)	3.1	1.6
A(3)	3.2	1.6
A(4)	4.1	Table of Contents
A(5)	5.1	Definitions/ Acronyms
A(6)	6.1	1.4
A(5)	6.2	Appendices
A(5)	6.3	Appendices
A(5)	6.4	8.2
6.5	A(5)	-
6.6.1	A(6)	-
6.6.2	A(6)	-
6.6.3	A(6)	-
6.7	A(6)	1.2
6.8	A(6)	1.2
6.9	A(6)	-
6.10	A(6)	1.2
7.1		2.2 & 2.5
7.2	A(7)(b)	2.2
7.3	A(7)(b)	-
7.4	A(7)(c)	-
7.5	A(7)(c)	-
7.6	A(7)(b)	2.2
7.7	A(7)(b)	3.2 & 3.3
7.8	A(7)(c)	3.2 & 3.3
7.9	A(2)	1.6
7.10	A(7)(c)	-
7.11	A(7)(c)	-
7.12	A(7)(c)	-
8.1	A(8)(a)	1.0
8.2	A(8)(b)	1.1
9.1	A(a)	1.1

<u>NRT-1 Criterion</u>	<u>District XI RRT Criterion</u>	<u>LEPC Plan</u>
10.1		4.3
10.2	B	4.3
10.2.1	B	Appendices
10.2.2	C(1)	Appendices
10.2.3	C(1)	7.3
10.2.4	C(1)	4.2
10.2.5	C(1)	4.2
10.2.6	C(1)	Figure 4-2
10.2.7	C(1)	-
10.2.8	C(1)	-
11.1	B	4.2
11.2	C(1)	4.3
11.3	C(1)	4.3
11.4	C(1)	-
11.5	C(1)	-
11.6	C(1)	4.2
11.7	B	4.2
11.8	B	4.3
11.9	B	-
11.10	C(1)	4.3
11.11	C(1)	4.2
12.1		-
12.2	C(2)	3.2
12.3	C(2)	2.1
12.4	C(2)	2.2
12.5	C(2)	3.2
12.6	C(2)	3.0
12.7	C(2)	3.2
12.8	C(2)	4.3
12.9	C(2)	4.3
12.10	C(2)	4.3
13.1	C(3)	5.2 & 5.3

<u>NRT-1 Criterion</u>	<u>District XI RRT Criterion</u>	<u>LEPC Plan</u>
13.2	C(3)	7.3.3
13.3		-
14.1	C(4)	4.4
14.1.1	C(4)	4.4
14.1.2	C(4)	4.4
14.1.3	C(4)	4.4
14.2	C(5)	6.2
14.3	C(5)	6.4
14.4	C(5)	N/A
15.1	C(5)	6.6
15.2	C(5)	6.3
15.3	C(5)	-
16.1		-
16.2	C(6)	-
16.3	C(6)	-
16.4	C(6)	-
16.5	C(6)	7.2
16.6	C(6)	-
16.7	C(6)	1.6
16.8	C(6)	8.3
16.9	C(6)	Figure 7-1
17.1		-
17.2	C(7)	11.2
17.3	C(7)	11.2
17.4	C(7)	9.4
17.5	C(7)	-
17.6	C(7)	8.2
17.7	C(7)	11.2
17.8	C(7)	Figure 11-1
17.9	C(7)	Figure 11-1
17.10	C(7)	1.6
18.1	C(8)	9.0

<u>NRT-1 Criterion</u>	<u>District XI RRT Criterion</u>	<u>LEPC Plan</u>
19.1	C(9)(a)	10.6
19.2	(C)(9)(a)	-
19.3	C(9)(a)	10.6
19.4	C(9)(a)	10.6
19.5	C(9)(a)	10.6
19.6	C(9)(a)	10.6
19.7	C(9)(a)	-
19.9	C(5)	6.6
20.1		-
20.2	C(9)(b)	10.4
20.3	C(9)(b)	-
20.4	C(9)(b)	-
20.5	C(9)(b)	-
20.6	C(9)(b)	10.4
20.7	C(9)(b)	-
20.8	C(13)	-
20.9	C(13)	10.4
20.10	C(11)	10.4
20.11	C(11)	10.4
20.12	C(11)	12.3
20.13	C(9)(b)	10.4
21.1	C(10)	2.2
21.2	C(10)	-
21.3	C(10)	3.2
21.4	C(6)	-
21.5	C(6)	-
22.1	C(11)	2.2
22.2	C(11)	3.2
22.3	C(11)	-
23.1	C(12)	8.3
23.2	C(12)	8.3
23.3	C(12)	8.3

<u>NRT-1 Criterion</u>	<u>District XI RRT Criterion</u>	<u>LEPC Plan</u>
24.1	C(13)	2.2, 2.3, 2.6
24.2	C(13)	2.2, 2.3, 2.6
25.1	C(14)	2.2
25.2	C(14)	3.2
26.1	D(1)	12.2
26.2	D(1)	12.2
26.3	D(1)	12.2
26.4	D(2)	2.2
26.5	D(2)	12.2
26.6	D(2)	-
26.7	D(2)	12.2
26.8	D(2)	-
26.9	D(2)	-
26.10	D(2)	-
27.1	E	12.2
27.2	E	12.2
27.3	E	12.2
28.1	F(1)	13.2
28.2	F(1)	13.2
28.3	F(1)	13.2
28.4	F(1)	13.2
28.5	F(2)	13.2
28.6	F(2)	13.2
29.1		14.3
29.2		Figure 14-1
29.3		14.3
29.4		-

- NRT-1 is the National Response Team's Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide. The guide describes the components of hazardous materials planning for LEPCs. The RRT-1A is the Regional Response Team's guide for review of the LEPC Plan.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
2015
SOUTH FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
DISTRICT XI**

LOG OF CHANGES

Please make an entry for each revised version. This procedure will assist all in keeping abreast of changes. When this page is filled, copy the last two entries on a new page, remove the old page and replace it with the new one.

Existing Version	Date Posted	Updated Version
Replace 1995 Update	6/96	June 1996 Update
Replace 1996 Update	6/97	June 1997 Update
Replace 1997 Update	6/98	June 1998 Update
Replace 1998 Update	6/99	June 1999 Update
Replace 1999 Update	6/00	June 2000 Update
Replace 2000 Update	6/01	June 2001 Update
Replace 2001 Update	6/02	June 2002 Update
Replace 2002 Update	6/03	June 2003 Update
Replace 2003 Update	6/04	June 2004 Update
Replace 2004 Update	7/05	July 2005 Update
Replace 2005 Update	07/11/06	July 2006 Update
Replace 2006 Update	06/29/07	June 2007 Draft
Replace June 2007 Draft	08/10/07	August 2007 Final Draft
Replace August 2007 Final Draft	08/16/07	August 2007 Final
Replace August 2007 Final	06/25/08	June 2008 Final
Replace June 2008 Final	06/03/09	June 2009 Draft
Replace June 2009 Draft	09/24/09	June 2009 Final
Replace June 2009 Final	06/02/10	June 2010 Draft
Replace June 2010 Draft	06/29/10	June 2010 Final
Replace June 2010 Final Draft	May 25, 2011	May 2011 Final
Replace May 2011 Final	May 23, 2012	May 2012 Final
Replace May 2012 Final	May 22, 2013	June 2013 Final
Replace June 2013 Final	May 28, 2014	June 2014 Final
Replace June 2014 Final	May 27, 2015	June 2015 Final

DEFINITIONS*

Acute: Severe but of short duration. Acute health effects are those that occur immediately after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Ambient: Ambient temperatures reflect the temperature of the surrounding air or water.

Containment: Includes all activities necessary to bring the scene of a hazardous materials incident to a point of stabilization, and to the greatest degree of safety possible.

Contamination: The process of transferring a hazardous material from its source to people, animals, the environment or equipment, which may act as a carrier.

Decontamination: The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment.

Disposal: The removal of waste material to a site or facility that is specifically designed and permitted to receive such wastes.

Drill/Exercise: A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response and coordination methods and meets federal standards.

EPCRA: An acronym for the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1996. This Act concerns reporting requirements and the development of hazards, vulnerability and risk analysis.

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS): A list of chemicals identified by US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.

Facility: Defined for Section 302 of EPCRA as all buildings, equipment, structures and other stationary items which are located on a single site or contiguous lines owned or operated by the same person. This also includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, aircraft and roadways.

Facility Emergency Coordinator: Representative for each facility with an extreme hazardous substance in a quantity exceeds its Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

Flash point: The flash point of a liquid is the lowest temperature at which enough vapor is given off to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid.

Hazardous Material (HazMat): Substances, which are capable of causing substantial harm to people, property and the environment when, mishandled or accidentally released. These include: explosives; gases; flammable liquids; flammable solids; oxidizers and organic peroxides; poisonous and etiologic materials; radioactive materials; corrosive materials; and other regulated materials.

Hot Zone: Area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from exposure outside of the zone. The hot zone is an area where contamination could occur.

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH): IDLH means an atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. (29 CFR 1910.120)

Incident: A fire, release or potential release of a hazardous material.

ICS: Incident Command System.

Incident Commander: The pre-designated local, state or federal official responsible for coordinating the hazardous material response action.

Level of Concern (LOC): The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) as required by EPCRA, to formulate comprehensive emergency plans for its district.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS): Provided by manufacturers and blenders of chemicals with minimum information about chemical composition, physical and chemical properties, health and safety hazards, emergency response and waste disposal of the material as per 29 CFR 1910.120.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Equipment designed to protect the wearer's skin or eyes from hazardous materials. These include liquid splash-protective clothing and vapor-protective clothing.

Remedial Actions: Actions consistent with a permanent remedy, which are necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous materials so that they do not spread or cause harm.

Reportable Quantity (RQ): The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released or spilled in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release or spill must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission, and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release or spill.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): Commission appointed by the State Governor according to the requirements of EPCRA; duties of the commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing LEPC's, supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of EHS that triggers notification by facilities to the SERC that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under EPCRA.

Vulnerable Zone: An area over which airborne concentrations of a chemical involved in an accidental release or spill could reach the Level of Concern.

Warm Zone: The Warm Zone is an area that is the transition between the Hot Zone and the Cold Zone. This area helps prevent contaminants from spreading to unaffected areas. Decontamination takes place in the Warm Zone.

HAZ-MAT CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

Explosive: Any chemical compound, mixture or device whose common purpose is to function by explosion, with substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat.

Explosive A

Class A explosives are sensitive to heat and shock, will detonate and present a maximum hazard. There are nine types identified in the US DOT regulations. They include dynamite, TNT black powder and some types of military ammunition.

Explosive B

Class B explosives function by rapid combustion rather than detonation. They possess a high flammability hazard and include most propellant materials like rocket motors, display fireworks, and some military ammunition.

Explosive C

Class C explosives include manufactured articles that contain limited amounts of Class A or B explosives. This Class includes fireworks, explosive rivets, detonating fuse and small arms ammunition.

Blasting Agents

Blasting Agents present little probability of accident ignition. They are used primarily in demolition, mining and quarrying.

Non Flammable Gases: Nonflammable gases are compressed gases that will not normally burn, but may support Combustion. Examples include oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

Flammable Gases: Flammable gases are compressed gases that will burn. Examples include hydrogen, acetylene, vinyl chloride and propane.

Flammable Liquids: A flammable liquid is any liquid with a flash point below 100° F.

Combustible Liquids: A combustible liquid is one with a flash point at or above 100° F. and below 200° F. Liquids with flash points above 200 F will still burn.

Flammable Solids: A flammable solid is any solid material other than an explosive that ignites readily and burns vigorously. Some flammable solids are air reactive, water reactive and some spontaneously combust.

Oxidizers: Oxidizers are materials that contain large amounts of chemically bound oxygen that is easily released, especially when heated, and that will stimulate the burning of combustible material.

Organic Peroxides: Organic peroxides are given a separate hazard class due to their dangerously destructive potential. Nearly all organic peroxides are used in plastics industry. They are combustible and will also increase the intensity of a fire. The decomposition process releases a great deal of heat and gas products that are often toxic.

Poison Gases: Poison gases in small amounts are dangerous to life.

Poison B

Class B poisons are less hazardous but still present a significant hazard if released during transportation. This class includes gases that are presumed to be toxic.

Irritating Materials: Irritating materials give off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes such as tear gas.

Etiologic Agents: Etiologic agents have properties similar to those of poisons. It is a living organism that may cause human disease. These include biological specimens.

Corrosive Materials: Corrosive materials are liquids or solids that can destroy human tissue or severely corrode steel. Examples include sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide.

Other Regulated Materials: Other regulated materials possess hazardous characteristics in transportation, such as household cleaners.

INCIDENT LEVELS

Category I - Minor spill, release or potential release of known hazardous substance, no deaths, any injuries are minor. Limited to initial area of involvement. Less than 55 gallons. Short duration evacuation.

Category II - Moderate spill, release or potential release of unknown hazardous substance, no deaths, but injuries can be minor to severe. Release may not be controlled without special resources for several blocks involving toxic, reactive, flammable, radioactive, corrosive or biological. Amount limited to size of its container. Evacuation confined to area that local resources can handle, short-term duration.

Category III - Severe spill, release or potential release of a hazardous substance with associated fire, explosion or toxic/corrosive cloud. Injuries or deaths may occur. Large area impacted disrupting essential community services. Extensive environmental contamination possible. Large amount of HazMat or limited amount of EHS. Immediate danger to public and first responders. Evacuation of large population with extended sheltering possible.

Category IV - Major spill or release of a hazardous substance that has resulted in serious fire, explosion or environmental contamination over extended area. Substance highly toxic, very reactive or unstable, flammable/explosive, radioactive or etiological. Evacuation duration of several days, large populations.

* Definitions are taken *in part* from the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials, prepared by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and Emergency Management Plan of Palm Beach County, (1988).

ACRONYMS

ACCP	Area Control Coordination Point
ALOHA	Area Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
ARA	Agency Response Area
ARCHIE	Automated Resource for Chemical Hazardous Incident Evaluation
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic substance Disease Register
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
BER	Bureau of Emergency Response
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CB	Citizens Band
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information Systems
CPE	Chlorinated Polyethylene
CPG	Citizens Protection Guide
DEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DER	Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
DHHS	U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services
DNR	Florida Department of Natural Resources
DOH	Florida Department of Health
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act
EPGMD	Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department, Broward County
EPI	Emergency Planning Information
E-PLAN	Web-based database of Section 302 Facilities (University of Texas at Dallas)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
HEAR	Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio
HMTF	Hazardous Materials Task Force
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediate Danger to Life and Health
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOC	Level of Concern
MCEM	Monroe County Emergency Management
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team

OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OHM	Oil and Hazardous Materials
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Levels
PERA	Permitting, Environment and Regulatory Affairs
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP	Public Service Answering Point (911 Call Centers)
RACES	Radio Amateur Communicators in Emergency Services
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEOC	State EOC
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SFRPC	South Florida Regional Planning Council
SWO	State Watch Office
TADS	Technical Assistance Data Systems
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Nine Hazardous Material Classes and Examples

Class	Examples
1. Explosive	Dynamite, TNT, Fireworks
2. Gases	Propane, chlorine, oxygen
3. Flammable Liquids	Gasoline, toluene
4. Flammable solids	White phosphorous
5. Oxidizers and Organic Peroxides	Sodium chlorate, nitric acid, sodium nitrate
6. Poisonous and Etiologic Materials	Hydrogen cyanide, rabies virus
7. Radioactive materials	Enriched uranium, plutonium, radioactive waste
8. Corrosive Materials	Sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide
9. Other Regulated Materials	Chloroform, household chemicals

1. PLAN ORGANIZATION, OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

Plan Organization

This document presents emergency planning and response efforts that are both regional and local in scope. Under each subsection heading (e.g., 1.1, 1.2, etc.) a brief statement of purpose for that subsection is presented. Following the statement of purpose, each subsection is presented as follows:

- A. District XI
- B. Miami-Dade County
- C. Broward County
- D. Monroe County

In all sections of this plan, the text under parts B, C, and D, was originally taken directly from earlier versions of the corresponding county plan, none of the current county plans were submitted in time for inclusion. Written and verbal comments provided by appropriate County review staff are reflected in this revised version. All appendices available at the time of review are adopted as part of this plan and available upon request to the LEPC.

Appendix A: Miami-Dade Emergency Management (MDEM) Hazardous Materials Response Plan

Appendix B: Broward County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan – Emergency Support Function for Hazardous Materials (CEMP ESF-10)

Appendix C: Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan for Monroe County

1.1-a Responsibility for the Planning Effort

The purpose of subsection 1.1 is to describe the origins of SARA/Title III and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, and what types of emergency planning are required.

- A. District XI

Chemical materials are an important ingredient of our highly technological society. The number of materials increases almost daily as chemists search for better products. Naturally, this development of more and more chemicals has caused an increased use of such materials by all sectors of society. A large portion of these chemicals, if not properly handled, are hazardous to the populace, living resources and environment. Therefore, government agencies recognized the potential for disaster and began to regulate various aspects of the hazardous material industry.

In 1986, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). This law has three important elements. First, it provides for the creation of multiple layers of emergency planning and response at all levels of government. Second, the law calls upon facilities to make available to government the following documents and records, as applicable to each facility:

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

- Section 302/303: Emergency Planning Notification.

Facilities that use, produce, sell, exchange, transfer or store an extremely hazardous substance in excess of an established Threshold Planning Quantity must notify within sixty days the State Emergency Response Commission and their Local Emergency Planning Committee that they are subject to Section 302. This notification may come in the form of a letter or the facility may complete the prepared "302/303 Form". The letter or form shall state: the name of a facility representative who will assist the LEPC in emergency response planning; the mailing and physical address of the facility; and the facility representative's phone number.

Starting in 2009, FDEM instituted the use of a web-based, secure hazmat database system called E-Plan. E-Plan is available to first responders and emergency management planners to access Section 302 and Tier2 Form information (<https://erplan.net>).

- Section 304: Emergency Release Notification

Facilities that have an off-site release of an extremely hazardous substance or any of the 721 chemicals listed in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance must immediately notify the SERC and county warning points. A follow-up written notice must be sent within seven days to the LEPC and the SERC. It is this written notice that the LEPC keeps on file.

- Section 311: Material Safety Data Sheets

Facilities which are required to prepare or have available a material safety data sheet for a hazardous chemical under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and regulations promulgated under that Act (15 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) shall submit a material safety data sheet for each such chemical or a list of such chemicals if at any time the facility has more than 10,000 lbs. of the chemical on site or if the facility uses or stores more than the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or more than 500 lbs. of an EHS, whichever is greater. The material safety data sheets contain information such as physical and health hazards.

- Section 312: Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms

The requirements to comply with Section 312 (Tier2 Form), are the same as the guidelines for complying with Section 311. The Tier2 Form provides physical and health hazard information in addition to the quantity of the chemical, the form of storage of the chemical, and the chemicals approximate location at the facility.

Starting in 2010, FDEM instituted online filing of Tier2 Forms via the Web. For 2013, the State migrated to using E-Plan, operated by the University of Texas at Dallas. This site allows facility representatives to update their company information at any time, prepare Tier2 Forms and even pay the yearly fees via credit card or electronic bank transfers.

- Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Forms

This section applies only to manufacturing facilities (SIC code 20-39) that have ten or more full time employees. In addition, the facility must manufacture, process, or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical in excess of specified threshold quantities. The 313 or R Form is the form used to report this information. These forms, unlike all of the others, are not sent to the LEPC. These forms are kept exclusively by the SERC and the EPA.

And third, as described in Section 6.6 of this document, the law allows public access to these records subject to conditions stated in Section 324 of Title III.

The District XI Plan will be reviewed annually. Revised and updated versions will be provided to all individuals and agencies listed as holding copies. Each change should be recorded in the Record of Change Sheet in the front of the plan.

Electronic copies of the adopted plan and any subsequent revisions will be dated and distributed to organizations and individuals responsible for implementation of the plan. Each recipient will be responsible for maintaining a record of plan revisions in accordance with instructions provided by the SoFlaLEPC at the time each revision is issued, and may provide copies to appropriate personnel. Each local emergency response organization is encouraged to use information contained in this plan to develop their respective response plans and implementing procedures.

B. Miami-Dade County

The Miami-Dade County CEMP and Hazardous Materials Response Plan were developed using guidance criteria prepared by the National Response Team and by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. They will provide local emergency response personnel with operational guidance to effectively manage resources in response to hazardous materials emergencies. These plans are based upon certain assumptions and the existence of specific resources and capabilities which may be subject to frequent change. Because of this, some deviation in the implementation of operational concepts identified in the plans may be necessary to protect the health and safety of residents and visitors near each facility. The plans address the range of potential hazardous materials emergency situations and appropriate procedures to minimize exposure through inhalation, ingestion, or direct exposure.

Those portions of the plans addressing local emergency response capabilities were developed by Miami-Dade Emergency Management, in a joint effort with the Florida Division of Emergency Management with input from those agencies with hazardous materials emergency responsibilities. Site-specific portions of the plans were developed by emergency management planners with the cooperation of affected facility owners and operators. The Director Miami-Dade Emergency Management (MDEM) has overall responsibility for the development of the plans and assuring the Board of County Commissioners that prompt and effective protective measures can and will be taken in the event of an emergency involving the release or spill of hazardous materials.

The plans will be reviewed and updated annually. Plan revisions will reflect changes in implementing procedures, improved emergency preparedness capabilities, deficiencies identified in drills and exercises, etc. Plan revisions will be identified and maintained by Miami-Dade Emergency Management. The Miami-Dade Emergency Management Director will certify the plan to be current annually. The plans will be adopted by the appropriate County officials in accordance with procedures governing local plan adoption.

For more information on the Miami-Dade County Plan see Appendix A.

C. Broward County

The Hazardous Materials and Environmental Response Operating Procedures are the result of many months of work. Although this particular document is tailored to satisfy new federal requirements for local hazardous materials emergency planning, it is built upon a base of previous planning efforts.

Broward County has adopted the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for emergencies in the community. The Hazardous Materials and Environmental Response Operating Procedures purpose is to coordinate response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials resulting from a natural, manmade, or technological disaster. Currently the following information is maintained by the Broward County Emergency Management Division, which includes the following:

- Identification of facilities within the county subject to section 302 of Title III
- A Hazards and Vulnerability Analysis of each 302 facility, consistent with section 303 of Title III
- Identification of transportation routes used for the transport and movement of the substances referenced in section 302(a) of Title III
- Identification of hospitals, schools, nursing homes, or other like facilities that will contribute to, or be subjected to additional risks, due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of section 302 of Title III
- Emergency response procedures, both on and off site, to be implemented by facility owners and operators; local emergency and medical personnel
- The identification of a community emergency coordinator who will assist in the implementation of the plan
- Methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the probable affected area and population
- A process for the timely and effective notification to the public that a release has occurred
- Evacuation plans for the protection of the potentially affected population which:
 - Establish primary evacuation routes
 - Establish alternate evacuation routes
 - Identify known impediments to the efficient evacuation of the potentially affected population
- Descriptions of emergency equipment at each facility subject to the planning requirements of Title III; identification of the person for such equipment and facility

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

- Description of training programs for local emergency response and medical personnel
- Methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans on a regular basis in compliance with section 303 of Title III
- Identification of the agency responsible for the provision of information to the public relative to the presence of "extremely hazardous" substances in their community.

For more information on the Broward County Plan see Appendix B.

D. Monroe County

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

Those portions of the plan addressing local emergency response capabilities were developed by the Monroe County Emergency Services Division, with input from designated emergency contacts of those agencies with hazardous materials emergency responsibilities. Site-specific portions of the plan were developed by emergency management planners with input from affected facility owners and operators. The Monroe County Emergency Services Division has overall responsibility for the development of this plan and assuring the Board of County Commissioners and the SoFlaLEPC that prompt and effective protective measures can and will be taken in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials.

The Monroe County Emergency Services Division will annually review, update and certify the plan to be current. This plan will be adopted by the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners in accordance with procedures governing local plan adoption.

Copies of the plan and any subsequent revisions will be distributed to organizations and individuals responsible for implementation of the plan. Each copy will be numbered and the Monroe County Emergency Services Division will maintain a log of plan recipients. Each recipient will be responsible for maintaining a record of plan revisions in accordance with instructions provided by the Monroe County Emergency Services Division at the time each revision is issued, and may provide copies to appropriate personnel. Each local emergency response organization is encouraged to use information contained in this plan to develop their respective response plans and implementing procedures.

For more information on the Monroe County Plan see Appendix C.

1.1-b List Of Persons Receiving Plan And Plan Amendments

All current South Florida LEPC members (see list following Promulgation Proclamation at the beginning of this document and <http://www.sfrpc.com/lepc/members.htm>), County Emergency Management Directors and South Florida HazMat Team Leaders.

1.1-c Methods For Revising The Plan And Recording All Changes In The Plan

Both digital and hardcopy versions of the Plan are maintained. When edits and changes are received, these are incorporated into both the digital and hardcopy versions. Copies of the previous and the newly revised Plan are kept in our files. When the LEPC issues a revised version of the Plan for external use, it is noted in the **Log of Changes** found earlier in this document. Individual hardcopies are noted in the **Distribution Form** also found earlier in this document.

1.2 Emergency Planning Bases

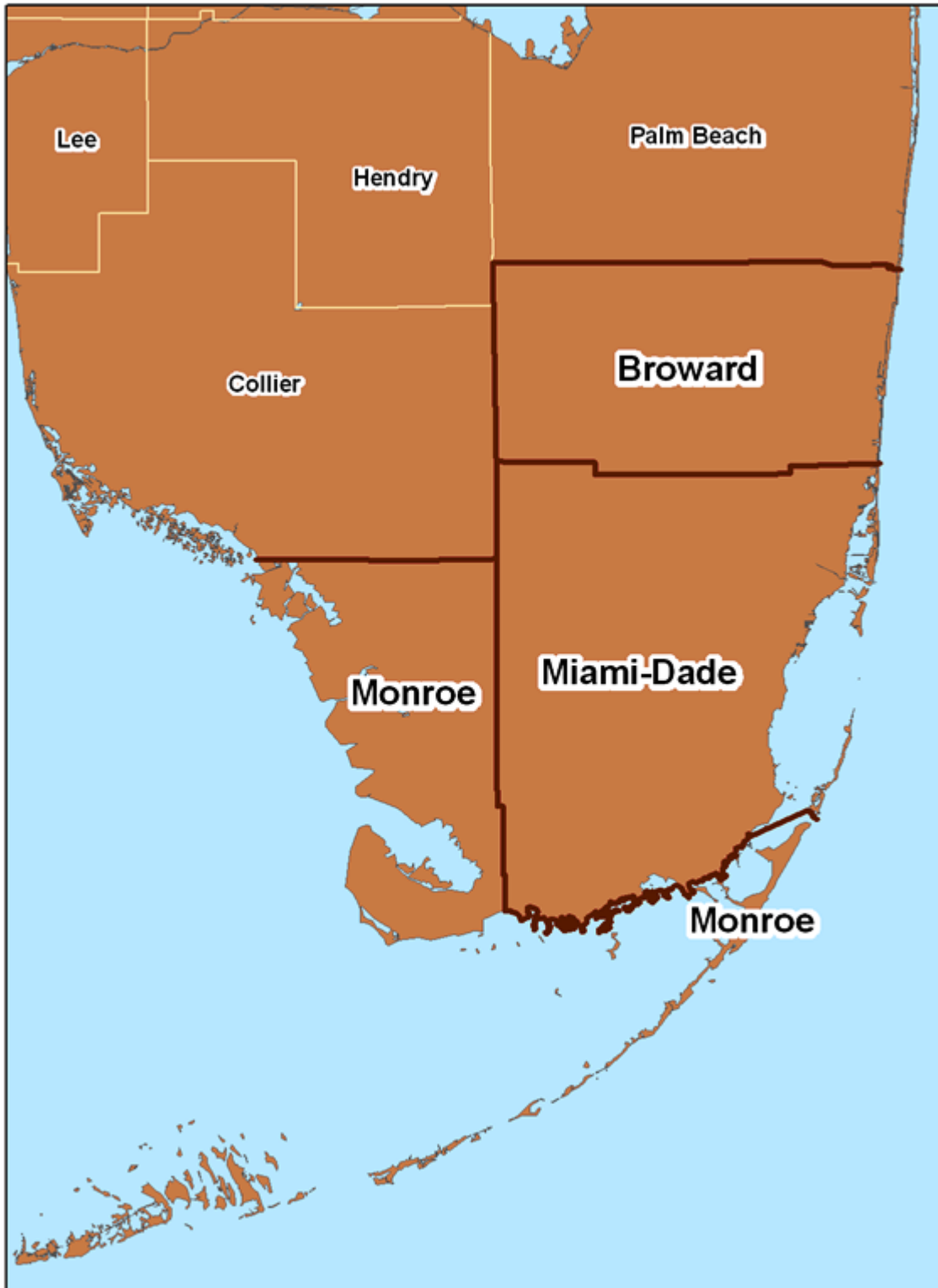
The purpose of subsection 1.2 is to describe the District's geographic, temperature, and demographic features.

A. District XI

District XI includes the Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties (Figure 1.2-1). The District encompasses 4,200 square miles and stretches for 334 miles north and south. Perhaps the single most powerful force shaping South Florida's character in the past 20 years was its explosive growth. In 1930 South Florida's population was 176,600. Our population grew to 1.94 million by 1970, 3.3 million by 1990, and to 3.95 million in 2000. Monroe County's growth rate fell significantly in the 1990s compared to the District as a whole, with a net increase of only 1,565 new residents. Miami-Dade County's population in the last decade increased at close to three quarters of the annual growth rate in the state. By contrast, Broward County's extraordinary population growth outpaced the state's growth rate from 1950 through the 1970s, and again in the 1990s. As of 2010, the population of South Florida was nearly 4.5 million, with Miami-Dade's population over 2.6 million, Broward over 1.7 million and Monroe County just over 73,000 (2010 Census).

In addition to the almost 1,000 stationary facilities which have reported in compliance in the District with EPCRA, the transportation of hazardous substances continues to increase. The district has several major north-south routes of vehicular transportation which include I-95, the Florida Turnpike, Palmetto Expressway/SR826, Interstate 75/Sawgrass Expressway, U.S. 1 and Okeechobee Road/U.S. 27. These routes provide the access for shipments of products in and out of the District from suppliers to users to waste haulers. In addition, radioactive materials are carried on highways to and from the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant and in lesser quantities to medical institutions. While all of these transporters are required to be licensed by state and federal agencies, an otherwise typical traffic accident has the potential to become a HazMat incident and require a specialized response.

Figure 1.2-1
MAP OF THE REGION



The District has two major ports, two international airports and one major rail system: Port of Miami, Port Everglades, Miami International Airport, Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport and the Florida East Coast/Amtrak rail system. Over the last 20 years, the District has expanded and continues to expand its international trade. Such diversity has the potential to complicate HazMat incidents. U.S. DOT reports that it is virtually impossible to estimate the volume of hazardous materials coming in and out of the district. However, based upon their experience, they estimate a significant amount of interstate shipments (out of state or out of country) from ports (drayage shipments) is carrying hazardous materials. Port Everglades' drayage shipments are heavily concentrated in petrochemicals. While transportation of hazardous materials is regulated under a separate Act, the policies and procedures of this plan generally apply to any incident.

The coastal location of the district creates two climatological factors affecting the movement of airborne chemicals. The summer winds are predominantly from the south-southeast at 10 mph and the winter winds are predominantly from the northwest at 10 mph. Hence, on the mainland, airborne chemicals released at a port or airport or in the surrounding industrial area will likely travel over the western suburbs during most of the year. However, our coastal location will also likely reduce the toxicity of any airborne chemical through disbursement. Along the island chain in Monroe County, the narrowness of the island chain and the typical southeastern winds of 15 mph increase the likelihood of quick disbursement of any airborne chemical. In contrast, the hazards analyses prepared by each county (see appendices) are performed using a wind speed of only 8 mph to create a worst-case scenario when a dense toxic cloud may form. Dispersment of hazardous liquids released into ocean waters in turn would be affected by currents and tides.

Federally protected lands and state managed lands comprise 3,300 acres in the western portions of the District. These lands include Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve, state and national marine sanctuaries and water conservation areas. Also of significance is the Biscayne Aquifer which supplies most of the potable water needs for over five million people in south Florida (including Palm Beach County).

There are more than 70 local governments in the District. Because hazardous materials incidents do not see political boundaries, intergovernmental understanding and coordination is critical to successfully managing the response to a hazardous materials emergency. The rates of growth and the sensitive environmental features of the District amplify the need to develop the ability to respond quickly and safely to any release of hazardous materials.

B. Miami-Dade County

Miami-Dade County is located on the most southeastern tip of the peninsula of Florida. It covers an area of 1,955 square miles, which supports an estimated 2.6 million residents. The majority of that population lives in the eastern one-third of Miami-Dade County (East of Krome Avenue).

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

The county is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, the south by the Everglades and Monroe County, the west by the Everglades and Collier County, and the north by Broward County.

The western two-thirds of Miami-Dade County consist of the Everglades. It is separated from the developed areas by levees regulated by the South Florida Water Management District. The combination of a high water table, muck soils and a rainy season with inland flooding characterizes the Everglades swamp, the natural fresh water wetland which extends 100 miles from Lake Okeechobee to Florida Bay.

Miami-Dade County has a sub-tropical climate with temperatures ranging from an average winter low of 55°F and a high of 81°F. The average summer low is 76°F to a high of 91°F. The average wind speed and direction is 9.2 mph from the east.

Rain patterns follow a regular two-season cycle. The wet season runs from May through October and the dry season between October and May. Hurricanes are natural weather systems upon which the hydrological system of south Florida is dependent for recharge of groundwater aquifers following the dry season or periodic droughts. South Florida's sole source of potable water is found under the limestone bedrock which contains the Biscayne Aquifer.

Miami-Dade County is connected to neighboring counties via a federal and state highway system. Federal roads include I-95, I-75, U.S.1, U.S. 27, U.S. 41, and U.S. 441. The State road network consists of the Florida Turnpike, State Road 836 (Dolphin Expressway), State Road 826 (Palmetto Expressway) and State Road 874 (Don Shula Expressway).

Miami-Dade County supports four airports (Miami International Airport, Opa-Locka Airport, Kendall-Tamiami Airport and Homestead General Aviation Airport) and one seaport. Miami International Airport handles more than 1.6 million tons of cargo per year. The Port of Miami, on Dodge Island, is the largest cruise ship facility in the world and handles more than six million tons in freight and industrial goods annually.

The county is serviced by two major railroads. The Seaboard Coast (CSX) Railroad and the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railroad transport many kinds of commodities including large quantities of hazardous materials in tank cars through the County daily. Miami-Dade County is also serviced by nine truck terminals including those operated by Roadway Express, Carolina Trucking and Consolidated Freight. South Miami-Dade County, which is still predominantly rural, has a nuclear power plant with two units in Homestead, and a United States Air Force Reserve Base which is home to a tactical fighter wing.

Miami-Dade is made up of thirty-four municipalities which include Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables and Hialeah.

Special populations throughout Miami-Dade County which require special attention during emergencies are the large number of non-English speaking

communities and the thirteen percent of the population that is over sixty-five years of age, including 77,000 that live alone. In addition, there are persons who are mobility impaired that may require assistance to evacuate.

Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Key Biscayne and Hialeah support their own Fire/Rescue Departments with the remaining municipalities and unincorporated Miami-Dade receiving services from the Miami-Dade County Fire Rescue Department. There are three (3) HazMat Teams in Miami-Dade County. They are supported by the Miami-Dade County Fire Rescue Department, City of Miami Fire Rescue Department and the City of Hialeah Fire Department.

Miami-Dade County is home to 35 licensed hospitals, 54 nursing homes, 1,202 adult living facilities and adult day care centers and over 2,000 day care facilities. The school-age population is served by more than 400 educational facilities, including 56 senior high schools.

Residents of Miami-Dade County are vulnerable to the harmful effects of a hazardous materials release. A large volume of hazardous materials is transported throughout the County by railroads, air traffic, ships, pipelines and on highways on a routine daily basis. There are a large number of private and public facilities within Miami-Dade County which have hazardous materials present.

Emergencies involving hazardous materials can be postulated as ranging from a minor emergency with no off-site effects to a major incident that may result in an event that requires evacuation beyond the immediate vicinity of the release. The overall objective of hazardous materials emergency response planning and preparedness is to minimize exposure for a spectrum of scenarios that could produce off site contamination approaching Levels of Concern (LOC) established by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Minimizing this exposure will reduce the consequences of an emergency to persons in areas near facilities that have hazardous materials present.

No specific emergency sequence can be isolated as the model for which to plan because each incident could have different consequences, both in nature and degree. Time variables affecting emergency response units can be hampered during morning and evening rush hour traffic. As an alternative to defining a specific emergency, the plan identifies various parameters for planning which are based upon knowledge of the possible consequences, time and release characteristics of the entire spectrum of emergencies. This plan will establish the appropriate response for each level of threat.

C. Broward County

Broward County is centrally located in southeast Florida between Palm Beach County and Miami-Dade. The county covers approximately 1,200 square miles, roughly twenty-five miles in length and fifty miles in diameter. The western two-thirds, encompassing 790 square miles or 505,600 acres, consists of the Everglades including Conservation Areas and Indian Reservations. The developable area to the east consists of approximately 410 square miles or 262,400 acres. It is separated from the Water Conservation Areas by levees regulated by the South Florida Water Management District.

The county is associated with a sub-tropical climate, with temperatures ranging from an average winter low of 58°F and a high of 75°F to an average summer low of 75°F and a high of 88°F.

The developable area of Broward County is the land located east of the Water Conservation Area levees. The location and the rate of urban growth within this eastern developable area has historically depended upon: the lowering of the water table as a result of the construction of drainage canals, access resulting from the construction of the major roadways, including the Florida Turnpike, I-95, I-75 and I-595 and a steady rate of residential immigration. The general existing land use pattern within the unincorporated area is predominated by residential land uses, with commercial uses located along north south and east west and industrial uses clustered near ports, airports and interstate highway arterials access points. Vacant and agricultural land is primarily being held or utilized in reserve for future development.

When planning the siting and response to facilities that store and use hazardous materials, the facility's location within a wellfield protection zone should be considered. The protected areas of Broward County's water supply wells are regulated by the Pollution Prevention, Remediation and Air Quality Division. This organization maintains maps of the wellfield protection areas and has permitting responsibilities. This organization should be consulted when determining whether specific activities and uses are permitted within an identified wellfield protection area.

Broward County is connected to neighboring counties via a federal and state highway system. Federal roads include I-95, I-75, US 1, US 27, and US 441. The state roads include the Florida Turnpike.

Broward County has four HazMat teams to respond to emergency releases in the county. Time variables affecting emergency response units can be hampered during morning and evening rush hour traffic. Regarding special populations, there are 239 public schools, 63 charter schools, over 900 childcare centers, 26 hospitals, 35 nursing homes, 20 adult day care centers, 51 adult family care homes, 21 ambulatory surgical centers and 304 adult assisted living facilities.

D. Monroe County

Monroe County is located at the southernmost tip of the State of Florida. It consists of a sparsely inhabited mainland section mostly contained within the Everglades National Park, and a 120-mile long chain of islands running from Key Largo in the north including Ocean Reef, to the islands which comprise the Dry Tortugas at the southern and western boundary. The islands, which comprise the Keys, separate the Atlantic Ocean on the east from Florida Bay and the Gulf of Mexico on the west. The Straits of Florida border the Keys on the south.

Monroe County encompasses an area of 997 square miles. However, only 2% of this area is developed as residential and commercial uses. All other areas of Monroe County are State and National park and wildlife sanctuary, barrier islands, or wetlands. Monroe County's sensitive environment is of concern to local, State and Federal government. The individual Keys vary greatly in size,

with the largest being Key Largo (31 sq. mi.) and the smallest is Key Haven (0.3 sq. mi.). The average elevation of land is only 4 to 7 feet above sea level. The highest point in the Keys, only 18 feet above sea level (msl) is Windley Key. Generally, the Keys from Big Pine south have the lowest average elevation. The majority of islands are bordered by mangrove plant systems. Sandy beaches are uncommon, and mostly restricted to the Atlantic side of the larger islands.

While the Upper Keys receive more rainfall than the Lower Keys, there are virtually no fresh water sources in the Upper Keys due to characteristics of the underlying limestone base rock. Some small fresh water lenses of the Biscayne Aquifer do exist in the Lower Keys, primarily on Big Pine Key and Key West; these are inadequate to supply reliable fresh water to the large population.

Water supplies for Monroe County are located in the southern part of Miami-Dade County, just SW of Florida City. The vulnerability for hazards is low. Federal, State and local governments monitor these facilities for chemical properties. Most potable water is brought down from the Biscayne Aquifer via an aqueduct (pipeline). This pipeline was originally constructed by the U.S. Navy and is now operated by the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority.

Monroe County's highway transportation system is unique in that a single highway (U.S. 1) with 42 connecting bridges, forms the back bone of the entire county transportation network, and links the string of islands to the Florida mainland. An alternate route from the Keys to the mainland is State Road 905 (Card Sound Road) starting at the 106 mile marker (Card Sound Road) to Florida City. Since U.S. 1 is the only transportation corridor for 106 miles, commercial activity and services related to public welfare would be affected by the roadway's unavailability. The county line is at the 112 MM, but the "stretch" is also our only primary transportation corridor. The CSR, of course, is the optional route out of the County.

For the Emergency Manager, it is important to note that hazardous materials are carried on U.S. 1 and on ships offshore. A transportation network traverses the entire length of the county and thereby poses a threat to all sectors of the population. Hazardous materials could potentially affect local deep water wells, as well as create numerous emergency response needs, including halting traffic, isolating some persons, disrupting evacuation operations, and sheltering displaced persons.

This U.S. 1 Corridor also carries the total potable water supply from well fields near Florida City and is supported on highway bridges at over water crossings. Electrical power lines also parallel the highway but are usually 300 feet or more distant from the bridges.

In addition, the state maintains several feeder roads in Key West and State Road 905 in Key Largo. The County also has a network of more than 430 miles of secondary roads.

There are commercial and general aviation airports on Key Largo (Ocean Reef Airport), Plantation Key (Tavernier Airport), Key Vaca (Marathon Airport), Sugarloaf (Sugarloaf Airport), Key West (Key West International Airport) and a Naval Air Station based on Boca Chica Key.

In 2010, the permanent resident population of Monroe County was 73,090, with 24,649 residing in Key West, the largest municipality. Key West accounts for nearly 34% of the total population; the other municipalities, Marathon, Islamorada, Key Colony Beach, and Layton, together account for less than that, with the remaining population residing in the unincorporated areas of Monroe County.

According to the 2010 Census, there were 12,469 residents 65 and older and 9,086 with a disability. Monroe County has a procedure for registering the Population with Special Needs (PSN). Institutions of concern include nursing homes, hospitals, children's shelters, guidance clinics, and congruent care facilities with limited ability to readily evacuate are located throughout the Keys. There are thirteen public schools, three private schools, three nursing homes, three congregate living facilities, one children's shelter, and many private schools and day care centers.

Structural development in the Keys ranges from small ground level single-family dwelling units to the 14-story Bonefish Towers condominium. Commercial construction varies in degrees of fire resistance and built-in protection. Several condominium, apartment and motel buildings are three or more stories in height. Almost every populated Key has one or more large dry storage boat sheds that are the equivalent of 3 or more stories in height.

Aside from commercial fishing, Monroe County has a comparatively small amount of industry. The 2002 Economic Census indicates that about two-thirds of the County's employment is in accommodation and food services and retail trade. The vast majority of commercial use in Monroe County fronts U.S. 1.

Monroe County has a tourist-based economy consisting of motels and resorts, some of which include swimming pools, marinas and retail outlets. Some buildings near marinas and other ocean front locations present difficult access for emergency fire fighting and rescue operations.

Other impact industries in Monroe County include a major port in Key West, flammable and combustible liquid bulk plants and terminals, City Electric Plant, aquaculture industries, commercial fishing, recreational fishing, construction industry, limestone quarry mining activities, boat yards for boat building and repair and retail businesses.

Residential areas make up the majority of Monroe County's land use by acreage. The majority of residential dwellings are located in subdivisions which are serviced by County maintained feeder roads that tie into U.S.1. Residential uses consist of single-family residences, mobile homes and trailer parks, including recreational vehicle parks and multi-family dwellings.

Major undeveloped areas of the Florida Keys are influenced by the inability to develop in areas considered wetlands and areas of endangered species. These areas include North Key Largo along County Road 905, Big Pine Key's north end, northern areas of Cudjoe Key and a large portion of the Saddle Bunch Keys.

Primarily all other development is linked with residential development including: hospitals, nursing homes, government center, gas stations, food services and shopping centers.

Monroe County is located at the southernmost tip of the State of Florida. The County is divided into two geographical regions: the Mainland and the Keys. The Mainland is a sparsely inhabited section mostly contained within Everglades National Park and has very few on-site hazardous chemicals, other than transportation of chemicals along Route U.S. 41, or the infrequent gas stations located along this route. The steering currents affecting any airborne chemicals distributed in the Everglades National Park will have the greatest impact upon their dispersal. A hazard to this area would be currents of chemical-laden air from the industrial areas of Miami-Dade County, or the densely populated areas of Collier County.

The Keys are connected to mainland Florida by U.S. 1, a 126-mile-long highway running in an arc SW from Miami-Dade County to Key West. The "stretch" ends at MM 126.75.

Normally the winds prevail out of the southeast at an average of 15 mph. Due to the narrowness of this section of Monroe County, this would allow airborne chemicals to move very quickly over the area.

The primary population centers of Monroe County are Key West and Stock Island (see population base), with Stock Island holding the largest amounts of chemical hazards in Monroe County. A chemical release in this densely populated area could possibly cut off evacuation routes for vehicular traffic. An airborne chemical material would be quickly dispersed over the open waters surrounding these islands. Life safety concerns of a chemical release into the atmosphere would take precedence over environmental concerns.

Critical time variables for response depend on a number of variables. At this time, Monroe County has no State-designated hazardous materials response team. However, the U.S. Navy maintains a HazMat Team at the Boca Chica Naval Air Station which, on request, may respond to emergencies off-base. The City of Key West also maintains a trained and equipped team, although not included in the State designated list. Monroe County Fire/Rescue will respond to an incident as first responder, take appropriate emergency action, and make recommendations to Monroe County Emergency Management Director or designee to call for mutual aid from the appropriate Hazardous Materials team.

Depending on the scope of the accident, this team would be responding either via U.S. 1, the only highway connecting this 120-mile long string of islands, or air rescue. The inability to re-route a response team around traffic problems created by auto accidents, draw bridge openings, heavy holiday and weekend traffic

flow, and must be taken into consideration. For an incident in the Upper Keys area of Monroe County, response time will be an hour or more for a hazardous materials team to respond from Miami-Dade County. An incident in the Middle and Lower Keys could take longer.

Monroe County has no chemical waste contractors.

1.3 Discussion of the Hazards Analysis Process

Subsection 1.3 describes the criteria that go into *each* hazards analysis. A facility within District XI which maintains or exceeds the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) must notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that they fall under emergency planning regulations. These facilities shall also notify the SERC of a facility representative who, upon request of the LEPC, shall provide information necessary for developing and implementing the local emergency plan. Such a facility is referred to as a 302 facility. In District XI, counties perform hazards analysis on 302 facilities as mandated by section 303 of Title III. 302 facilities located within the LEPC District provide annually updated records of their hazardous materials inventory between the months of January and March of every year. The LEPC maintains updated records of all 302 facilities at the offices of the South Florida Regional Planning Council. These records can be accessed for subsequent hazards analysis as appropriate.

A. District XI

Comprehensive planning depends upon a clear understanding of what hazards exist and the level of risk that a community chooses to tolerate.

To gain this understanding, site-specific hazards analyses for airborne releases of EHSs should be conducted as required by Title III. The hazards analysis serves as the basis for developing and revising the emergency response plans that are mandatory under Title III.

The hazards analyses included in this section of the plan are designed to consider all potential acute health hazards within the District and to identify which hazards are of high priority and should be addressed in the emergency response planning process. There are hundreds of facilities in the District subject to the requirements of Section 302, Title III and thus must notify the SERC in accordance with the provisions in EPCRA.

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

- **Hazards Identification**

Hazards identification provides specific information on situations that have the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property.

A hazards identification includes information about:

- a. Chemical identities
- b. The location of facilities that use, produce, process, or store hazardous materials

- c. The type and design of chemical container or vessel
- d. The quantity of material that could be involved in an airborne release
- e. The nature of the hazard (e.g., airborne toxic vapors or mists; also other hazards such as fire, explosion or large quantities stored or processed) most likely to accompany hazardous materials spills or releases

A list of extremely hazardous substances and their properties for conducting hazards analyses is included in Appendix D.

- Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability analysis identifies:

- a. Areas in the community that may be affected or exposed
- b. Individuals in the community who may be subject to injury or death from certain specific chemicals
- c. What facilities, property, or environment may be susceptible to damage should a hazardous materials release occur. A comprehensive vulnerability analysis provides information on:
 - 1) The extent of the vulnerable zones (i.e., an estimation of the area that may be affected in a significant way as a result of a spill or release of a known quantity of a specific chemical under defined conditions)
 - 2) The population, in terms of numbers, density, and types of individuals that could be within a vulnerable zone
 - 3) The private and public property that may be damaged, including essential support systems and transportation facilities and corridors
 - 4) The environment that may be affected, and the impact of a release on sensitive natural areas and endangered species

- Risk Analysis

An assessment of the probability of an accidental release or spill of a hazardous material and the actual consequences that might occur based on the estimated vulnerable area. The risk analysis is based on the history of previous incidents, local experience, and the best available technological information. It provides an estimation of:

- a. The probability of an accidental release based on the history of conditions and controls at the facility, consideration of any unusual environmental conditions, or the possibility of simultaneous emergency incident
- b. Severity of consequences of human injury that may occur, the number of possible injuries and deaths, and the associated high-risk groups
- c. Severity of consequences on critical facilities
- d. Severity of consequences of damage to property
- e. Severity of consequences of damage to the environment

The hazards analysis summaries for facilities in LEPC District XI that have reported to the State Emergency Response Commission in compliance with Sections 302 and 303 of EPCRA are provided in Figures 1.3-1 Miami-Dade County, 1.3-2 Broward County and 1.3-3 Monroe County.

Figure 1.3-1
List of 302 Facilities in District XI

Miami-Dade County

SERC #	Facility Name	Address	City	Zip
456	Action Plating	1220 Ali Baba Ave	Opa-Locka	33054
39227	Aeroturbine	2323 NW 82nd Ave	Doral	33122
463	Airco Plating Co. Inc.	3650 NW 46th ST	Miami	33142
471	Allied Universal - Miami	8350 NW 93 ST	Miami	33166
36032	American Eagle Airlines - Miami	MIA Concourse C, 4th Floor	Miami	33122
9401	Americana Village Estates - WTP and WWTP	19800 SW 180 Ave, Ste 602	Miami	33187
30344	Associated Grocers of Florida - Miami	3355 NW 77 Ave	Miami	33122
26573	AT&T - FL1291	990 NE 125th ST	Miami	33161
	Auto Plus - Miami 27th Ave	2100 NW 27th Ave.	Miami	33142
18887	Auto Plus - SW Miami	7354 SW 48th St	Miami	33155
6233	Auto Plus Miami Warehouse	3510 NW 60 ST	Miami	33142
4950	B and B Trittech	875 West 20 ST	Hialeah	33010
32195	Baptist Health South Florida - Data Center	2100 NW 84 Ave	Doral	33122
	Battery Sales	1500 NW 20th Ave	Miami	33142
29538	BellSouth - M0302	6095 NW 167 St	Hialeah	33015
35660	BJ's Wholesale Club (0051)	7007 SW 117th Ave	Kendall	33183
35661	BJ's Wholesale Club (0091)	10425 Marlin Rd	Miami	33157
35715	BJ's Wholesale Club (0111)	8005 NW 95th ST	Hialeah Gardens	33016
35711	BJ's Wholesale Club (0170)	650 SE 8th St	Homestead	33034
35714	BJ's Wholesale Club (0179)	16205 SW 88th St	West Kendall	33196
686	Boston Scientific Corp	8600 NW 41 St	Miami	33166
525	Brenntag Mid-South Inc.	8700 NW 36 Ave	Miami	33147
9043	Brooks Tropicals, LLC	18400 SW 256 ST	Homestead	33031
28285	Catepillar Distribution Center	15550 NW 59 Ave	Miami Lakes	33014
32154	Catepillar Distribution Center - Centergate	6301 E. 10th Ave	Hialeah	33013
27497	CenturyLink QCC - Miami	36 NE 2nd St, 2nd Floor	Miami	33132
36144	Cliff Berry Inc. Miami Facility	3033 NW North River Dr	Miami	33142
31455	Comcast of Greater FL/GA, Inc.	18601 NW 2nd Ave.	Miami	33163
31439	Comcast of Greater FL/GA, Inc.	1306 NW 7th Ave	Miami	33136
31070	Costco Wholesale (92)	8300 Park Blvd	Miami	33126
31074	Costco Wholesale (181)	16580 NW 59th Ave	Miami	33014
31075	Costco Wholesale (182)	14585 Biscayne Blvd	North Miami Beach	33181
9466	Crop Production Services 1007	99 SW 14 Ave	Homestead	33030
36752	Crown Linen - Miami	3235 NW 62 St	Miami	33147
31595	Dan Beard Research Center	40001 State RD 9336	Homestead	33034
34164	Diamond R Fertilizer	18375 SW 260 St	Homestead	33031
34159	Florida Gas Transmission - C / S 22 Miami	6301 NW 72 Ave	Miami	33166
37138	Florida Ice	13401 NW 38 Court	Opa-Locka	33054
38042	Florida Water Products - Opa-Locka	3341 NW 168 St	Opa-Locka	33056

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

SERC #	Facility Name	Address	City	Zip
33263	Flowers Baking - Miami	17800 NW Miami Court	Miami	33169
38989	FPL - Court/Davis Substation	12701 SW 136th St	Miami	33186
	FPL - Industrial Service Center/Substation	6050 NW 37 Ave	Hialeah	33142
13844	FPL - LeJeune Flagler Office	4200 West Flagler St	Miami	33134
32890	FPL - Miami Fiber Node	3605 NW 82 St	Miami	33126
	FPL - South Dade (Perrine) Service Center	10705 Quail Roost Dr	Perrine	33157
20565	FPL - Southern Transmission Service	805 NW 127 Ave	Miami	33182
32925	Frito Lay - Miami	12850 NW 113 Court	Miami	33178
7431	Goodrich Landing System Services	3201 NW 167th ST	Miami Gardens	33056
22891	Helena Chemical - Homestead	450 NW 3 Ave	Homestead	33034
32229	Hines REIT Airport Corporate Center	7300 NW 19th ST, Ste 100	Miami	33126
733	Homestead Air Reserve Base	29050 Coral Sea Blvd	HARB	33039
38088	Honeywell HSG	9315 NW 112 Ave	Miami	33178
30347	Howard Fertilizer and Chemical Company Inc	25400 SW 139 Ave	Princeton	33032
32530	Indian Creek Country Club	52 Indian Creek Island RD	Indian Creek Village	33154
32574	Kuehne-Nagel	12800 NW South River DR	Medley	33178
27890	Level 3 Communications - Medley MDLYFLCX	10280 NW South River RD	Medley	33178
28052	Level 3 Communications - Miami - MIATFLAD	49 NW 5th St.	Miami	33128
30638	Level 3 Communications - Miami - MIAUFLWS	50 NE 9th St	Miami	33132
31545	Macys Logistics and Operations - Miami	7100 NW 32 Ave	Miami	33147
25270	McArthur Dairy - Dist. Center	240 Northeast 71 St	Miami	33138
29497	MCI - COPLFL (FLCOPLFL)	1525 NW 98th Ct	Miami	33172
783	MCI - LNTMFL (FLNTMFL)	2153 - 2155 NW 22nd St	Miami	33142
27725	MCI - MIHGFL (FLMIHGFL)	8830 NW 18th Ter	Miami	33172
5007	MCI - MIIYFL (FLMIYFL)	2 S Biscayne Blvd	Miami	33131
31649	MCI -MIMRFL (FLMIMRFL)	1921 NW 87th Ave Bldg 34	Doral	33172
29482	MCI -MMJIFL (FLMMJIFL)	460 NE 215th St.	Miami	33179
33732	MCI -MVREFL (FLMVREFL)	100 Biscayne Blvd FL 4	Miami	33132
646	MD WASD - Alexander ORR WTP	6800 SW 87 Ave	Miami	33173
649	MD WASD - Central District WWTP	3989 Rickenbacker Cway	Miami	33149
648	MD WASD - John E Preston WTP	1100 West 2 Ave	Hialeah	33011
647	MD WASD - North District WWTP	2575 Northeast 156 St	Miami	33160
650	MD WASD - South District WWTP	8950 SW 232 ST	Miami	33170
20735	MIA American Airlines	MIA - 20735	Miami	33299
7186	Miami Division - Southeast Frozen Foods	18770 NE 6th Ave	Miami	33179
9633	Miami International Airport (MIA)	Le Jeune RD at NW 21 St	Miami	33122
33686	Miami VA Healthcare System	1201 NW 16th St.	Miami	33125
28034	Neff Rental-3	6501 NW 77th Ave	Miami	33166
	NetMRO Warehouse	1441 NW 89th Ct	Doral	33172
33310	Neutral Tandem - Miami	100 N Bisc Blvd, Ste 2000	Miami	33132
30268	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC - GHWT	10823 NW 14th St	Miami	33172
38022	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC - GMWP	8201 NW 93rd ST	Miami	33166
	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC - HGHW	6090 NW 102nd Ave	Miami	33178
20846	New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC - HJOX MTSO	12224 SW 114th Place	Miami	33176

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

SERC #	Facility Name	Address	City	Zip
549	Norwood Water Treatment Plant	19150 NW 8 Ave	Miami Gardens	33169
29813	PenserSC Miami	11701 NW 100th Rd	Medley	33178
33798	Performance Food Group / Empire Seafood	3595 NW 125 St, West Bldg	Miami	33167
673	Perko	16490 NW 13 Ave	Miami	33169
	Preferred Freezer Services - Miami Gardens	650 NE 185 St	Miami	33179
19940	Republic Metals	12900 NW 38 Ave	Opa-Locka	33054
33906	Riverside Paper - Headquarters	3505 NW 112 ST	Miami	33167
38223	Roadsafe Traffic System	1365 Northeast 119 ST	Miami	33161
31982	Safe-Start, LLC	13130 NW 113 Court Bay1	Medley	33178
30664	Sam's Club #6217	8425 NW 13th Terrace	Miami	33126
33908	SCFF, LLC t/a Swiss Chalet Fine Foods	9455 NW 40th ST RD	Miami	33178
38164	Sunbelt Rentals PC #019	6550 NW 77th Ct	Miami	33166
38182	Sunbelt Rentals PC #249	1450 NE 1st Ave	Florida City	33034
34163	Switch and Data FL Seven LLC dba Equinox	36 NE 2nd St 100	Miami	33132
584	Tallowmasters LLC - Plant	13101 NW 14th St	Miami	33182
38117	Techno - Coatings Inc	1865 Northeast 144 St	North Miami	33181
32817	Terremark Miami CDC (FLMRTMFL)	50 NE 9th St	Miami	33132
35632	The H.T. Hackney Co.	3580 NW 119th St.	Miami	33167
33837	The Home Depot Store #0209	5500 NW 167 ST	Hialeah	33014
33810	The Home Depot Store #0251	1245 Northeast 163rd ST	North Miami Beach	33162
33868	The Home Depot Store #6306	13501 South Dixie Hwy	Pinecrest	33156
34727	The Home Depot Store #6339	15750 SW 88th St	Miami	33196
33979	The Home Depot Store #6378	950 Southeast 12th St	Hialeah	33010
34744	The Home Depot Store #6872	13895 W Okeechobee Rd	Hialeah Gardens	33018
37730	The Home Depot Store #6873	13895 SW 288th St	Homestead	33033
23556	Trademark Metals Recycling - Everglades	3440 NW 135 St	Opa-Locka	33054
33898	Unisource Worldwide - Miami Distribution	8150 NW 76 Ave	Medley	33166
31676	United States Cold Storage - Medley	11801 NW 102 Rd	Medley	33178
36866	United Stationers Supply Company	10801 NW 103 ST, Ste 21	Miami	33178
	Univision Deportes	1900 NW 89th Place	Doral	33172
26615	Univision Network	9405 NW 41 St	Miami	33178
	UPS Supply Chain Solutions - FLDOR	3450 NW 115th Ave	Doral	33178
30908	UPS Supply Chain Solutions - FLFRI	10000 NW 25th St	Miami	33172
37072	Verizon Wireless Krome Tower	885 SW 177th Ave	Miami	33184
37114	Verizon Wireless Spectrasite Medley	9500 NW 109th St	Medley	33114
33700	Windstream - Paetec Miami (Blue Lagoon)	5301 Blue Lagoon Dr #100	Miami	33126
34028	Windstream Paetec Miami 1	100 North Biscayne Blvd	Miami	33132
494	Winfield Solutions - Homestead	790 NW 10 Ave	Homestead	33030
20120	Winn-Dixie Logistics Miami Distribution	3300 NW 123rd St	Miami	33167
26692	XO Communications (FL - 2)	16563 NW 15 Ave	Miami	33169
30027	XO Communications (FL - 201)	8790 NW 18 Terrace	Miami	33172

Figure 1.3-2
List of 302 Facilities in District XI

Broward County

SERC#	Facility Name	Address	City	Zip
172	1A Water Treatment Plant	3701 North State Road 7	Lauderdale Lakes	33319
35082	8878226 - Jaycee Park (Crown Castle)	4800 Riverside Drive	Coral Springs	33067
6575	A B B - Coral Springs	4300 Coral Ridge Drive	Coral Springs	33065
37835	All Points Screw Bolt & Specialty Co	1590 Northwest 27 Ave Ste 9	Pompano Beach	33069
35859	American Battery-Fort Lauderdale	2800 Southwest 4 AVE - Ste 20	Fort Lauderdale	33315
35556	Andersen and Associates	1360 Southwest 32 Way	Deerfield Beach	33442
373	Associated Grocers of Florida – Pompano	1141 Southwest 12 Ave.	Pompano Beach	33069
26582	AT&T - FL1286	1001 W Cypress Creek Rd.	Fort Lauderdale	33309
159	AT&T - FLF360	1340 NW NW 40th Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33313
	Auto Plus - Pompano Beach	1927 West Copans Rd.	Pompano Beach	34064
29417	Aveva - 3250	3250 Commerce Pkwy	Miramar	33025
5261	BellSouth - E4101	250 South 62nd Ave	Hollywood	33023
5262	BellSouth - E4109	61 NW 98th Ave	Pembroke Pines	33024
5263	BellSouth - E4205	715 N Federal Hwy	Hollywood	33020
5264	BellSouth - E4220	120 NE 12th Ave	Hallandale	33009
5266	BellSouth - E4348	211 NE 2nd St.	Fort Lauderdale	33301
5267	BellSouth - E4410	8750 West Oakland Park	Sunrise	33351
5268	BellSouth - E4442	2530 E Oakland Park Blvd	Fort Lauderdale	33306
5269	BellSouth - E4449	5395 NE 14th Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33334
5270	BellSouth - E4450	4200 W Oakland Park Blvd	Fort Lauderdale	33313
30524	BellSouth - E4459	6451 N Federal Hwy	Fort Lauderdale	33308
5273	BellSouth - E4464	8650 W Oakland Park Blvd	Sunrise	33351
19836	BellSouth - E4507	1431 Bonaventure Blvd.	Weston	33326
19834	BellSouth - E4512	10141 W. Broward Blvd	Plantation	33324
19845	BellSouth - E6211	14000 NW 8th St.	Sunrise	33325
5274	BellSouth - E8113	780 South Deerfield Ave	Deerfield Beach	33441
5275	BellSouth - E8423	1230 N Federal Hwy	Pompano Beach	33062
5276	BellSouth - E8428	1180 Banks Rd.	Coconut Creek	33063
5277	BellSouth - E8438	7600 N University Dr.	Tamarac	33321
22283	BellSouth - E8943	200 North Terminal Rd	Fort Lauderdale	33315
35726	BJ's Wholesale Club (0106)	5901 Hillsboro Blvd	Parkland	33067
35721	BJ's Wholesale Club (0109)	4000 Oakwood Blvd	Hollywood	33020
35722	BJ's Wholesale Club (0181)	5100 NW 9th Ave.	Fort Lauderdale	33309
38203	Blackberry	1200 Sawgrass Corp Pkwy	Sunrise	33323
35849	Citrix Systems- 35849	1801 Northwest 49 ST	Fort Lauderdale	33309
189	City of Cooper City - West Plant	11791 Southwest 49 ST	Cooper City	33330
5379	City of Fort Lauderdale-Fiveash WTP	4321 Northwest 9 Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33323
5380	City of Ft Lauderdale-GT Lohmeyer WWTP	1765 SE 18 St	Fort Lauderdale	33322
5381	City of Ft Lauderdale-Peele Dixie - WTP	1500 South SR7	Fort Lauderdale	33312

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

SERC#	Facility Name	Address	City	Zip
194	City of Hollywood - WTP	3441 Hollywood Blvd	Hollywood	33021
22843	City of Miramar - West Water Storage Tank	15200 Southwest 25 ST	Miramar	33027
27671	City of Sunrise - Sawgrass Membrane Plant	777 Sawgrass Corporate Pkwy	Sunrise	33325
208	City of Sunrise - Springtree Utility Complex	4350 Springtree Drive	Sunrise	33351
34000	Coaster Co. of America- FL Branch	10700 Enterprise Way	Miramar	33025
6418	Coca-Cola Refreshments USA, Hollywood	3350 Pembroke Rd.	Hollywood	33021
	Coca-Cola Refreshments USA, Seneca	2745 SW 32nd Ave	Pembroke Park	33023
28519	Comcast of Greater FL/GA, Inc.	141 NW 16th St.	Pompano Beach	33060
39225	Comcast of Greater FL/GA, Inc.	5000 Johnson Rd.	Coconut Creek	33073
39224	Comcast of Greater FL/GA, Inc.	1000 SW 128th Ave	Pembroke Pines	33027
28244	Coral Springs Improvement District	10300 Northwest 11 Manor	Coral Springs	33071
33335	Costco Wholesale (742)	15915 Pines Blvd	Pembroke Pines	33027
31067	Costco Wholesale (88)	1800 West Sample Road	Pompano Beach	33069
32908	Delta Apparel	11500 Miramar Pkwy #100	Miramar	33025
37145	Dole Fresh Fruit Company Pt Everglades	3300 Southeast 19 Ave	Port Everglades	33316
33884	Edward Don and Company	11500 Miramar Pkwy, Ste 600	Miramar	33025
38112	Energysys - Dania Beach	277 North Bryan Road	Dania Beach	33004
35826	Exide Technologies-Miramar	10133 USA Today Way	Miramar	33025
22588	Florida Heat Pump	601 N W 65th Court	Fort Lauderdale	33309
13863	FPL - Broward Service Center	2800 Northwest 17 Terrace	Fort Lauderdale	33311
29855	G&K Services - Ft. Lauderdale	3050 Southwest 42 St.	Dania	33312
34990	Glanbia Performance Nutrition - Sunrise	403 Sawgrass Corp Pkwy	Sunrise	33325
33014	HD Supply Facilities Maintenance, LTD	2701 Southwest 32 AVE	Pembroke Pines	33023
38108	Interline Brands, Inc.	3031 N. Andrews Ave	Pompano Beach	33064
27685	J M Family Enterprises - BLDG 500	500 Jim Moran Blvd	Deerfield Beach	33442
31291	Jeld-Wen Millwork Dist - Coral Springs	1241 NW 39th ST	Coral Springs	33065
38111	K P C Southern Industries, Inc.	600 Northeast 28 ST	Pompano Beach	33064
6147	Lauderdale Battery	2415 SW 3rd Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33315
32563	Level 3 Communications - Ft Lauderdale	2121 W Prospect Rd	Fort Lauderdale	33309
23825	MAPEI	1851 Northwest 22 ST	Fort Lauderdale	33311
383	MCI - FLDDFL (FLFLDDFL)	1522 NW 23rd Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33311
22214	MCI - PBCHFL (FLPBCHFL)	599 W 16th Terrace	Pompano Beach	33069
31313	MCI - POBCFL (FLPOBCFL)	1291 SW 29th Ave	Pompano Beach	33069
35964	Metro PCS Florida - Plantation Switching	1800 Northwest 66 Ave	Plantation	33313
34960	Mohawk Industries - Pembroke Park Dist	3375 SW 24 St	Pembroke Park	33023
33043	Mondelez International Global LLC	1600 North Park Drive, Ste 101	Weston	33326
17020	Neff Rental	1925 NW 18th St	Pompano Beach	33069
35358	Nestle DSD	3255 Meridian Pkwy	Weston	33331
158	New Cingular Wireless PCS - Margate MTSO	5400 NW 15th St	Margate	33063
21372	NOVA Southeastern University	3301 College Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33314
35616	Oracle America Ft Lauderdale/West Cypress	550 West Cypress Rd - Ste 500	Fort Lauderdale	33309
35992	Parbel of Florida, Inc.	2650 SW 145 Ave	Miramar	33027
29461	Peak 10 South Florida	5301 NW 33rd Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33309
36150	Premier Beverage - Miramar	9801 Premier Pkwy	Miramar	33025

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

SERC#	Facility Name	Address	City	Zip
323	Publix Super Markets - Deerfield Beach	777 Southwest 12 Ave	Deerfield Beach	33442
20143	Quality Anodizing	5990 Southwest 42 Place	Davie	33314
32785	Randstad	2050 Spectrum Blvd	Fort Lauderdale	33309
30629	Reddy Ice - Davie	5050 SW 51st ST	Davie	33314
35999	Restaurant Depot	1470 West Copans Road	Pompano Beach	33064
36241	Saint Thomas University	16401 Northwest 37 Ave	Miami Gardens	33054
28686	Sam's Club #6637	950 University Drive	Coral Springs	33071
25740	Sandvik Hyperion - Plant 2	3041 Southwest 14 ST	Pompano Beach	33069
9485	Save-A-Lot Pompano Beach	2800 N. Andrews Ave	Pompano Beach	33064
	Sears Auto Center #6216	531 East Sunrise Blvd	Fort Lauderdale	33304
36408	Sears Distribution Center #45149	900 International Pkwy	Sunrise	33325
29048	Sears Roebuck Auto Center - 6084	9565 West Atlantic Blvd	Coral Springs	33071
29082	Sears Roebuck Auto Center - 6226	2251 North Federal Hwy	Pompano Beach	33062
29079	Sears Roebuck Auto Center - 6450	12055 Pines Blvd	Pembroke Pines	33026
25537	Sprint - Deerfield Beach, FL CDMA Switch	734 S Military Trail	Deerfield Beach	33442
29280	Sprint - Pompano Beach, FL IDEN SWITCH	1350/1370 Park Central Blvd So	Pompano Beach	33064
39034	Stanley Black and Decker	9850 Premier Pkwy	Miramar	33025
39033	Stanley Black and Decker	9904 Premier Pkwy	Miramar	33025
347	Stimpson Company Inc	1515 Southwest 13 Court	Pompano Beach	33069
7151	Sun Sentinel	333 Southwest 12 AVE	Deerfield Beach	33442
38166	Sunbelt Rentals PC #032	500 West Prospect Rd	Oakland Park	33309
35657	Sunbelt Rentals PC #065	6580 State Road 84	Davie	32217
34651	Sunbelt Rentals PC #080	21100 Sheridan ST	Fort Lauderdale	33332
38186	Sunbelt Rentals PC #507	2700 S Federal Hwy	Fort Lauderdale	33316
38027	Sunrise Country Club	7400 Northwest 24 Place	Sunrise	33313
28647	T Mobile - Miami	9954 Premier Pkwy	Miramar	33025
33880	The Home Depot Store #0258	2901 North University Drive	Sunrise	33322
33877	The Home Depot Store #0285	1951 South SR7/US441	Hollywood	33023
33859	The Home Depot Store #6310	3401 Oakwood Blvd	Hollywood	33020
33841	The Home Depot Store #6312	1195 SR7/US441	North Lauderdale	33068
33808	The Home Depot Store #6326	15885 Rick Case Honda Way	Davie	33331
33975	The Home Depot Store #6356	4450 North State Road 7	Coconut Creek	33073
33933	The Home Depot Store #6372	1000 Northwest 4th Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33304
34089	TPC Eagle Trace	1111 Eagle Trace Blvd	Coral Springs	33071
37087	Verizon Wireless Switch Pembroke Pines	20901 Taft St	Pembroke Pines	33029
197	Water Treatment Plant - City of Lauderhill	2101 NW 49th Ave	Lauderhill	33313
10197	Wheelabrator North Broward	2600 Northwest 48 ST	Pompano Beach	33073
10500	Wheelabrator south Broward	4400 South State Road 7	Fort Lauderdale	33314
35855	Whole Foods Market - Distribution Center	2230 Southwest 2 ST	Pompano Beach	33069
36201	Windstream Nuvox - Ft Lauderdale Central	201 Northeast 4 ST	Fort Lauderdale	33301
36202	Windstream Nuvox - Ft Lauderdale Central 2	200 North Andrews Ave	Fort Lauderdale	33301

Figure 1.3-3
List of 302 Facilities in District XI

Monroe County

SERC #	Facility Name	Address	City	Zip
5312	BellSouth - M2616	51 Coco Plum Drive	Marathon	33050
20300	BellSouth - M2620	30769 Avenue A	Big Pine Key	33043
5290	BellSouth - M2638	102180 Overseas Hwy	Key Largo	33037
5291	BellSouth - M2645	94930 Overseas Hwy	Key Largo	33070
5292	BellSouth - M2647	FL HWY 905	Key Largo	33037
5294	BellSouth - M2680	82689 Overseas Hwy	Islamorada	33036
5314	BellSouth - M2687	19921 Overseas Hwy	Sugarloaf	33042
5313	BellSouth - ME040	530 Southard St	Key West	33040
	Coca-Cola Refreshments - Big Pine Key	30801 Avenue A	Big Pine Key	33043
34056	Florida Keys Aqueduct-Marathon Rev Osmosis	615 33 Street Gulf	Marathon	33050
	Founders Park Aquatic Center	87000 Overseas Hwy	Islamorada	33036
3582	Keys Energy Services/Stock Island Generating Facility	6900 Front St Extended	Key West	33041
33200	Loggerhead Key	70 mi west of Key West	Key West	33040
27553	Naval Air Station Key West - Truman Annex	Dekalb Ave	Key West	33040
20494	Naval Air Station Key West - Boca Chica Field	Bldg A-626 Randolph Ave	Key West	33040
29059	Sears Roebuck Auto Center - 6636	3202 N Roosevelt Blvd	Key West	33040
34100	The Home Depot Store #6313	2811 N Roosevelt Blvd	Key West	33040

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

B. Miami-Dade County

See criteria for District XI above.

C. Broward County

See criteria for District XI above.

D. Monroe County

See criteria for District XI above.

1.4 Assumptions

The purpose of subsection 1.4 is to outline the specific variables that are part of the hazard analysis. These variables are contained in the Demonstration Plan.

A. District XI

Extremely hazardous substances present in quantities above their threshold planning quantities will be identified for the Local Emergency Planning Committee by the reporting facilities.

Estimates of vulnerable zones are based upon the following credible "worst case" assumptions, as recommended in state guidelines:

- Quantity released: maximum quantity that could be released from largest vessel or interconnected vessels
- Rate of release to air: total quantity of gas, solid as a powder, or solid in solution is assumed to be released in 10 minutes; for liquids and molten solids, the rate is based on the rate of evaporation (rate of volatilization)
- Temperature: Applicable for liquids only, dependent on whether they are utilized at ambient temperatures or near their boiling points; for molten solids at their melting point
- Meteorological conditions: wind speed of 8 miles per hour and atmospheric stability
- Topographic conditions: flat, level unobstructed terrain; use of the dispersion model for open areas
- Level of Concern: 1/10 of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's "Immediate Danger to Life and Health" (IDLH) level

For the purposes of this plan, a vulnerable zone is an estimated geographical area that may be subject to the concentrations of an airborne EHS at levels that could cause irreversible acute health effects to human populations within the area following an accidental release. At the time of an accidental release, with the wind generally moving in one direction, the area affected by the release is normally in the downwind direction.

Because the wind direction at the time of an accidental release cannot be predicted, the response agencies will consider all possible wind directions and subsequent plume paths for the purpose of this plan. The size of an estimated volatile zone depends on the distance the airborne chemical travels before it shall be dispersed and is diluted to a

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

concentration below the Level of Concern (LOC). The chemical facility owners and operators shall provide funding pursuant to Chapter 252, Part II Florida Statutes and Rule 9G-14, Florida Administrative Code to support preparedness planning activities by state, regional and local agencies.

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

There are five areas of concern where accidents can occur: fixed facilities, air transportation, rail transportation, ship transportation, and highway transportation. This analysis will provide an overview of these concerns.

Spills of hazardous materials may involve liquids or solids. The liquid spills include fuels, acids and cyanides. Solids have included pesticides and fertilizers. Liquid spills typically form a pool that ultimately boils off forming toxic or flammable vapors (or both). These vapors can form a cloud, which can travel downwind and threaten populations. Solids tend to pose a threat in the immediate vicinity of an incident.

Fires can affect hazardous materials in two ways: the product itself may be flammable and ignite, or the product may be in a container which, when heated, may explode in a boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE). Hazardous materials that burn are not yielding their own vapors exclusively. They are also yielding by-products of combustion including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, phosgene and other gases.

Releases of hazardous materials to the atmosphere can involve liquefied natural gas, propane, anhydrous ammonia and chlorine. In the case of chlorine, which is highly toxic, it is possible that areas 10 miles away will still be at risk downwind from a major leak of a rail tank car. In case of propane, there is a high risk of an explosion if the ground hugging vapors reach an ignition source.

- B. Miami-Dade County
See criteria for District XI above.
- C. Broward County
See criteria for District XI above.
- D. Monroe County
See criteria for District XI above.

1.5 Supporting Plans

Subsection 1.5 describes plans and reports that aided in the preparation of the county and District plans. These plans may also be activated in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

A. District XI

The following federal and state emergency plans are available to support the county plans and the implementation of the District XI Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan:

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

B. Miami-Dade County Hazardous Materials Response Plan See District XI above and Appendix A

C. Broward County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Mass Casualty Incident Plan Fire Chiefs' Association of Broward County, Disaster Response Plan See District XI above and Appendix B

D. Monroe County Florida Mutual Aid Plan Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan See District XI above and Appendix C

1.6 Authorities and References

The purpose of subsection 1.6 is to list the mandates for the local and District plans. In addition, the section lists technical references that aided in preparation of the plans. Mutual aid agreements are also listed.

A. Legal Authorities of the Jurisdictions within the Region

- Miami-Dade Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Miami-Dade County Ordinance 8b
- Broward County CEMP
- Broward County Resolution 81-71
- Broward County Wellfield Ordinance 84-60
- Monroe County Ordinance 028-1987
- Monroe County CEMP

B. State and Federal Authorities

- Florida Statutes 252
- Florida Statutes 403
- National Response Framework
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- Stafford Act
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Clean Water Act
- Oil Pollution Act
- Transportation of Hazardous Materials, 49 USC 5101
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

- Executive Order 12580, Superfund Implementation
- Executive Order 11735, Assignment of Functions Under Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, including the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (SARA Title III) of 1986

C. Mutual Aid Agreements with other Jurisdictions

The provision of effective and efficient response to a hazardous materials incident is critical to ensuring the safety of the populace, the environment and the long-term growth of South Florida's economy. To begin to understand the complexities of the issue it may be helpful to understand a comparable, existing mutual aid opportunity, e.g., fire service.

However, the same is not true for mutual aid agreements addressing hazardous materials incidents. In contrast to fire service, which almost every local government has, there are only seven local governments with State designated HazMat teams. They include Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, City of Miami, City of Hollywood, City of Ft. Lauderdale, City of Sunrise and the City of Hialeah. Again, in contrast to fire service, mutual aid between local governments to respond to a hazardous materials incident will likely never be of the same reciprocal nature as are fire agreements because of the resources (specialized equipment and training) necessary to properly organize a hazardous materials team. As a result, regionalization of this specialized service appears to be a cost efficient and effective method to ensure timely response to such incidents throughout the District.

Emergency response officials are aware of the need to improve the number of and the breadth of mutual aid agreements for hazardous materials response. The following information lists some of those efforts within the District:

- All political jurisdictions within the District are signatories of the State Mutual Aid Agreement
- There are no extra jurisdictional agreements for response to hazardous materials incidents with neighboring counties outside the District (Palm Beach, Collier and Hendry counties). Yet, there is informal cooperation across District lines
- Within Miami-Dade County, there exists a formal mutual aid agreement among the county and all of the municipalities
- Within Broward County, there exists a formal mutual aid agreement among the county and all of the municipalities
- Broward County government has entered into an Interlocal Agreement providing for mutual emergency aid with Palm Beach County
- All fire departments in Broward County have entered into an Interlocal Agreement
- Within Monroe County, there exists no formal mutual aid agreement among the county and the municipalities for response to hazardous materials incidents. HazMat response capabilities are available from the Boca Chica NAS and Key West. The county and the cities do have a formal agreement for mutual aid in response to fire suppression

Section 1.0: Plan Organization, Overview and Purpose (Cont.)

- Monroe County has entered into mutual aid agreements with the City of Key West, Ocean Reef, Boca Chica Naval Air Station, and Miami-Dade County for fire suppression, rescue assistance and assistance of any fire department related emergency upon availability

C. List of General and Technical References

- Hazardous Materials Response Handbook (NFPA, most current)
- Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings (EPA, most current)
- Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials (NFPA, most current)
- Emergency Response Guidebook (USDOT, most current)
- Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plan (CPG1-8), Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1), National Response Team
- Community Teamwork, U.S. Department of Transportation
- Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program Handbook, Chemical Manufacturers Association
- Site Emergency Response Planning, Chemical Manufacturers Association
- Community Emergency Response Exercise Program, Chemical Manufacturers Association
- CHRIS: Manual I, A Condensed Guide to Chemical Hazardous, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Coast Guard, USCG Publication M. 16465. IIA, most current
- CHRIS: Manual II, Hazardous Chemical Data, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard, USCG Publication M. 16465. 12A, most current.
- Emergency Response Guidebook, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, DOT Publication No. 5800.5, most current
- Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing, 2nd ed., Cincinnati, Ohio: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc., most current
- Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS Publication No. 85-115, most current
- Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS Publication No. 90-117, most current
- SLG 101 Guide For All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning, FEMA most current
- Hazardous Materials Response Guidebook. National Fire Protection Association, most current
- Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials, National Fire Protection Association, most current
- Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- Emergency Management of Hazardous Material Incidents, National Fire Protection Association, most current
- Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Richard Lewis, most current

2. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 General

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

2.2 Local Government Organizations and Responsibilities

The purpose of this section is to identify the responsibilities of the varying organizations within a county when responding to a hazardous materials incident.

A. District XI

Each local government in the District has different procedures for response. These procedures are discussed below by county.

B. Miami-Dade County

The County Mayor has the overall responsibility for hazardous materials emergency response planning for Miami-Dade. The County Mayor, through the Director of Emergency Management shall initiate action and provide direction and control at the local level to include consideration of in place sheltering or evacuation as an option for the protection of the public.

- Board of County Commissioners
Refer to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- Mayor
The County Mayor is responsible for assuring overall continuity of resources to assure 24-hour operations for an extended period. If conditions warrant, the County Mayor will declare a local state of emergency. The County Mayor may conduct news conferences and issue disaster preparedness news bulletins or other disaster public information statements in any manner that is authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.
- Director, Office of Emergency Management
The Director is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of procedures to implement the Miami-Dade County Plan consistent with existing conditions and procedures. The Director will also be responsible for maintaining this plan through annual revisions.

The Director or designee will be responsible for providing communications and other logistical support to the public safety agencies involved in emergency operations in response to a hazmat incident, as well as for early warning and notification of the population within the affected area. This includes responsibility for the notification of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff, activating the EOC, and notifying all local governmental and private agencies supporting emergency operations, as appropriate, to the severity of the incident.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

The Director is responsible for developing and implementing a public education program designed to advise the public of the risks associated with hazardous materials and appropriate actions to take should an emergency occur in the community and is authorized to issue any public information statements during an emergency period necessary to implement any previously approved contingency plan. The Director will coordinate overall emergency operations and support needs with the Florida Division of Emergency Management, state and federal support agencies, and appropriate facility owner/operator.

- County and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies
Responsibilities shared by the Miami-Dade Police Department and municipal law enforcement agencies include:
 - a. Determine the occurrence of a hazardous materials incident.
 - b. Notify the fire department which has jurisdiction of the hazardous materials incident and request that appropriate response be initiated.
 - c. Isolate and establish command over the area where evacuation, public safety, traffic control and protection of property are of concern.
 - d. Provide traffic control along evacuation routes and crowd control at reception centers and evacuation centers.
 - e. Secure evacuated areas until residents are allowed to return home.
 - f. Appoint liaison to the Emergency Operations Center.
 - g. Provide additional resources and support as necessary.
- Fire Dispatch (FD)
Dispatch the appropriate fire department. If hazmat, the FD will:
 - a. Notify the State Watch Office through the County Warning Point.
 - b. Notify the Emergency Management Duty Officer, EPC, EMS and the EPGMD. These three agencies are part of the unified command structure. Notify other support agencies, as requested by the IC.
 - c. Take necessary steps to warn municipalities and the public in the area affected, when so directed by the IC, or his designated representatives.
 - d. Possess an up-to-date evacuation plan and list of shelters and special properties for said plans, as required under PL 99-499, Title III. This information will include contact telephone numbers.
 - e. Miami-Dade Emergency Management will notify Mass Transit and coordinate with the American Red Cross to open shelters as requested.
 - f. When directed by the IC, contact the FAA at Miami International Airport to establish restricted air space over the incident.
- County and Municipal Fire Departments
Responsibilities shared by county and municipal fire departments include:
 - a. Respond to, investigate, and assume direct control of the management of hazardous materials incident scenes occurring within its jurisdiction.
 - b. Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved. Coordinate the issuance of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) to other agencies listed in this plan, as needed.
 - c. Determine the necessity for an evacuation, issue evacuation orders when appropriate, and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- d. Notify Miami-Dade Emergency Management, which will make proper notification to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws.
 - e. Request assistance from appropriate federal and state agencies through Miami-Dade Emergency Management.
 - f. Initiate request for assistance from appropriate agencies necessary to neutralize and/or contain the hazardous materials involved.
 - g. Give full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action to be taken to contain the hazardous materials involved.
 - h. Ensure vehicle, equipment, and personnel decontamination and monitoring when necessary.
 - i. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Emergency Medical Services will coordinate with Miami-Dade OEM and municipal EMS the emergency medical transportation of persons in need of such services, and assist in the evacuation and transfer of patients from hospitals and nursing homes in the affected areas. Further they will assist in the evacuation of persons with special needs who are unable to evacuate themselves.
 - j. Appoint liaison to the Emergency Operations Center.
- Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER)
Miami-Dade County RER is responsible for:
 - a. Providing technical support in identifying, containing, and removing hazardous materials releases;
 - b. Providing technical support in the assessment of potential environmental damage and potential health risks associated with hazardous materials discharges;
 - c. Providing coordination and initiating requests for services from emergency response subcontractors and hazardous waste disposal firms;
 - d. Providing laboratory support for analysis of environmental samples;
 - e. Providing site-specific information regarding site plans, chemical inventories and operations at RER permitted industrial facilities;
 - f. Documenting releases and providing subsequent monitoring and/or enforcement to ensure clean-up and restoration of acceptable operations after emergency situations have been controlled.
 - g. Appoint liaison to the Emergency Operations Center.
- Health Department
Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County is responsible for:
 - a. Monitoring potential public health problems.
 - b. Supervising local public health operations and coordinating all governmental and non-governmental resources involved in the prevention or control of public health problems. These activities can include, but is not limited to enacting health orders and restrictions to the public; coordinate health evaluation and treatment services for exposed persons; and working with the local healthcare facilities and physicians regarding treatment protocols.
 - c. Informing the Florida Division of Emergency Management, through the Miami-Dade County Emergency Management Director, of degraded public health conditions.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- HazMat Teams within Miami-Dade County
Assist the Incident Commander in the mitigation of the incident.
HAZMAT Material Teams will exercise with selected facilities on an annual basis.
- Public Works and Waste Management Department
The Department of Public Works and Waste Management will provide the following assistance:
 - a. Assist local fire departments with the assembly and disassembly of wash down (decon) stations once these have been likewise decontaminated.
 - b. Assist law enforcement agencies with evacuation operations by providing traffic control keys as available to law enforcement personnel.
 - c. Provide additional dry-oil materials from stockpile as needed.
- Miami-Dade County Public Schools
The Miami-Dade County Public Schools will provide the following assistance:
 - a. Provide temporary evacuation center operations, which utilize school facilities, and provide equipment for the preparation of food for evacuees in cooperation with the American Red Cross.
 - b. Provide buses for evacuees needing transportation, if required.
 - c. Enact a reunification system for evacuated children and their parents or guardian.
 - d. Initiate measures to assure the safety and security of children and staff under the charge of the school board superintendent.
- Miami-Dade Transit (MDT)
Miami-Dade Transit will provide the following assistance:
 - a. Provide emergency bus transportation to assist in the evacuation of the general population as well as hospitals, nursing homes, and schools, to the extent that the evacuees are fully ambulatory and strong enough to sit in a moving bus unaided and unrestrained, without falling.
 - b. Personnel will not respond into a contaminated area without previous training and issuance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
 - c. Vehicles and personnel will be decontaminated prior to being returned to normal service.
- Other County and Municipal Agencies
Other county and municipal agencies may be required to provide equipment, personnel and services in support of emergency operations.

C. Broward County

- Board of County Commissioners
Refer to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The Board of County Commissioners has the authority to declare a Local State of Emergency. If the Commission is unable to meet, then the Mayor can make the declaration.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- County Area Hospitals
Broward County hospitals will accommodate, if evacuation is necessary, transfer patients from affected hospitals, critical nursing home patients requiring hospitalization, and accident victims injured during the evacuation operations.
- Emergency Management Division (EMD)
 - a. The Director of the EMD, or his representative, serves as the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC), as prescribed in Section 303 of SARA, Title III, The Community Right to Know Act PL 99-499; serves as part of the unified command at HAZMAT incidents along with the fire department, law enforcement, EMS, the Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC) and the lead environmental agency.
 - b. Develop, maintain and operate the Emergency Management Program for Broward County.
 - c. Develop plans to deal with releases, as required by local, state and federal regulations.
 - d. If so requested by the Incident Commander (IC) respond to a notification of a HAZMAT release. Report to the Command Post (CP) and act as a link to the IC and resource contacts.
 - e. Determine if all appropriate and concerned agencies have been notified.
 - f. Confirm that the public has been informed of proper action they should take, depending upon the situation and the best judgment of the IC, and other individual agencies.
 - g. Request state and/or federal emergency assistance, as necessary.
 - h. Coordinate efforts of involved agencies as required.
 - i. Coordinate technical advice, the provisions of additional monitoring instruments, backup communications, and other available resources, as required.
 - j. Develop a shelter list with contact names and numbers. Assist industry in developing emergency plans, ensuring current copies are located with fire departments and Broward Sheriff's Office Fire Rescue Communications.
- Emergency Medical Services
 - a. A representative of this agency is part of the unified command at the hazardous materials incidents, along with the fire department, law enforcement, the EMD (CEC), the FERC and the lead environmental agency.
 - b. If warranted, implement the Broward County Mass Casualty Incident Plan; activate the Medical Resources Coordination Center (MRCC). The MRCC coordinates the distribution of the injured to hospitals.
 - c. Care for and have the injured transported to an appropriate hospital(s). Inform the receiving hospital(s) of the types of materials the injured have been exposed to; if they are contaminated; if any field decontamination has been done.
 - d. Notify the appropriate Poison Control Agency of the type of hazardous materials involved.
 - e. Maintain units at the scene, as required, to care for and transport persons that may be injured during mitigation operations.
 - f. If available, distribute cellular telephones for inter-agency coordination.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- g. Broward County EMS staff will NOT be utilized in areas that have been contaminated.
- Health Department

The Broward County Public Health Department is responsible for:

 - a. Monitoring potential public health problems.
 - b. Supervising local public health operations and coordinating all governmental and non-governmental resources involved in the prevention or control of public health problems. These activities can include, but is not limited to enacting health orders and restrictions to the public; coordinate health evaluation and treatment services for exposed persons; and working with the local healthcare facilities and physicians regarding treatment protocols.
 - c. Informing the Florida Division of Emergency Management, through the Broward County Emergency Management Director, or designee, of degraded public health conditions.
- Fire Dispatch (FD)

Dispatch the appropriate fire department.
If a hazardous material is involved, the FD will:

 - a. Notify the State Watch Office through the County Warning Point.
 - b. Notify the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC), EPC, EMS and the EPGMD. These three agencies are part of the unified command structure. Notify other support agencies, as requested by the IC.
 - c. Take necessary steps to warn municipalities and the public in the area affected, when so directed by the IC, or his designated representatives.
 - d. Possess an up-to-date evacuation plan and list of shelters and special properties for said plans, as required under PL 99-499, Title III. This information will include contact telephone numbers.
 - e. Division of Emergency Management will notify Mass Transit and coordinate with the American Red Cross to open shelters.
 - f. When directed to do so by the IC, contact the FAA at Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport to establish restricted air space over the incident.
- County and Municipal Fire Departments
 - a. Determine or verify the type of material involved and, if possible, the nature of the hazard. Keep upwind, updrift (higher than the elevation of the incident location) and maintain a safe distance from the HAZMAT incident.
 - b. Provide the fire dispatcher (FD) with a situation report describing in brief terms what they see, what information has been given, and what action they are taking. This situation report should be updated every 10 minutes, or if the situation changes dramatically, immediately.
 - c. In any incident in which hazardous materials are involved, a hazardous materials incident exists. The amount of the product involved, or the fire department's ability to handle the situation, do not alter the fact that a HAZMAT incident exists. When there is any doubt about the identity of a product it shall be considered hazardous until it has been identified and proven to be otherwise.
 - d. Take appropriate action to mitigate the hazards, stabilize the situation, rescue any injured or trapped persons, or evacuate the area.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- e. Provide an IC to coordinate the initial response and take action to stabilize the situation. Establish a unified command with the local police/BSO, EPC (CEC), EMS and the DEP. At a fixed site, incident command will coordinate the emergency services' efforts and work jointly with the Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC).
 - f. Provide a Public Information Officer (PIO) or appoint a person to coordinate the press and electronic media at the scene.
 - g. Establish a command post, staging area, agency response area, security perimeter, restricted area, access control coordination point, hot zone, and a decontamination area, as needed. This information shall be relayed to other responding agencies.
 - h. Provide a Staging Officer (SO) to establish the ARA and the SA. The SO should be able to monitor and transmit on the Fire *Mutual Aid channel.
 - i. Stand by the scene as long as IC Commander determines necessary.
 - j. Conduct decontamination and/or containment operation, as required.
 - k. When the situation is stabilized, transfer command over to the lead environmental agency for clean-up, if required. Fire service personnel will stand by and assist, as requested.
 - l. Provide a Safety Officer who will be responsible for implementing a safety program.
 - m. The Fire Service is responsible for the training of the Hazardous Materials Response Teams.
 - n. Fire Services will exercise with selected facilities.
 - o. Maintain and operate a computerized HAZMAT Emergency Management Program. In addition, hazards, vulnerability, and risk analyses data to be provided by Division of Emergency Management (DEM).
- County and Municipal Law Enforcement
 - a. The highest ranking officer who responds to the incident will report to the CP. In coordination with IC, establish a perimeter around the incident, allowing no unauthorized persons into the area.
 - b. In coordination with IC, establish an access coordination point for all to enter and exit; maintain a record of those who enter and exit.
 - c. As necessary, or as directed by the IC, conduct evacuations of the area at risk. Law enforcement officers will not be used in areas where the atmosphere is contaminated. They do not have the protective clothing and equipment to operate safely in these areas.
 - d. Provide a superior officer to the agency response area who can commit personnel; make decisions toward mitigation of the incident. This person should be able to monitor the Fire Mutual Aid channel.
 - e. Maintain the security of any areas which have been evacuated.
 - f. Develop traffic patterns for the area. Provide this information to the Staging Officer and the PIO until the incident is mitigated.
 - g. Rendezvous with responding Mass Transit buses and escort them to evacuee's mustering areas.
 - h. Maintain security at the shelters where evacuees are housed.
 - i. Monitor personnel on post around the security perimeter of the scene with regard to their exposure to any product which was released as result of the incident.
 - j. When first on the scene, determine the type of material involved, if possible, and nature of the problem. Remain upwind and upgrade of the incident.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- k. Notify the FD through your dispatcher and provide the FD as much information as possible.
 - l. Isolate the hazard area and keep non-essential personnel away from the scene.
 - m. When necessary, or so instructed, initiate and conduct evacuation of surrounding areas, particularly downwind or downstream.
 - n. Attempt to detain persons believed to be contaminated. If this is not possible, obtain their names and addresses.
 - o. If necessary, notify the owner, shipper, or other appropriate custodian of the material involved in the incident.
 - p. Establish an access control coordination point to the incident area. Maintain control of personnel entering the area.
 - q. If possible prevent unnecessary handling of incident debris.
- HazMat Teams within Broward County
Assist the Incident Commander (IC) in the mitigation of the incident. In conjunction with Emergency Management, HazMat Teams will exercise with selected facilities on an annual basis.
 - Local or County Utility Departments
 - a. Provide a staff member to the ARA to act as a link to the IC during the incident.
 - b. Determine and evaluate the effect the incident will have on sewer and drainage systems; best methods to prevent contamination or damage to the sewer systems.
 - c. Take necessary steps to ensure that sewer and drainage systems are not contaminated and, if contamination occurs, to oversee decontamination and clean up.
 - d. Assist in an evaluation of the potential impact on public health and safety if a sewer or storm system is contaminated or damaged.
 - e. All decontamination and cleanup procedures, implemented by a local or county utility department, will be performed in compliance with existing environmental regulations.
 - Radio Amateur Support
Upon determination that a major HAZMAT incident requires communications support, the local official making such a determination shall contact the CEC. The CEC shall then notify the ARES/RACES Coordinator and request said communications support.

The CEC shall provide the ARES/RACES Coordinator with the following information:
 - a. Nature of the incident; and
 - b. Number of operators required; and
 - c. Location of incident
 - Plant or Facility Covered Under Sara Title III
 - a. Designate a Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC) to work jointly with the Incident Commander. There must be one FERC for every shift, plus a backup.
 - b. Organize and train personnel.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- c. Develop internal plans and procedures to deal with on-site emergency releases.
 - d. These plans should be forwarded to the LEPC, EPGMD and the local fire department.
 - e. Make these plans and procedures available to the local emergency services. Confirm the plans at least annually or when significant changes are made.
 - f. Train with Broward County's various emergency services' personnel relative to said plans and procedures.
 - Broward County Public Schools
The Broward County Public Schools will provide the following assistance:
 - a. In a declared emergency, provide temporary evacuation center operations, which utilize school facilities, and provide equipment for the preparation of food for evacuees in cooperation with the American Red Cross.
 - b. Provide buses for evacuees needing transportation, if required.
 - c. Enact a reunification system for evacuated children and their parents or guardian.
 - d. Initiate measures to assure the safety and security of children and staff under the charge of the school board superintendent.
 - e. Follow their individual Hazardous Materials Contingency and Sheltering Plans.
 - Broward County Transit (BCT)
Broward County Transit will provide the following assistance:
 - a. Provide emergency bus transportation to assist in the evacuation of the general population as well as hospitals, nursing homes, and schools, to the extent that the evacuees are fully ambulatory and strong enough to sit in a moving bus unaided and unrestrained, without falling.
 - b. Personnel will not respond into a contaminated area without previous training and issuance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
 - c. Vehicles and personnel will be decontaminated prior to being returned to normal service.
 - d. Provide buses for rehabilitation services for Hazardous Materials Teams.
 - Broward Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
 - a. Provide hazards, vulnerability, and risk analyses on at least an annual basis to Fire Services, Emergency Preparedness, and the SoFlaLEPC.
 - b. In conjunction with the SoFlaLEPC and facilities, develop and conduct annual community briefings to update community of emergency procedures and provide information to the community concerning facilities, types of chemicals used, toxicity and danger, and what the public should do in the event of a release at the site.
- D. Monroe County
- Monroe County Board of County Commissioners
 - a. The Monroe County Board of County Commissioners is responsible for the health, safety and welfare of the public in Monroe County. This

ultimately includes responsibility for overall hazardous materials emergency response and planning for Monroe County.

- b. In fulfillment of this responsibility, Monroe County Ordinance 028-1987 awards the Mayor (Chairman) or the Mayor Pro Tem, or (in the absence of the preceding) the designee of the Mayor the authority to declare a local state of emergency whenever the life or property of the public is, or may be, threatened. Such a declaration shall waive certain county and state procedures, and shall grant the Mayor, Mayor Pro Tem, County Administrator or the Emergency Management Director power to issue mandatory orders in support of the declaration. Such orders have the full force of law.

- County Administrator

The County Administrator is responsible for and shall supervise all emergency hazardous materials planning and emergency response activities for Monroe County. In this capacity, the County Administrator shall, as necessary, consult with the Mayor and other members of the County Commission, in formal or informal session, and the MCEM Director, and may authorize expenditure of emergency funds if the situation so dictates.

- Monroe County Emergency Services Division Director

The Director is responsible for the overall conduct of the EMS, Fire Marshal, Emergency Management and Fire Rescue activities including the coordination, development and maintenance of procedures to implement the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan for Monroe County consistent with existing conditions and procedures. The Director is responsible for the annual review, update and re-certification of this plan.

- Monroe County Emergency Management (MCEM) Director

- a. The MCEM Director or designee will be responsible for providing logistical support to the public safety agencies involved in emergency operations in response to a hazardous materials release.
- b. The MCEM Director is responsible for early warning and notification of the population within the area affected by the release of hazardous materials. The Director is also responsible for the notification of the County EOC staff, activating the EOC, and notifying all local governmental and non-governmental agencies supporting emergency operations as appropriate to the severity of the incident.
- c. The MCEM Director is responsible for developing and implementing a public education program designed to advise the public of the risks associated with hazardous materials and appropriate actions to take in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials.
- d. The MCEM Director is authorized to issue any public information statements during a disaster period necessary to implement any contingency plan previously approved by the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners.
- e. The MCEM Director will coordinate overall emergency operations and support needs with the State Division of Emergency Management, state and federal support agencies, and the appropriate facility owner/operator.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- Sheriff's Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies
Responsibilities shared by the Sheriff's Office and municipal law enforcement agencies include:
 - a. If unknown prior to being dispatched, determine an incident includes the occurrence of a hazardous materials release.
 - b. Notify the fire department which has jurisdiction of the occurrence of a hazardous materials release and request that appropriate response be initiated.
 - c. Isolate and establish law enforcement command over the area where evacuation, public safety, traffic control and protection of property are of concern.
 - d. Provide for traffic control along evacuation routes and crowd control at reception centers and shelters.
 - e. Secure evacuation areas until residents are allowed to return to their homes.
 - f. Providing for traffic control along evacuation routes and crowd control at reception shelters.
 - g. Coordinate all activities through incident command.

- Monroe County Fire Marshal, Monroe County Fire Rescue and associated volunteer departments, Key West Fire Department, Islamorada Fire Department, City of Marathon Fire Department, Key Largo Volunteer Fire Department and Ocean Reef Fire Department
Responsibilities shared by county and municipal fire departments include:
 - a. Responding to, investigate, and assume direct control of the management of hazardous materials incident scenes occurring within its jurisdiction by initiating an incident management system and command.
 - b. Determining the type and nature of the hazardous material involved.
 - c. Determining the necessity for an evacuation, request to issue evacuation orders when appropriate, and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated.
 - d. Notifying the Emergency Communication Center, and (MCEM), which will make proper notification to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws.
 - e. Requesting assistance from appropriate federal and state agencies through the MCEM Director.
 - f. Initiating request for assistance from appropriate agencies necessary to neutralize and/or contain the hazardous materials involved.
 - g. Giving full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action to be taken to contain the hazardous materials involved.
 - h. Providing vehicle washdown and monitoring, when necessary, at prescribed locations and in a manner consistent with Florida Department of Environmental Protection and/or Monroe County Health Department direction.
 - i. Emergency Medical Services will provide emergency medical transportation to persons in need of such services, to assist in the evacuation and transfer of patients from nursing homes and hospitals in the affected areas, and to assist in the evacuation of persons with special needs who are unable to evacuate themselves.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- Monroe County Health Department
The Monroe County Health Department is responsible for:
 - a. Monitoring potential public health problems.
 - b. Supervising local public health operations and coordinating all governmental and non-governmental relief agency resources involved in the prevention or control of emergency public health problems.
 - c. Coordinating all health and medical services.
 - d. Informing the Monroe County Board of County Commissioners, through the MCEM Director, of degraded public health conditions.
- Public Works Department and Municipal Service District
Public Works and Municipal Service District will provide the following assistance:
 - a. Assist local fire departments in assembling and disassembling washdown stations and disposing of waste materials.
 - b. Assist American Red Cross by providing garbage pickup and disposal for reception centers and shelters.
 - c. Assist in containment and cleanup of spills by providing equipment and personnel as necessary.
- School Board
The Monroe County School Board will supervise temporary shelter operations which utilize school facilities, and provide equipment for the preparation of food for evacuees in cooperation with the American Red Cross. The School Board will also assist in providing buses for evacuees needing transportation after all responsibilities to the health and safety of all school children are met, if requested by the MCEM Director.
- Social Services
Social Services Transportation Department will assist in the evacuation of special needs and transportation - disadvantaged persons in affected areas.
- Hospitals within Monroe County
Hospitals within Monroe County will receive and accommodate patients transferred from affected hospitals, nursing homes evacuees requiring hospitalization and evacuation related accident victims.
- Other Monroe County and Municipal Agencies
Other county and municipal agencies may be required to provide equipment, personnel and services to support emergency operations.

2.3 State Government Organizations and Responsibilities

The purpose of subsection 2.3 is to describe the major functions and duties to be performed by state agencies in responding to a hazardous materials incident.

State agencies will utilize the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to determine their major functions and duties. The CEMP which replaces the Florida Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is an all hazards plan which contains preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities and procedures the state will take in the event of a natural or technological emergency including hazardous materials

incidents. The responsibilities and functions of all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are also summarized in this document.

A. District XI

- Governor

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

Any or all of the above responsibilities are implemented by:

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

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

- Attorney General

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

- Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)

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

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

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
 - a. Act as the technical advisory agent in identifying, containing and removing hazardous materials threatening, or affecting, water, soil or air quality, as authorized by Florida Statutes.
 - b. Locate sites and establish acceptable procedures for the disposal of hazardous and solid wastes.
 - c. Act as the primary operational agency in the containment and cleanup of inland hazardous materials spills.
 - d. Act as the sole authority on the use of chemical dispersants in combating a hazardous materials incident.
 - e. Provide a coordinator, to serve as chairman of the HMTF, when an incident requires a multi-agency response, and the agency is designated as the primary operational agency.
 - f. When pollutants, as defined in Section 376.031(16), Florida Statutes, are determined to be discharged into navigable waters within the geographic responsibility of the United States Coast Guard, the state response shall be as provided in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
 - g. Provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous materials incident.
 - h. Provide manpower and logistical support from any state park, or recreational area that is directly affected by a hazardous materials incident.
- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
 - a. Cooperate in activities between public and private agencies on matters relating to public transit.
 - b. Support county highway/road departments in securing and installing barricades, signs, and other necessary equipment needed for traffic control.
 - c. Assist local agencies in traffic management activities in and around the affected areas.
 - d. Assist local agencies in the movement of emergency resources to and from the designated area.
 - e. Assist in the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials spills that occur on a state-maintained street or highway as feasible.
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)
 - a. Coordinate, integrate, and implement law enforcement planning and activities for the use of mutual aid and state resources.
 - b. Maintain lists of special law enforcement equipment, specially trained personnel, and all regular, auxiliary, and reserve law enforcement personnel and equipment within the state.
 - c. Coordinate the organization and direction of the law enforcement services of the Florida Mutual Aid Plan.
 - d. Maintain liaison with State law enforcement agencies in order to coordinate and integrate plans for traffic control and the participation of the agencies in law enforcement emergency operations.
 - e. Maintain liaison with the Governor, state departments and agencies, and local law enforcement officials in order to achieve close coordination and cooperation in planning and operations in trouble areas.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- f. Facilitate the flow of law enforcement information from state organizations to local law enforcement officials.
 - g. Maintain liaison with the Fire Department Incident Commander.
- Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
 - a. Assist other law enforcement agencies in the movement of traffic during an emergency involving hazardous materials.
 - b. Assist other law enforcement agencies in the state to police the affected area.
 - c. Provide security and assist in staffing roadblocks to support county personnel who are involved in emergency response operations.
 - d. Provide communications assistance as required.
 - e. Upon request, Florida Highway Patrol will assist in the transportation of samples for analysis when immediate analysis is necessary.
- Florida Wildlife Commission (FWC)
 - a. Assess damage to wildlife populations and habitat resulting from a hazardous materials incident.
 - b. Coordinate with other appropriate federal and state authorities any action deemed necessary, or required, for the protection of endangered or threatened species.
 - c. Provide support for law enforcement and search and rescue operations.
- Florida Department of Health (FDoH)
 - a. Assist in the identification of possible health hazards related to hazardous materials incidents and take corrective action as needed.
 - b. Assist in solving problems affecting drinking water or food supplies contaminated by hazardous materials.
 - c. Provide response to all emergencies associated with radioactive materials or ionizing radiation.
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDoACS)
 - a. Assist in identification, containment and disposal of pesticides and insecticides.
 - b. Assist in the identification of possible health hazards, related to a hazardous materials incident, which may affect a food commodity, or the production of that food commodity.
 - c. Provide support for law enforcement activities.
- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Department of Transportation and Florida Department of Financial Services/Fire Marshal's Office
 - a. Enforce rules and regulations covering the design, construction, location and operation of equipment for liquefied petroleum gas storage, handling, and intrastate transporting by tank truck, tank trailer or pipeline.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- b. Enforce rules and regulations covering the manufacture and intrastate transportation of hazardous materials including those which are combustible, flammable, explosive, gun powder, carbide, crude petroleum, or any of the crude-by-products excluding explosives.
- c. Provide personnel to determine the cause of an LP gas incident if requested in conformance with Department of Insurance Regulations.
- Hazardous Materials Task Force
Florida's Hazardous Materials Task Force (HMTF) has been formed to provide a mechanism for the coordinated response by state agencies to hazardous materials emergencies that are beyond the capability of local governments. The State CEMP designates ESF 10 as the primary mechanism to coordinate response and support by state agencies to hazardous materials emergencies that are beyond the capability of local government. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and BER are the lead agencies for ESF 10 and will provide representatives on a 24-hour basis to the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) to ensure the full deployment and utilization of Department resources. In addition, ESF 10 is comprised of representatives from the following state agencies:

Lead Agency: Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Florida Division of Emergency Management
Florida Department of Transportation
Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Florida Department of Health
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Florida Department of Financial Services
Florida Wildlife Commission

- B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI above.
- C. Broward County - See District XI above.
- D. Monroe County - See District XI above.

2.4 Federal Government Organizations and Responsibilities

The purpose of subsection 2.4 is to describe the major functions and duties to be performed by federal agencies in responding to a hazardous materials incident.

- A. District XI
 - U. S. Coast Guard
 - a. Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance on the state's coastline and on navigable waterways within the state.
 - b. Operates the National Response Center (NRC) on a 24-hour per day basis.
 - U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any inland hazardous substance incident that has the potential to affect public health and safety and the environment.

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- U. S. Department of Transportation
Regulates the transportation of hazardous materials.
- Regional Response Team (RRT)
The RRT provides a coordinated federal response capability at the scene of a hazardous materials incident that poses a threat to the public health and welfare, the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon waters of the contiguous zones, and all inland waters.

B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI, above.

C. Broward County - See District XI, above.

D. Monroe County - See District XI, above.

2.5 Facility Owners/Operators

The purpose of subsection 2.5 is to describe the major tasks to be performed by facility owners/operators in responding to a hazardous materials incident.

A. District XI

- a. Designate a representative/coordinator to participate in the emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator and assist local emergency management directors and the LEPCs in the preparation and maintenance of emergency response plans for hazardous materials present at their facility (ies).
- b. Notify the SERC if subject to the requirements of EPCRA.
- c. Submit Material Safety Data Sheets and Emergency Inventory Forms to the SERC, LEPCs and local fire departments.
- d. Submit Toxic Chemical Release Forms to the SERC and the Environmental Protection Agency for each toxic chemical defined in Section 313 of EPCRA that was manufactured, processed or otherwise used in quantities exceeding the established Threshold Planning Quantity during the preceding calendar year.
- e. Provide immediate notification to the local fire departments, SERC and LEPC in the event of a release or spill of a listed extremely hazardous substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance. Notify the LEPC through notification to the applicable County Warning Point as described in Section 4.3.
- f. Provide written follow-up emergency notice to the SERC and LEPCs after the release or spill.
- g. Each facility should hold at least one exercise per year to test its plan via a realistic scenario. The facility should notify the County Emergency Management Agency at least one month in advance of the exercise. The Agency shall, if notified, publish a monthly exercise schedule to all agencies and response agencies may observe any facility exercise which they so choose. In addition, each Facility Emergency Coordinator from a high or moderate risk category facility should observe one full scale exercise within 18 months of obtaining the Facility Emergency Coordinator position and one every 4 years thereafter. (This requirement may be met by joint exercises among facilities.)

On-Site Facility Emergency Release Plan

1. Each facility plan should have internal response procedures and plans to deal with releases as required by the following sections of Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986: 303(c) (1-7); 303 (d) (1-3); 311, 312; and 29 CFR 1910.120.
2. Each facility should develop a Plot Plan Book. This book will have in it maps, lists, diagrams, and plans and procedures to operate or use the items in an emergency situation (not limited to, but as a minimum) as listed below:
 - (a) Develop map of plant divided into sectors or zones, if applicable.
 - (b) Have a page of each zone or sectors showing chemical storage and chemical processes and quantities.
 - (c) Have indicated emergency shutdown procedures for each zone or sector. This should include utilities and processes.
 - (d) Show location of fire monitors and firefighting equipment.
 - (e) Show drains and sewer accesses. Determine, in case of a release, where the flow will go. This should be done for each zone or sector.
 - (f) Develop a list of chemicals by zone and cross-reference list of chemicals in surrounding zones. MSDS must be available to the Facility Emergency Coordinator and responding agencies.
 - (g) Indicate spill or release mitigation equipment.
 - (h) Indicate property access gates.
 - (i) Develop and include emergency group plans and SOP's for dealing with emergency situations, including personnel protection equipment for routine operations as well as for releases. Included will be notification procedures in place to notify appropriate local, state and federal agencies of releases.
 - (j) Develop and include plant evacuation by area, zone and plant.
 - (k) Develop and include staging points for evacuees.
 - (l) Develop alerts used for various intra-facility emergencies.
 - (m) Facility Emergency Coordinator(s) and alternate(s) (24 hours/day) must be noted in the plan.
3. Each facility should have an internal group trained to respond to emergency situations or releases unless plan calls for total evacuation. 303(c) (2).
4. Each facility should determine and augment means to determine release (for example, use of visual patrols, detectors, temperature sensors, air sampling, level alarms, etc.)
5. Each facility should coordinate with the local fire department a location or locations within the facility for the Plot Plan Book.
6. Each facility should explain the type of audible alert system internal and off-site external alerting of a release (303 (c) (4)).
7. For warehousing or storage facilities and other facilities where a constant change of extremely hazardous materials takes place, an area within the facility should be designated to store these materials. Any exception or change of placement of extremely hazardous materials should be identified daily and this information with location provided to the Facility Emergency Coordinator. It should be in such a form that it can be provided to responding emergency agencies if needed.
8. Facilities which do not have personnel on site 24 hours a day should have a sign posted on the perimeter fence or access gate. The sign should have emergency instructions and telephone numbers posted for use when their alarms sound.

9. Emergency response symbols indicating the location of hazardous materials, spill control equipment, sprinkled area, non-sprinkled area, partially sprinkled area, fire hydrants, standpipes, etc. should be noted on the floor plan of the Title III 302 facility.

▪ **Off-site facility emergency release plans**

Each Off-site facility emergency release plan should contain the following:

1. A map and word description of area surrounding facility.
2. Each county should designate an agency to work with a Facility Emergency Coordinator to develop the following for inclusion in the plan as required by the indicated section of SARA Title III.
 - (a) Evacuation routes from the area.
(303 (c) (7)) (Provided as part of the Hazards Analyses.)
 - (b) Shelters for the population.
(303 (c) (7)) (This information will be provided by the EPGMD.)
 - (c) Evacuation procedures and the means by which the off-site community will be warned.
303 (c) (4), 303 (c) (7), 304 (b) (1).
 - (d) A listing, including locations, of any schools, nursing homes, day-care centers, etc., in the area which would be at additional risk due to a release.
(Provided as part of the Hazards Analyses.) 303 (c) (1), 302 (b) (2).
 - (e) The General Information for First Responders worksheet.
3. Routes used by carriers to deliver hazardous materials to facilities and ship hazardous products from the facilities to the nearest major highway or interstate.
(Provided as part of the Hazards Analyses.) 303 (c) (1).

B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI, above.

C. Broward County - See District XI, above.

D. Monroe County - See District XI, above.

2.6 Volunteer Organizations

The purpose of subsection 2.6 is to describe the response functions and responsibilities of all volunteer and charitable organizations within the District in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

A. District XI

- American Red Cross
Provide reception and care for evacuees and Limited Emergency Services Feeding. Additional shelter space may have to be established by the American Red Cross should the relocation period last longer than anticipated. In this event, mobilization and relocation of evacuees will be coordinated by the American Red Cross through the County Emergency Operations Center.
- Amateur Radio Communications

Section 2.0: Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities (Cont.)

- Emergency Alerting System (EAS) Stations
Provide early warning to the public and area broadcasting stations via EAS tone alert systems.
 - Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
The CAP provides assistance to the state and its political subdivisions in responding to emergencies. The CAP has the capability to provide the following assistance:
 - a. Aerial control, direction and surveillance of surface traffic.
 - b. Light transport flights for emergency movement of personnel and supplies.
 - c. Aerial photographic and reconnaissance flights.
 - d. Search and rescue (including aircraft ramp checks for missing craft and aerial and ground search activities);
 - e. Radio communications.
 - f. Other activities as approved by the Wing Commander, CAP, and Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management.
- B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI above.
- C. Broward County - See District XI above.
- D. Monroe County - See District XI above.

3. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

3.1 General

Section 3 describes the coordination and management of emergency response operations between local, state and federal agencies.

3.2 Local Government Role

The purpose of subsection 3.2 is to describe the role of local government in providing direction and control in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

A. District XI

- Local Government Role

Local governments have the primary role in preventing unnecessary hazards to the general public from an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. When the accidental release of hazardous materials occurs, the effects of which are strictly confined to the premises of a private industry in District XI, governmental response agency assistance should be on a cooperative basis only. When there is any possible off-site threat to the general public or the environment, the local government, through its emergency response organizations must assert its authority and take decisive charge of the scene. Figure 3.2 is an example of an Executive Order that may be used by any county in District XI.

Incident Classification Levels

There are four hazardous material incident levels that have been established by the State of Florida to provide uniformity between all response agencies. In this system, hazardous material incidents classified as “Moderate” (as described in detail, in the table below), agencies may either be activated to report to the EOC or assign specialized EOC personnel to liaise on scene.

The following table describes the uniform hazardous materials incident levels that have been established by the State of Florida:

Hazardous Material Incident Classifications	
INCIDENT LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Category I	A spill, release or potential release. No deaths, minor injuries possible. Incident limited to a single structure, or 300-foot radius. Known material, which is not radioactive, or water reactive. Less than 55 gallons involved. Evacuation of a limited size population that can be evacuated in a short period of time for a short duration (0-4 hours).
Category II	A spill, release or potential release of a known / unknown substance. No deaths but injuries may range from minor to severe. Release may not be controllable without special resources. Incident limited to several blocks or buildings. Material may be toxic, reactive, flammable, radioactive,

Section 3.0: Direction and Control (Cont.)

	corrosive or biological. Quantity limited to size of its container. Evacuation will be confined to a designated area that local resources can handle, extended sheltering not needed.
Category III	A spill, release or potential release of a substance with an associated fire, explosion or toxic/corrosive cloud. Injuries or deaths possible. Large area impacted, possibly disrupting essential community services. Extensive environmental contamination possible. Involves hazardous substance capable of producing toxic / corrosive cloud; highly unstable or reactive; is a flammable gas or produces significant flammable vapors; is radioactive or biological pathogen. Presents an immediate danger to the public and responders. Evacuation will require the movement of large population. Requires activation of evacuation centers.
Category IV	A spill or release of a substance resulting in a serious fire, explosion, or environmental contamination over an extended area. Involves a known or unknown substance that can be highly toxic, very reactive, unstable, flammable or explosive, radioactive or extremely pathogenic. Evacuation of large area, taking places in stages over several hours, affecting large population. Duration could exceed several days.

The EOC will monitor all hazardous material incidents classified as “Moderate” or greater or where an area in excess of 1 mile is being placed under a protective measure. In hazardous material incidents classified “Severe” or “Major,” under the State Classification System, the EOC will notify and/or activate all the appropriate agencies.

The role of the EOC will be to coordinate the strategic response and recovery operations, as well as to support the operation by providing personnel, resource and technical assistance to the Incident Scene Management team.

B. Miami-Dade County

The purpose of this section is to describe the dual levels of incident command, both on scene and at the EOC.

Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibilities during hazardous material emergencies consist of Incident Scene Management and EOC Incident Management.

Incident Scene Management

At hazardous material incidents, response agencies will handle the situation to conclusion on a routine basis. Responding fire departments will establish the Incident Command System (ICS) and integrate fire, law enforcement, environmental and health functions on site to resolve the incident. Technical experts and facility owners are to be incorporated into the on-scene command structure. Responding agencies will follow the lead of the Incident Commander, typically the fire department. However, the command authority may be transferred to other agencies at different times (e.g., environmental agencies during clean-up operations). Decisions made on scene are tactical in nature, and focus on solving the smaller scale problems to contain the incident.

EOC Incident Management

In situations where additional coordination is required between multiple agencies, or when the size and scope of an incident requires multiple response actions, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated. The decision to activate the EOC may be requested by the On-Scene Commander or at the discretion of the Emergency Management Director. The decisions and actions directed by the EOC focus on larger scale, strategic issues that assist the response and recovery from the incident.

EOC Functional Position and Responsibilities

The Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (Volume I) describes the roles and responsibilities of EOC sections and functional groups. Below is a hazardous material specific outline of the roles and responsibilities of functional groups and their agencies.

- **ESF 4 Firefighting**
The firefighting ESF is led by a representative of MDFR who is responsible for coordinating with the On-Scene Commander and will communicate information between the EOC and the scene; and, coordinate within ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials).
- **ESF 9 USAR**
The Urban Search and Rescue ESF is led by a representative from Miami-Dade Fire Rescue. The representative is responsible for coordinating searches for victims that may have remained in the hot zone, and are now injured or have become fatalities. In addition, ESF 9 will coordinate with Miami-Dade Police Homicide and the Office of the Medical Examiner, as needed.
- **ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**
The Hazardous Materials ESF is led by a representative from Miami-Dade Fire Rescue. The representative is responsible for coordinating the response to the incident by mutual aid units, assigning response priority to other incidents and product identification, as well as coordinating environmental (with support from RER) testing and development of chemical information packages.
- **ESF 16 Law Enforcement**
The Law Enforcement ESF Representative is responsible for communicating information between the EOC and the scene. In addition, the representative will coordinate the ERF B (Evacuation and Re-entry) function.
- **All Hazards Protective Measures Plan**
The Public Safety Functional Group coordinator and the ESF 16 representative are responsible for coordinating public protective measures (see Public Protective Measures section).

Section 3.0: Direction and Control (Cont.)

- **ESF 6 Mass Care**
The Mass Care ESF is led by a representative from the American Red Cross. ESF 6 is responsible for operating evacuation centers; providing temporary housing; providing water and food to impacted persons and providing social and mental health services.
- **ESF 8 Health and Medical**
The Health and Medical ESF is led by a representative from the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Division of Emergency Medical Services. ESF 8 is responsible for providing health and medical services; treatment, transport of the injured and dead; crisis counseling; medical and special needs evacuation and basic health needs.

The Special Needs Subsection provides specialized services for persons with special needs to include shelter, feeding and basic medical care.

- **ESF 1 Transportation**
The Transportation ESF is led by a representative from Miami-Dade Transit. ESF 1 is responsible for assisting in evacuation; traffic control; infrastructure clearance; logistical transportation and repair of infrastructure that is associated with hazardous material incidents.
- **ESF 2 Communications**
The Communications ESF is led by a representative from the Miami-Dade Department of Community, Information and Outreach. ESF 2 is responsible for assessing the communications systems for problems; and implementing solutions that include rapid repairs based on priorities; establish alternate and supplemental communications capabilities.
- **ESF 3 Engineering and Infrastructure**
The Engineering ESF is led by Miami-Dade Public Works and Waste Management. ESF 3's member agencies are responsible for debris clearance; emergency repair of damaged infrastructure including potable water; sanitary sewer; transportation assets and electrical distribution.
- **ESF 12 Energy**
The Energy ESF is led by a representative from Florida Power and Light. It is responsible for electrical distribution repair and service, should it be impacted by hazardous material incidents. In addition, to assist in supporting generator services.
- **ESF 17 Veterinary**
The Veterinary ESF is led by Miami-Dade Animal Services Department. ESF 17 is vital in hazardous material incidents that occur in agricultural areas, finding safe shelter for animals and providing medical care for animals exposed to the released chemical.

Agency Notification

Emergency personnel are notified of hazardous material incidents via the 911-system. Response agencies are expected to notify the Miami-Dade EOC via its duty officer at 305-468-5800. See the Initial Notification of Responders section for details.

On-Scene Incident Command

The Incident Scene Management consists of a unified command with representatives of each agency (public and private sector), lead by an on-scene commander. The other agencies assume a support role, and take their assignment from the on-scene commander. In later stages of the operation, one of the support agencies may assume the scene command, as the focus of the operation shifts.

Activating the Emergency Operations Center

1. Miami-Dade County EOC

When the on-scene command post requests EOC activation for coordination of large incidents, they contact the EOC Duty Officer and provide initial details:

- Chemical
- Quantity released
- Type of incident
- Casualties
- Public protective measures

The EOC Duty Officer immediately notifies the Director. The Director will determine the appropriate level of activation. The EOC may also activate at the discretion of the Director whether a scene request is made or not. Agencies are then notified or requested to report to the EOC depending upon the incident level.

2. Divisional EOC

When the Miami-Dade EOC is activated, the appropriate Divisional EOCs are notified that there is an incident, which may impact their municipalities. Divisional EOCs may decide to activate. In that case, they assign a representative to the County EOC.

C. Broward County

• Local Government Role

When a hazardous materials incident occurs, notification of the incident can be received in several ways. Most incidents will be reported through the 9-1-1 Public Service Answering Point (PSAP) as required by Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning and The Community Right-To-Know Act, Section 304. The report may involve a fixed site or a transportation incident. If the report comes as a normal vehicle accident report and the responding Emergency Medical Service (EMS) and/or law

enforcement agency is first on the scene, they must recognize the potential hazard and notify the fire dispatchers (FD) of their jurisdiction, and County Warning Point of the hazardous materials incident.

The first arriving units must assess the situation for its potential danger to the safety and health of the population in the immediate incident area. The area will be restricted immediately by law enforcement agencies until the danger, or potential danger can be assessed. If evacuation of surrounding areas is warranted, the evacuation procedure should be initiated. A security perimeter will be established around the area with an access control coordination point designated. All agency representatives called to the scene, except fire apparatus, should be directed to this control point.

The ranking fire officer on scene will act as the Incident Commander (IC), direct the on-scene operations and coordinate the efforts of all agencies involved in on-site emergency operations related to the incident. He will act through respective agency representatives who will maintain control over their respective forces.

Because of the nature of most hazardous materials incidents, a unified command structure will be used. Under a unified command structure in the command post, the implementation of the action plan will be done under the direction of a single individual, the Incident Commander (IC). The IC will normally be from the agency that has the greatest jurisdictional involvement.

1. In Broward County, the IC will normally be a ranking fire department officer.
2. The need for a unified command is brought about because:
 - a. Incidents have no regard for jurisdictional boundaries, and hazardous material spills usually cause multi-jurisdictional, major incident situations.
 - b. Individual agency responsibility and authority is normally legally confined to a single jurisdiction. An exception to this is when mutual aid is invoked.
3. The concept of unified command simply means that all agencies who have jurisdictional responsibility at a multi-jurisdictional incident contribute to the process of:
 - a. Determining overall incident objectives.
 - b. Selection of strategies.
 - c. Ensuring that joint planning for tactical activities will be accomplished.
 - d. Ensuring that integrated tactical operations are conducted.
4. The proper selection of participants to work within a unified command structure will depend upon:
 - a. The location of the incident and which political jurisdictions are involved.
 - b. Which functional agencies of the involved jurisdiction(s) are required.

5. In Broward County, the unified command structure table of organization will consist of:
 - a. The fire department.
 - b. The Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) or his representative Emergency Management Division (EMD).
 - c. Law enforcement.
 - d. City and/or county Emergency Medical Services.
 - e. The designated Facility Emergency Response Coordinator at the facility having the HAZMAT incident (SARA Title III), 302 facilities.
 - f. A lead environmental agency (possibly the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)).
 - g. Additional agencies may be included in the decision making process as their involvement in the mitigation effort increases. At that time they will become part of the unified command staff and be collocated at the Command Post (CP).

The IC will coordinate the mitigation of the hazardous materials incident until the situation is stabilized, at which time command is passed to the agency designated to oversee the completion of the clean-up process. Fire service and other emergency personnel will standby and assist, as requested. The IC will cause to be notified those agencies prescribed by law and those necessary to control and mitigate the incident.

When activities are judged by the IC to be unsafe and/or to involve imminent danger conditions, the IC shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities. All agencies involved in the hazardous materials incident will keep sufficient records to submit an after-action report for study and critique.

Fire departments operating during an incident should utilize the Fire Mutual Aid radio frequencies, 470.6625(R) and 473.6625(T) MHz for multi-jurisdictional operations. This channel can be used as a coordination channel, and will allow fire departments that normally are on different frequencies to communicate directly with each other.

Activation of the EOC

While many county emergency response activities may be conducted and coordinated without the activation of the Broward County EOC, there will be disaster situations in which a more effective coordination and direction of emergency operations can be accomplished by either partial or total mobilization of the EOC staff.

Depending upon the magnitude of the HAZMAT incident threatening Broward County, the Director of Emergency Operations (the County Administrator) may activate the EOC; determine which staff members are required to staff it. This staff will be notified via cellular or voice telephone or email. Municipalities and other agencies are notified by appropriate various methods.

It is anticipated that the EOC will be activated in all instances, when a countywide major disaster is imminent, or has occurred.

The EOC is located at 201 NW 84th Avenue, Plantation, Florida 33324.

In the event that the EOC is activated due to a major HAZMAT incident, a "press room" will be established at the EOC to accommodate representatives of the news media who will inevitably cover the County EOC in time of disaster. Copies of county emergency releases, transmitted over the electronic warning and information system, will also be distributed in the "press room". The Emergency Public Information Officer (PIO) will arrange for periodic situation briefings in the "press room". Either the County Administrator or the PIO will participate in these briefings. All other EOC staff shall not, unless authorized by the County Administrator, respond directly to inquiries from the broadcast media/press; should refer all inquiries to the Public Information Officer.

D. Monroe County

- Local Government Role

Local governments have the primary role in preventing unnecessary hazards to the general public from an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. When the accidental release of hazardous materials occurs, the effects of which are strictly confined to the premises of a private industry in Monroe County, governmental response agency assistance should be on a cooperative basis only. Where there is any possible off-site threat to the general public or the environment, a public safety agency must assert its authority and take decisive charge of the scene (Florida Demonstration Plan). The MCEM will coordinate overall emergency response activities and operations until such time as increased state assistance is deemed necessary. Direction and control will be exercised through the Monroe County EOC.

Initial response to hazardous materials accidents will be the responsibility of the law enforcement, and fire/rescue services agencies within the jurisdiction in which the accident occurred. In the unincorporated areas of the county, initial response will be the responsibility of the Monroe County Sheriff's Office and Monroe County Fire Rescue.

- Notification of Incident

When a hazardous materials incident occurs, notification of the incident can be received in several ways. Most incidents will be reported through the 9-1-1 Public Service Answering Point (PSAP) as required by Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning and the Community Right-To-Know Act, Section 304. The report may involve a fixed site or a transportation incident. If the report comes as a normal vehicle accident report and the responding Fire Rescue or EMS and/or law enforcement agency is first on the scene, they must recognize the potential hazard and notify the MCSO or Key West Police Department dispatchers of their jurisdiction of the hazardous materials incident.

The first arriving units must assess the situation for its potential danger to the safety and health of the population in the immediate incident area. The area will be restricted immediately by law enforcement agencies until the

danger, or potential danger can be assessed. If evacuation of surrounding areas is warranted, the evacuation procedure should be initiated. A security perimeter will be established around the Agency Response Area (ARA) with an access control coordination point designated. All agency representatives called to the scene, except fire apparatus, should be directed to this control point.

- On Scene Command

The ranking fire officer on scene will act as the Incident Commander (IC) and direct the on-scene operations and coordinate the efforts of all agencies involved in on-site emergency operations related to the incident. He will act through respective agency representatives who will maintain control over their respective forces.

Because of the nature of most hazardous materials incidents, a unified incident management system and command structure will be used. Under a unified command structure in the command post, the implementation of the action plan will be done under the direction of a single individual, the Incident Commander (IC).

- a. In Monroe County, the IC will normally be a ranking fire department officer and shall be responsible for:
 - 1. Coordinating all emergency response activities with the MCEM Director and conduct any necessary emergency actions.
 - 2. Keeping EOC apprised of all on-scene activities.
 - 3. Implementing actions necessary to protect public health and safety.
 - 4. Coordination of clean-up and recovery operations.
- b. The need for a unified incident command is brought about because:
 - 1. Incidents have no regard for jurisdictional boundaries, and hazardous material spills usually cause multi-jurisdictional, major incident situations.
 - 2. Individual agency responsibility and authority is normally legally confined to a single jurisdiction. An exception to this is when mutual aid is invoked.
- c. The concept of IMS as command simply means that all agencies who have jurisdictional responsibility at a multi-jurisdictional incident contribute to the process of:
 - 1. Determining overall incident objectives.
 - 2. Selection of strategies.
 - 3. Ensuring that joint planning for tactical activities will be accomplished.
 - 4. Ensuring that integrated tactical operations are conducted.
- d. The proper selection of participants to work with the IMS and command structure will depend upon:

Section 3.0: Direction and Control (Cont.)

1. The location of the incident and which political jurisdictions are involved; and
 2. Which functional agencies of the involved jurisdiction(s) are required.
- e. In Monroe County, the unified command structure table of organization will consist of:
1. The Fire Rescue Departments.
 2. Law Enforcement.
 3. The designated Facility Emergency Response Coordinator at the facility having the HAZMAT incident (SARA Title III), 302 facilities.
 4. A lead environmental agency (the Department of Environmental Protection {DEP}).
 5. Additional agencies may be included in the decision making process as their involvement in the mitigation effort increases. At that time, they will become part of the unified command staff and be collocated at the Command Post (CP).

The IC will coordinate the mitigation of the hazardous materials incident until the situation is stabilized, at which time command is passed to the agency designated to oversee the completion of the clean up process. Fire service and other emergency personnel will standby and assist, as requested. The IC will notify those agencies prescribed by law and those necessary to control and mitigate the incident.

When activities are judged by the IC to be unsafe and/or to involve imminent danger conditions, the IC shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities. All agencies involved in the hazardous materials incident will keep sufficient records to submit an after-action report for study and critique.

- Emergency Operations Center

The County Primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated by the county Emergency Management Director upon receipt of notification of a release of hazardous materials. Appropriate response and support personnel would be called to the EOC to coordinate the actions of their respective agencies and organizations. Once fully activated, the EOC will continue to function on a continuous basis until the emergency is over and its effects can be more effectively controlled through normal governmental channels.

Municipal EOCs may be activated (if needed) and County EOC will be notified of such activation by the municipal EM Manager.

3.3 State Government Role

The purpose of subsection 3.3 is to describe the role of state government in providing direction and control in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

A. District XI

The role of state government in response to a hazardous materials emergency is to support local government operations unless the scope of the emergency warrants increased state action. The state government support is coordinated by the Department of Environmental Protection and the Bureau of Emergency Response (BER) from the State EOC.

Upon receipt of notification from the county that a release of hazardous materials has occurred, staff from the Department of Environmental Protection shall be dispatched to the scene to provide guidance to local emergency operations personnel to mitigate environmental damage. In the event of a major hazardous materials accident, all or a portion of the State Hazardous Materials Task Force should be activated to coordinate state response and support to the county.

Increased state actions may be warranted for emergencies which involve multi-jurisdictional hazards, when local governments believe the emergency is beyond the capabilities of local resources or when the Governor determines there is an overriding concern for the safety of the public. For these situations the Governor can designate the primary responsibility for emergency response to the state by issuing an Executive Order under the provisions of Section 252.365, Florida Statutes (see Figure 3.2).

B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI above.

C. Broward County - See District XI above.

D. Monroe County - See District XI above.

Figure 3.2

SAMPLE EXECUTIVE ORDER

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER _____

WHEREAS, ON _____, 20__, a hazardous materials emergency condition was declared at the _____ chemical plant, operated by the _____ Chemical Company in _____ County, causing a (potentially) hazardous chemical release into the atmosphere, and

WHEREAS, certain additional specialized equipment, personnel and resources are required, and

WHEREAS, the _____ Chemical Company has exerted every effort to correct the emergency condition, and

WHEREAS, local governments in the affected counties and municipalities have exerted every effort to assist the affected citizens, and

WHEREAS, the _____ County Commission has declared a local state of emergency and has requested assistance from the state,

NOW THEREFORE, I, Rick Scott, as Governor of the State of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 1(A), Florida Constitution (1968), Section 252.31 et seq., Florida Statutes (1974), Section 250.06, Florida Statutes (1973), and all applicable law, do hereby declare the existence of a disaster emergency and promulgate the following Executive Order effective immediately:

1. That a state of emergency exists within _____ County due to the (potentially) hazardous effects of a chemical release from the _____ Chemical Plant.
2. That the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is hereby activated and the Department of Community Affairs shall be responsible for emergency management and is hereby empowered to take all action under the plan necessary to protect the health, welfare, and safety of the people and property in the vicinity of the chemical release.
3. That the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners of _____ County or the Chairperson's designee shall act as coordinator of the local emergency management effort within _____ County.
4. That the Division of Emergency Management is hereby authorized to order the evacuation of those portions of _____ County whose people and property are in imminent or existing danger as a result of the emergency at the _____ Chemical Plant and the chemical release. Should such action become necessary, the evacuation orders shall have the force and effect of state law.
5. That the Florida Division of Emergency Management is hereby authorized to direct the use of any State and county facility, including public schools, to ensure the proper reception, sheltering, and care of evacuees.

Section 3.0: Direction and Control (Cont.)

6. That State agencies and the Florida National Guard, as coordinated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, shall provide mission support by furnishing resources and support personnel to alleviate threat to life and property resulting from the state of emergency at the _____ Chemical Plant.
7. That all affected toll facilities are hereby ordered to suspend the collection of toll charges until such time as the Governor or his Authorized Representative designates this as no longer necessary.
8. That _____ is hereby appointed the Governor's Authorized Representative for _____ County and the area(s) within the vulnerable zone surrounding the _____ Chemical Plant.
9. In the event of _____ absence, _____ shall act as the Governor's Authorized Representative.
10. This Executive Order shall remain in effect for a period of thirty days unless otherwise rescinded.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto set my hand and caused the
Great Seal of the State of Florida
to be affixed at Tallahassee, the
Capitol, this ____ of _____, 20__.
(Day) (Month)

/s/ Rick Scott
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

/s/ Ken Detzner
SECRETARY OF STATE

3.4 Federal Government Role

The purpose of subsection 3.4 is to describe the role of the federal government in providing direction and control in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

A. District XI

The role of the federal government in planning for hazardous materials is outlined in section 303(g) of SARA/Title III. The section states, the Regional Response Teams "may review and comment upon an emergency plan or other issues related to preparation, implementation, or exercise of such a plan upon request of a local emergency planning committee." This review is viewed by the National Response Team to be a form of technical assistance to the local emergency planning committees and the state emergency response commissions, and is not to be considered as an approval of these plans. (NRT-1A, National Response Team; 1988)

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

B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI above.

C. Broward County - See District XI above.

D. Monroe County - See District XI above.

4. NOTIFICATION AND ACTIVATION

4.1 General

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

4.2 Warning Points

The purpose of subsection 4.2 is to describe procedures for immediate notification of appropriate 24-hour warning points and for securing state and federal assistance.

A. District XI

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

A Duty Officer is on duty at the State Watch Office in Tallahassee on a 24-hour per day basis. The 24-hour telephone number for the State Watch Office is (800) 320-0519. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, it is the responsibility of the hazardous materials facility to notify their County Warning Point, LEPC, State Watch Office, and National Response Center (if applicable) within the appropriate timeframes.

The National Response Center (NRC) is the national warning and communications center for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials. Located at U.S. Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C., the NRC receives and relays notices of discharges and releases to the appropriate on-scene commander, and provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordinating a national response action when required. A 24-hour telephone number for the NRC is (800) 424-8802.

Figure 4.2.1 is the District XI Emergency Contact List. Based on these initial contacts technical support will be provided as the situation warrants.

B. Miami-Dade County

The Miami-Dade County Fire Alarm Office is the designated County Warning Point in the event of a hazardous materials incident. To report a hazardous materials emergency notify 911 and an MDEM Duty Officer (24 hour) at (305) 468-5800.

Figure 4.2-1

District XI LEPC Emergency Contact list for all releases of reportable quantities of extremely hazardous substances¹.

Florida State Watch Office(800) 320-0519
.....(850) 413-9911

National Response Center(800) 424-8802

County Emergency Contacts²:

In Miami-Dade911
In Broward911
In Monroe911

District XI, LEPC Coordinator(954) 985-4416

-
- 1 As the situation warrants, technical and additional response personnel will be called on from the lists contained in section 4.3. The lead response agency for each county (which is described in section 2) will make such decisions.
- 2 The county emergency contacts will assist the LEPC in satisfying the administrative section 304 immediate notification requirement as feasible.

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

C. Broward County

Local or county governmental agencies shall report ALL hazardous materials incidents, regardless of size, to the County Warning Point. The Watch Captain shall notify the State Division of Emergency Management of the on-going hazardous materials incident. Initial notification should include the location, type of material, protective actions initiated, person in charge at the scene, condition of material released and the time of the incident. The 24-hour County Warning Point phone number is (954) 765-5100.

D. Monroe County

The Monroe County Sheriff's Central Dispatch Center (MCSO) is the designated Monroe County Warning Point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. The MCSO Dispatch is staffed on a 24-hour per day basis for receipt of notification by the facility owner/operator, City of Key West Dispatch, and Ocean Reef Public Safety that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for altering key local and state emergency response personnel. The telephone numbers for the MCSO Dispatch are 9-1-1 or Lower Keys (305) 296-2424, Middle Keys (305) 289-2430, Upper Keys (305) 852-3211.

E. State

The Florida Division of Emergency Management is the designated State Watch Office in the event of a hazardous material incident. The DEM is responsible for receiving notification of an emergency from the County Warning Point and alerting key state and federal emergency response personnel. The DEM is also responsible for assisting LEPCs in providing warnings and instructions to the general public.

A Duty Officer is on duty at the State Watch Office on a 24-hour basis. The phone numbers are (850) 413-9900 or (800) 320-0519. Upon receipt of notification from the County Warning Point that a release involving hazardous materials has occurred, the State Watch Office will make the appropriate notification to the National Response Center.

The National Response Center is the national warning and communications center for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials. Located at U.S. Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, DC, the NRC receives and relays notices of discharges and releases to the appropriate on scene commander, and provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordinating a national response action when required. A 24-hour phone is (800) 424-8802.

4.3 Notification and Activation

The purpose of subsection 4.3 is to detail procedures for reliable, effective and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan that a release has occurred.

A. District XI

Facility owners or operators are required to notify immediately (within 15 minutes) local, state (and in some cases federal) authorities following the release of a listed extremely hazardous substance in an amount that exceeds the reportable quantity for that particular substance. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the facility from which hazardous materials have been released to notify the County Warning Point that a release has occurred. Specific information to be included in the facility's initial and follow-up messages is identified in Figure 4.3-1 (Section 304 release form). In the event that the State Watch Office receives notification of a release from a source other than the County Warning Point, the State Watch Office will immediately notify the County Warning Point and the Public Information Coordinator of the LEPC.

A facility owner who has a release of a hazardous substance (CERCLA) in a quantity greater than or equal to the reportable quantity must notify the Department of Environmental Protection through the State Watch Office within one working day of the release. In the State of Florida all petroleum spills of twenty-five gallons or more is a reportable quantity and must be reported to the State Watch Office, a Discharge Reporting Form must also be submitted to the DEP within 24 hours or the next business day of discovery of the spill.

Following a reportable release the facility owner or operator must:

1. Immediately contact the LEPC and contact the appropriate county CEC at the County Warning Point at Miami-Dade - 911, Broward - 911, and Monroe - 911.
2. Immediately contact the State Watch Office at either (850) 413-9900 or (800) 320-0519.
3. Immediately contact the National Response Center (NRC) if a substance is reportable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), at (800) 424-8802.
4. Submit the follow-up report as required by Section 304, within 10 working days to the LEPC's Public Information Coordinator and the State Emergency Response Commission.

B. Miami-Dade County

Upon receipt of a notification of a release of a hazardous material, the County Warning Point (CWP) will make every effort to verify information. Local response agencies will be notified of the emergency by the CWP. The primary and alternate contact for emergency response agencies identified below will be maintained by Miami-Dade Emergency Management.

The contact information will be verified and updated continuously. The notification message will specify that the agency stand by or start to activate emergency response personnel.

Figure 4.3-1

SARA - TITLE III
SECTION 304 REPORTING FORM

1. General Information SARA LOG # _____

A. Time/Date _____ / _____

B. Reported by (Name/Company) _____

C. Contact Person (if different from 1-B above) _____

D. Location _____

E. Telephone Number _____

2. Release Information

A. Substance(s) Involved _____

B. Release Medium: Air _____
Water _____ (surface/ground)
Land _____

C. Event Terminated: Yes/No
Release Began: _____ ; Ended _____ ; Duration _____

D. Quantity Released: _____

E. EHS Release: Yes/No; CERCLA Release: Yes/No

3. Is this a Reportable Incident/Emergency under Section 304?

4. Incident Description: _____

5. Action Taken to Respond or Contain _____

6. Potential Health Risk (if known or anticipated)

A. Off-Site _____

B. Injuries: Release Related/Number _____
Non-Release Related/Number _____

7. Recommended Protective Actions (Where Appropriate Advise Regarding Attention Necessary for Exposed Individuals) _____

8. Agencies Notified by Industry

A. County EM _____ C. Local Environmental _____ E. State DER _____

B. Local FD _____ D. State DER _____ F. Other _____

9. Emergency Assistance Requested: Yes/No; If Yes:

A. Local FD _____ D. Local Law Enf. _____ G. State DER _____

B. County EM _____ E. Local Health _____ H. Other _____

C. Local Environmental _____ F. State DNR _____

10. Should more than 15 minutes difference exist between release beginning time (_____) and reporting time (_____) - Explain reason for not immediately reporting the incident _____

11. Message Received By: Name _____ Time _____ Date _____

THIS DOES NOT FULFILL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

Emergency response personnel will be called to duty using established county notification procedures. Support agencies will be alerted by the agency they are supporting. Should mobilization be required, personnel will report to their agency for specialized equipment and instructions.

The sequences for notification and activation of emergency response for each level of threat are as follows.

Potential Emergency Conditions

- Miami-Dade County Fire/Rescue
- Municipal fire departments (as appropriate)
- Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources
- Director, Miami-Dade Emergency Management
- Municipal police departments (as appropriate)
- State Watch Office (800) 320-0519

Limited Emergency Conditions

- Emergency Management Duty Officer
- County Mayor
- Miami-Dade County Police Department
- Municipal police departments (as appropriate)
- Chief, Miami-Dade County Fire/Rescue
- Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources
- Municipal fire departments (as appropriate); and
- State Watch Office (800) 320-0519

Full Emergency Conditions

- Director, Miami-Dade Emergency Management
- County Mayor or designee
- Miami-Dade County Police Department
- Municipal police departments (as appropriate)
- Chief, Miami-Dade County Fire/Rescue
- Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources
- Municipal fire departments (as appropriate)
- Health Department or designee
- Director, Public Works and Waste Management Department
- County School Board designee
- Transportation Agency or designee
- Director, Greater Miami Chapter of the American Red Cross
- State Watch Office (800) 320-0519

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

Emergency response personnel will be called to duty using established county notification procedures. Support agencies will be alerted by the agency they are supporting. Should mobilization be required, emergency response personnel will report to their agency response center for specialized equipment and further instructions.

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

- Notification of Potential Emergency Conditions

- a. Description

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

- b. Notification

- Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the facility owner or operator, the County Warning Point will notify the following emergency personnel dependent on the type of emergency:

- County Fire Rescue/Hazardous Materials Unit
 - Municipal Fire Rescue (jurisdictional)
 - County Law Enforcement
 - Municipal Law Enforcement (jurisdictional)
 - Miami-Dade County Regulatory and Economic Resources
 - Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County
 - Miami-Dade Transit
 - American Red Cross Emergency Management Duty Officer

- c. Activation

- Upon notification, the county emergency management director and appropriate staff will monitor the situation and if evacuations are necessary will coordinate the appropriate public protective measures.

- Notification of Minor Incident

- a. Description

- An incident involving a spill, release or potential release of a known hazardous material with minor injuries, if any; and no fatalities. It involves a limited area of involvement and has a product quantity of less than 55 gallons. Evacuations will be limited to the immediate area for a limited duration (less than 4 hours). Local resources can be used to handle the incident.

- b. Notification

- Upon receipt of notification of a minor incident from the facility owner, operator or from another source, the County Warning Point will notify the appropriate agencies.

- c. Activation

- Activation of emergency response agencies beyond the first response agencies and partial activation of the Miami-Dade EOC is not likely. The Office of Emergency Management will monitor the situation, coordinate local response, and be prepared to take further action as needed, to protect the public.

- Notification of Limited Emergency Condition

- a. Description

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

- b. Notification

- Upon receipt of notification of a limited emergency condition from the facility owner or operator, the fire alarm office will notify the following emergency personnel:

- Emergency Management Duty Officer
 - County Mayor
 - Miami-Dade and Municipal police departments (as appropriate)
 - Chief, Miami-Dade County Fire/Rescue
 - Municipal fire departments (as appropriate)
 - State Watch Office (800) 320-0519

- c. Activation

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

- Notification of Full Emergency Condition

- a. Description

- A spill or release of a hazardous material that has resulted in a serious fire, explosion or environmental contamination over an extended area. Has a wide area probability of spread. Product may be highly toxic, very reactive, unstable or flammable. In addition, it may be etiological that is extremely pathogenic. Evacuation will affect a large area with long duration. Mutual aid will be required.

- b. Notification

- Upon receipt of notification of full emergency conditions from the facility's owner or operator or from another source, the County Alarm Office will notify the following agencies at a minimum:

- County Fire Rescue/Hazardous Materials Unit/EMS
 - Municipal Fire Rescue (jurisdictional)
 - County Law Enforcement
 - Municipal Law Enforcement (jurisdictional)
 - Miami-Dade County Permitting, Environment and Regulatory Affairs
 - Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade
 - Miami-Dade Transit
 - American Red Cross
 - Miami-Dade County School Board
 - Florida Department of Health
 - County Public Works and Waste Management Emergency Management Duty Officer
 - Florida Department of Transportation
 - Affected Divisional Emergency Operations Center
 - Adjoining County Warning Point
 - State Watch Office (800) 320-0519

c. Activation

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

C. Broward County

- Hazardous Materials Incident Categories

For purposes of standardization of emergency communications, and operations, the following hazardous materials incident categories shall apply when notification of an incident is made to the Broward County Warning Point. The State Watch Office is always notified of every incident.

- Notification of Potential Emergency Conditions (Category IV)

a. Description

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

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the first responding agency or 911 caller, the County Warning Point will notify the following emergency personnel dependent on the type of emergency:

- Closest Hazard Materials Team
- Municipal Fire Rescue (jurisdictional)
- County Law Enforcement
- Municipal Law Enforcement (jurisdictional)
- Broward County Environmental Protection & Growth Management Department
- Broward County Health Department
- Broward County Transit
- American Red Cross
- On-Call EOC Manager

c. Activation

Upon notification, the county emergency management director, or designee and appropriate staff will monitor the situation and if evacuations are necessary will coordinate the appropriate public protective measures.

- Notification of Minor Incident (Category III)

a. Description

An incident involving a spill, release or potential release of a known hazardous material with minor injuries, if any; and no fatalities. It involves a limited area of involvement and has a product quantity of less than 55 gallons. Evacuations will be limited to the immediate area for a limited duration (less than 4 hours). Local resources can be used to handle the incident.

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

- b. Notification
Upon receipt of notification of a minor incident from the first responding agency or other source, the County Warning Point will notify the State Watch Office and other appropriate agencies.
 - c. Activation
Activation of emergency response agencies beyond the first response agencies and partial activation of the Broward County EOC is not likely.
- Notification of Limited Emergency Condition (Category II)
 - a. Description
An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life and/or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.
 - b. Notification
Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the first responding agency or 911 caller, the County Warning Point will notify the State Watch Office and the following emergency personnel dependent on the type of emergency:
 - Closest Hazard Materials Team
 - Fire Rescue (jurisdictional)
 - Law Enforcement (jurisdictional)
 - Broward County Environmental Protection & Growth Management Department
 - Broward County Health Department
 - Broward County Transit
 - American Red Cross
 - Broward County School Board
 - Florida Department of Health
 - County Public Works
 - Florida Department of Transportation
 - Affected Divisional Emergency Operations Center
 - Adjoining County Warning Point
 - State Watch Office (800) 320-0519
 - On-Call EOC Manager
 - c. Activation
Upon notification, the county emergency management on-call duty officer and appropriate management staff will report to the EOC to facilitate the rapid deployment of emergency response personnel, if needed. If the situation warrants, the county emergency management director, or designee will activate the County EOC.
- Notification of Full Emergency Condition (Category I)
 - a. Description
A spill or release of a hazardous material that has resulted in a serious fire, explosion or environmental contamination over an extended area. Has a wide area probability of spread. Product may be highly toxic, very reactive, unstable or flammable. In addition, it may be etiological that is extremely pathogenic. Evacuation will affect a large area with long duration. Mutual aid will be required.
 - b. Notification
Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the first responding agency or 911 caller, the County Warning Point will notify the State Watch Office and the following agencies at a minimum:

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

- Closest Hazardous Materials Team
- Fire Rescue (jurisdictional)
- Law Enforcement (jurisdictional)
- Broward County Environmental Protection & Growth Management Department
- Emergency Management Division (Duty Officer)
- Broward County Health Department
- Broward County Transit
- American Red Cross
- Broward County School Board
- County Public Works
- Florida Department of Transportation
- Affected Divisional Emergency Operations Center
- Adjoining County Warning Point
- State Watch Office (800) 320-0519
- On-Call EOC Manager

c. Activation

The On-Call Duty Officer may expand notification depending on the incident. Response may include limited to full activation of the EOC. Citizen information telephone numbers may be activated depending on the scenario. Designated emergency personnel will report to the EOC and other emergency response personnel may be directed to take appropriate emergency actions.

D. Monroe County

Facility owners or operators are required to immediately notify local, state (and in some cases federal) authorities following the release of a listed extremely hazardous substance in an amount that exceeds the reportable quantity for that particular substance. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the facility from which hazardous materials have been released to notify the MCSO Dispatch that a release has occurred. In the event that the State Watch Office receives notification of a release from a source other than the MCSO Dispatch, the State Watch Office will immediately notify the MCSO Dispatch.

Following a reportable release the facility owner or operator must:

- a. Contact the MCEM by contacting the appropriate MCSO, Key West Police, or Ocean Reef Public Safety Dispatch at 9-1-1.
- b. Contact the State Watch Office at (850) 413-9900 or (800) 320-0519; and the LEPC at (954) 985-4416 or (800) 985-4416.
- c. Contact the National Response Center (NRC) if a substance is reportable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), at (800) 424-8802.

Upon receipt of a notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the MCSO Dispatch will make every effort to verify information contained in the initial report. Local response organizations will be notified of the emergency by the MCSO Dispatch.

- Notification of Potential Emergency Conditions

- a. Description

An incident or threat of a release, which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the facility owner or operator, the MCSO Dispatch will notify the following emergency personnel dependent on the type of emergency:

- Jurisdictional Fire Departments
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office
- Municipal Police Departments
- Monroe County Emergency Management
- Monroe County Fire Rescue
- Monroe County Fire Marshal
- State Watch Office.

c. Activation

Activation of emergency response personnel beyond the first response agencies (fire/rescue department, police department, etc.) and partial EOC staff is not anticipated for this level of emergency. The MCEM Director will monitor the situation, coordinate local response activities, and be prepared to take further action, if necessary, to protect the public.

- Notification of Limited Emergency Condition

a. Description

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

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a limited emergency condition from the facility owner or operator, the MCSO Dispatch will notify the following emergency personnel (if applicable):

- Jurisdictional Fire Departments
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office or Municipal Police Departments
- Monroe County Emergency Management Director
- Monroe County Fire Rescue
- Monroe County Fire Marshal
- Monroe County Administrator
- Monroe County Public Works Director
- Superintendent of the School Board
- Area Chapter of the American Red Cross
- State Watch Office
- Monroe County Health Department Director

c. Activation

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

- Notification of Full Emergency Condition
 - a. Description
An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and/or property and will probably require a large scale evacuation, or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal or private agencies.
 - b. Notification
Upon receipt of notification of full emergency conditions from the facility's owner or operator, the MCSO Dispatch officer will notify the MCEM Director to assist in notifying the following emergency personnel (if applicable):
 - Jurisdictional Fire Departments
 - Monroe County Sheriff's Office or Municipal Police Departments
 - Monroe County Emergency Management Director
 - Monroe County Administrator
 - Monroe County Fire Rescue
 - Monroe County Fire Marshal
 - Monroe County Health Department Director
 - Monroe County Public Works Department Director
 - Chairman, Monroe County School Board
 - Director, Transportation Authority, Key West
 - Area Chapters of the American Red Cross
 - State Watch Office
 - c. Activation
The MCEM Director and staff will activate the EOC and assist in the notification process. Rumor control telephone numbers will also be activated. Designated emergency personnel will report to the EOC and other emergency response personnel may be directed to take appropriate emergency actions.

4.4 Notification to the Public

The purpose of subsection 4.4 is to identify responsible officials within the District and describe the methods by which they will notify the public of a release from any facility or along any transportation route, including sirens, signals, and other methods.

A. District XI

The process of informing the public of a release or emergency is carried out on a county by county basis within the District. Following is a description of this process for Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe Counties.

B. Miami-Dade County

Upon the determination of a moderate, major or severe incident, the Office of Emergency Management will activate procedures to provide public protective recommendations to the public. In addition, rumor control may be established to address public requests for information.

The County EM (or designee) will notify the State EOC to activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) in the event of a release. Residents will be advised to tune in to the following radio and television stations for detailed information and instructions.

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

Television

WFOR-Channel 4

WTVJ-Channel 6

WSVN-Channel 7

WPLG-Channel 10

WLTW-Channel 23

WSCV-Channel 51

Radio

WIOD-WGTR EBS (English)

WQBA (AM) EBS (Spanish)

As a backup, police and fire vehicles with public address systems will move throughout the area advising residents of protective actions they should take. At night, or because of air-conditioned buildings, a vehicle with sirens should be used to awaken or get the attention of residents followed by a vehicle giving instructions by loudspeaker. If a toxic cloud is already in the air, information contained in Media Release B (Figure 6.4-2) should be given at this time.

Boaters in the waters near the incidents will be advised by the USCG, Florida Marine Patrol and Law Enforcement Marine Patrols.

The public notification system may be activated for a Potential Emergency and will be activated for a Limited Emergency or Full Emergency. Activation of the public notification system should be accomplished within 15 minutes after the decision is made to activate. Notification of the public should occur between 15 to 45 minutes after activation.

C. Broward County

Numerous factors must be considered by the IC and the local law enforcement agency represented at the command post to ensure that an evacuation is conducted in a safe and effective manner, including how many people will be involved, where they are located, their degree of mobility and whether there are any communication barriers to address. Potential evacuees may be found in many different locations. In the event of an evacuation order, the IC, through the appointed spokesperson, shall warn all citizens in the area by means of the media, or house-to-house notification by law enforcement officers, firefighters, emergency management personnel, volunteers, etc. not actively engaged in the emergency operation.

In addition, the spokesperson will announce the locations of the Community Refuges that have been opened by the American Red Cross, and the location of bus pickup points.

The most expeditious method of promulgating emergency information to the public is through the broadcast media. County releases will be transmitted to radio and television stations, via the Emergency Alert System (EAS), with requests for verbatim rebroadcast.

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

- Broadcast Media
 1. Television Stations
 - WPBT (2)
 - WFOR (4)
 - WPTV (5)
 - WTVJ (6)
 - WSVN (7)
 - WPLG (10)
 - WPEC (12)
 - WLRN (17)
 - WLTV (23) Spanish
 - WBFS (33)
 - WDZL (39)
 - WSCV (51) Spanish
 2. Radio Stations
 - WFTL 850 AM
 - WINZ 940 AM
 - WIOD 610 AM
 - WKAT 1360 AM
 - WLYF 101.5
 - WTMI 93.1
 - WJOY 107FM
 - WZTA 94.9 FM
 - WRBD 1470 AM
 - WHYI 100.7 FM
 - WLVE 93.9 FM
 - WNWS 790 AM
 - WKQS 99.9 FM
 - WAXY 105.9 AM
 - WEXY 1520 AM
 - WMCU 89.7 AM
 - WLQY 1320 AM
 - WMBM 1490 AM
 - WSRF 1580 AM
 - WSHE 103.5 FM
 - WSBR 74 AM
 - WRMF 98 FM
 - WMXJ 102.7 FM
 - WVCG 1080 AM
 - WWNN 980 AM
 - WAVS 1170 AM

Provision of post-emergency information to the public is essential to facilitate recovery operations and for the continuous safety, health, and wellbeing of the population. The public must be provided instructions designed to preclude their hindrance of cleanup operations, instructions on avoidance of hazards to health and safety, and instructions on where and how to receive assistance, when reentry into the evacuated area will be permitted.

D. Monroe County

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

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

- Media Contact List
 1. Television Stations
 - WFOR-Channel 4
 - WTVJ-Channel 6
 - WSVN-Channel 7
 - WPLG-Channel 10
 - WLTW-Channel 23
 - WSCV-Channel 51
 - TCI Channel 5 Local
 - Monroe County Channel 16
 - Monroe County Channel 76
 2. Radio Stations
 - a. Key West
 - WKIZ 1500AM/WEOW 92.5FM
 - WKWF 1600AM/WAIL 99.5FM
 - WKRY 93FM
 - b. Big Pine - Marathon
 - WWUS 104.7FM
 - WFFG 1300AM
 - WAVK 106.3FM
 - c. Upper Keys
 - WFKZ 103.1FM
 - WKLK 102.1FM
 - WWWW 96.9FM
 - WWWW 100.3FM
 3. Newspapers/Wire Service
 - Associated Press
 - United Press International
 - Miami Herald (Miami and Key West newsrooms)
 - Key West Citizen
 - Keynoter
 - Reporter

As a backup, police and fire/rescue vehicles and aircraft equipped with public address systems will move throughout the area advising residents of the protective actions they should take based on the severity of the emergency in accordance with the response agencies' established procedures. At night or because of air-conditioned buildings, a vehicle with sirens should be used to awaken or get the attention of residents and precede a second vehicle which gives instructions by loudspeaker.

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation (Cont.)

Boaters in the waters near affected facilities will be notified of the emergency by loud speakers from boats and aircraft operated by the Florida Marine Patrol, Florida Fresh Water Game and Fish Commission, and U.S. Coast Guard.

The public notification system may be activated for a Potential Emergency and will be activated for a Limited Emergency or Full Emergency. Activation of the public notification system should be accomplished within 15 minutes after the decision is made to activate. Notification of the public should occur between 15 to 45 minutes after activation.

5. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 General

The following section describes the various communications systems which can be used during emergencies involving hazardous materials.

A. District XI

Each county has different operating procedures for emergency communications. Following, is a description of those procedures, by county.

B. Miami-Dade County

Located within the Miami-Dade County Fire Rescue Headquarters is a fully operational communications center, which is staffed 24-hours per day by a professional staff of emergency communicators and capable of coordinating communications among response organizations during an emergency.

C. Broward County

Since 2014, the Broward County Consolidated Dispatch System is operated by BSO Communications through three Regional Consolidated Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) located at the City of Coconut Creek (North Regional), City of Sunrise (Central Regional) and the City of Pembroke Pines (South Regional).

D. Monroe County

The Monroe County Sheriff's Office Central Dispatch Center (MCSO Dispatch) is operated 24 hours a day by emergency communications staff that is capable of coordinating communications among response organizations during an emergency.

5.2 Coordination of Emergency Communications

The purpose of subsection 5.2 is to describe all methods by which identified responders will exchange information and communicate with each other during a response.

A. District XI

The coordination among offices and response personnel is handled differently in each county. Below is a description of the procedures for each county.

B. Miami-Dade County

The EOC will provide off-site communications support to the Incident Commander for the public safety agency having responsibility for coordinating emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within that particular jurisdiction within Miami-Dade County.

Upon activation of the Miami-Dade County EOC, all emergency communications systems will be placed into service and tested. The Duty Officer will establish liaison with American Red Cross communications personnel, amateur radio operators, and any other organization with the capability to provide supplemental communications.

Section 5.0: Emergency Communications (Cont.)

The Duty Officer will arrange for staffing of the (EOC) communications center (including volunteer communicators) to operate emergency communications systems. Emergency communications personnel will be directed to report to the County EOC for assignment. Amateur radio operators have been assigned to each shelter. Upon receipt of an evacuation order, amateur radio operators will report to their assigned shelters with their equipment and begin to open communication nets with the EOC. Amateur radio operators assigned to shelters will report to the American Red Cross Communications personnel; those assigned to the EOC will operate the RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services) and amateur repeater positions. Law enforcement and fire department radio positions will be staffed at the EOC by personnel from those departments.

Direct communications between the Miami-Dade County EOC and the following organizations will be established and maintained:

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

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

C. Broward County

- Communications Systems

The principal communications systems available to EOC staff located within the EOC complex are:

1. Land Line - 230 telephone lines available for links to Comm Centers.
2. FAX unit.
3. Emergency Satellite Communications (ESATCOM).
4. EOC communications with sister counties.
 - a. State DEM local government radio
 - b. ARES/RACES
 - c. FAX
5. EOC communications with municipalities.
 - a. Inter-city police radio
 - b. ARES/RACES
 - c. Fire Mutual Aid channel
6. Emergency law enforcement.
 - a. Inter-city police radio
 - b. BSO tactical channels
7. Emergency fire rescue.
 - a. Fire Central
 - b. Inter-city police radio
 - c. Emergency medical dispatch channel
 - d. County government radio channel
8. Emergency health services.
 - a. Hospital/Ambulance
 - b. Medical resource channel
 - c. Emergency medical dispatch channel
 - d. County government radio channel

9. Radiological monitoring-hazardous materials.
 - a. Fire central channels
 - b. Inter-city police channels
 - c. County government radio channels
 - d. ARES/RACES

- On-site Communications

Broward County operates within the 800 MHz Public Safety Band.

D. Monroe County

The Monroe County Sheriff's Office Central Dispatch Center (MCSO Dispatch) are manned 24 hours a day by emergency communications staff that is capable of coordinating communications among response organizations during an emergency.

Upon activation of the Monroe EOC, all emergency communications systems will be placed into service and tested. Law enforcement and fire department radio positions will be staffed at the EOC by personnel from those departments.

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

- a. The State Division of Emergency Management regarding the local situation and requests for state and federal support and resources;
- b. The chemical facility where the release of hazardous materials is occurring;
- c. Local emergency response agencies by agency radio systems and commercial telephone;
- d. Medical facilities and ambulance services through the county Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio (HEAR) Network;
- e. Federal agencies, through the State Division of Emergency Management.

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

5.3 Communications Systems

The purpose of subsection 5.3 is to include the communications network and common frequencies to be used during a response.

A. District XI

Each county in the District operates their communications network on different frequencies. Below, the networks are discussed on a county by county basis.

B. Miami-Dade County

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

- Miami-Dade Police and Municipalities

This system is used for evacuation related messages and to facilitate alert and warning of the general public. See Figure 5.3-1A, 1B & 1C, attached.

Section 5.0: Emergency Communications (Cont.)

- Miami-Dade Fire/Rescue & Municipalities
This system is used for search and rescue operations and evacuation related messages.
- Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio (HEAR)
This is supplemental system, with priority given to medical support information.
- Search-Air-Rescue Radio (121.5 - 123.1 MHz)
This system supports Miami-Dade County International Airport Control Tower and provides inter-connect between search aircraft and the EOC.
- Maritime Radio (Channels 16, 22 Alpha, and 9)
Maritime Radio aids small craft during evacuation of waterways and is used to coordinate with marina operators and the U.S. Coast Guard.
- NOAA Weather Radio (162.550 MHz)
NOAA weather radio provides emergency evacuation information through an agreement with state and local government.
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)
(147.000-Repeater, 146.76-Backup Repeater, 147-52 Simplex). RACES is a viable ancillary communications network among county agencies and/or between county and state organizations. During an emergency, a pool of RACES volunteers may be utilized by the county.
- Commercial Telephone
Commercial telephone service is available at the County EOC, County Warning Point and can be used as an alternate system.
- Hard Copy Transmission System
A high speed facsimile system is in place in the EOC to transmit and receive hard copy of information pertaining to the emergency. This back-up communications system will be used to verify verbal information received and transmitted through other communications systems.
- Cellular Telephones
This is a supplemental system used for evacuation related messages and to facilitate alert and communications with HazMat teams and all other organizations.

C. Broward County

Broward County operates within the 800 MHz Public Safety Band. The County also maintains the UHF Medcom Channels for medical communications between EMS and the hospitals.

D. Monroe County

Figure 5.3-5 details the communications system for Monroe County.

Figure 5.3-5

MONROE COUNTY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

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

Monroe County Sheriff's Office

The Monroe County Sheriff's Office operates within the 800MHz Public Safety Band.

Fire Rescue Forces

Monroe County Fire Rescue operates within the 800MHz Public Safety Band.

Key West Police Department

The Key West Police Department operates within the 800MHz Public Safety Band.

Ocean Reef Public Safety

The Ocean Reef Public Safety Department operates within the 800MHz Public Safety Band.

Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio

Monroe County maintains the UHF Medcom Channels for medical communications between EMS and the hospitals, per F.S. 401.

Maritime Radio (Channels 16, 22 Alpha, and 9)

Maritime Radio aids small craft during evacuation of waterways and is used to coordinate with marina operators and the U.S. Coast Guard.

NOAA Weather Radio (162.550 MHz)

NOAA Weather Radio provides emergency evacuation information through an agreement with state and local government.

Commercial Telephone (Cellular Phone)

Commercial telephone service is available at the Monroe County EOC, MCSO Dispatch and can be used as an alternate system. The County Fire/Rescue services now carry cellular phones.

Hard Copy Transmission System

A high-speed facsimile system is in place in the EOC to transmit and receive hard copy of information pertaining to the emergency. This back-up communications system will be used to verify verbal information received and transmitted through other communications systems.

6. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

6.1 General

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

6.2 Public Information Officer

The purpose of subsection 6.2 is to describe the methods for the coordination of emergency public notification during a response.

A. District XI

- Public Information Officers
Public Information Officers (PIOs) are those persons authorized by their organizations to release news and background information to the media, monitor events and summarize information for distribution to responders and the media, coordinate and verify information from and within all entities, assure support with regard to timely notification to the public, and assist public information spokespersons to maintain records of news releases and public information as well as a log of events. Specific duties to be performed by PIOs include the following:
 - a. collect, edit, and release information and instructions to the media;
 - b. establish contact with wire services;
 - c. assist news media personnel in the performance of their functions, including accreditation and identification;
 - d. coordinate the release of information with facility representative and county information officer;
 - e. brief the news media as conditions warrant; and
 - f. keep concerned staffs informed through "in-house" news summary bulletins.
- Local Public Information Officer
A PIO will be appointed and serve as the official spokesperson for each county in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials which requires the activation of the County EOC. Releases of information to the news media from any local agency will be coordinated through the county PIO.
- State Public Information Officer
The Governor's Director of Communications will serve as the Public Information Officer for the Governor's Office, and will operate from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or the Local Emergency Operation Center.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14, Public Information, serves as the primary mechanism for the dissemination of information to the general public through news and information releases. The Division of Emergency Management will act as the lead agency for ESF 14. Information will flow from the SEOC in the form of media briefings, press releases, and situation reports. Information will also flow from ESF 14 to public information personnel in local

Section 6.0: Public Information and Education (Cont.)

EOCs as well as FEMA/State joint information centers. A public information telephone line may be established and staff by ESF 14.

Releases of information to the news media from any state agency will be coordinated through ESF 14. The State Division of Emergency Management will provide a Public Information Officer who will work from the local Emergency Operation Center or the SEOC, as appropriate.

- Federal Public Information Officer
When federal agency resources are used, the State PIO will coordinate public information efforts with the federal agency representative and appropriate state and local public information representatives.
- Facility Public Information Officer
The facility coordinator or designated PIO will serve as a Public Information Officer in cooperation with the local PIO and State PIO.

- B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI, above.
- C. Broward County - See District XI, above.
- D. Monroe County

Local Public Information Officer

The Public Information Officer (PIO) for the Monroe County Sheriff's Office will serve as the official spokesperson for Monroe County in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials which requires the activation of the Monroe County EOC and releases of information to the news media.

6.3 Emergency News Facilities

The purpose of subsection 6.3 is to list where space will be provided for media representatives during an emergency.

- A. District XI

The DEM Press Room is located adjacent to the State EOC in Tallahassee and serves as the primary location for news and information releases with regard to emergency actions taken by the state agencies. The DEM Press Room will be activated upon arrival of the State PIO and will provide telephones, typewriters, and copying equipment for up to twenty-five media representatives.

Each county will provide space and equipment for media representatives for the dissemination of information in a different manner.

- B. Miami-Dade County

The County EOC serves as the focal point for news and information releases during a major emergency. From this location, public information staff (including technical experts from the facility, state and county) will provide news releases. Spokespersons from each organization will conduct periodic press conferences as conditions warrant. The EOC will be activated by the County Mayor and will provide space and equipment to a limited number of media representatives.

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

D. Broward County

- Concept of Operations
 - a. Emergency information efforts should focus on specific, event-related information.
 - b. A special effort should be made to report positive information about emergency response efforts to reassure citizens that the situation is under control.
 - c. Rumor control should be emphasized.
 - d. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be activated and broadcast emergency information to local government and the news media.
 - e. A news media spokesperson should be appointed by the IC who will be responsible for on-site dissemination of information to the broadcast media and the press. All other on-site personnel should be prohibited from responding directly to the broadcast media/press; should refer all inquiries from said media/press representative to the appointed spokesperson.
 - f. The press briefing area will be in a safe location in the cold zone, and will be in such a location that it will not interfere with field operations.
 - g. The spokesperson shall gather information from the various agencies with expertise on the scene and condense it to a single public announcement.
 - h. Information regarding a danger to citizens in the immediate area of the accident shall be released immediately to:
 - The media; and
 - The local government representative; and
 - Law enforcement command personnel; and
 - EMS command personnel.
 - i. In the event of an evacuation order, the IC, through the appointed spokesperson, shall warn:
 - All citizens in the area, by means of the media, or house-to-house notification by law enforcement officers, fire fighters, emergency management personnel, volunteers, etc. not actively engaged in the emergency operation.
 - j. The spokesperson will announce the locations of the Community Refuges that have been opened by the American Red Cross and the location of bus pickup points.
 - k. The spokesperson shall also disseminate to the media:
 - Lifesaving information essential to survival, health and safety within the disaster area; and
 - Recovery and mitigation information.
- EOC Activation
 - a. In the event that the EOC is activated due to a major HAZMAT incident, a "press room" will be established in the Press Room at the EOC located at 201 N.W. 84th Avenue, Plantation, Florida, 33324 to accommodate representatives of the news media who will inevitably provide coverage on the County EOC in time of disaster. Copies of county emergency releases, transmitted over the electronic warning and information system, will also be distributed in the "press room". The Emergency PIO will arrange for

periodic situation briefings in the "press room". Either the County Administrator or the PIO will participate in these briefings. All other EOC staff shall not, unless authorized by the County Administrator, respond directly to inquiries from the broadcast media/press; should refer all inquiries to the Public Information Officer.

- b. The most expeditious method of promulgating emergency information to the public is through the broadcast media. County releases will be transmitted to radio and television stations, via the electronic warning and electronic system, with requests for verbatim rebroadcast.
- c. Provision of post-emergency information to the public is essential to facilitate recovery operations and for the continued safety, health, and well being of the population. The public must be provided instructions designed to preclude their hindrance of cleanup operations, instructions on avoidance of hazards to health and safety, and instructions on where and how to receive assistance; when reentry into the evacuated area will be permitted.
- d. The Broward County PIO will assist and coordinate news releases with the local jurisdiction in which the HAZMAT incident has occurred.
- e. The Broward County PIO will assist the state and/or the federal PIOs who may be present due to the provision of state and/or federal assistance.

Some emergencies may cause power outages and broadcast media failures, electronic pulse effects, or both. When this happens, the standard sources of warning, such as radio and television, will not be available. Therefore, alternative methods of communicating emergency related information to the endangered public must be implemented by the IC and law enforcement agencies.

D. Monroe County

The Media Room will be activated along with the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by MCEM and will provide space and equipment to a limited number of media representatives and serve as the focal point for news and information releases during a major emergency. From this location, public information staff (including technical experts from the facility, state and county) will provide news releases. Spokespersons from each organization will conduct periodic press conferences as conditions warrant.

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

6.4 Coordination of Media Releases

The purpose of subsection 6.4 is to describe how the dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated.

A. District XI

As stated above, the EOC is the focal point for news releases during a hazardous materials incident in each county. The dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated by the PIOs from the county, facility and state.

Section 6.0: Public Information and Education (Cont.)

Each PIO will collect, from their respective personnel in emergency response operations, information regarding emergency operations and recommended protective actions. Upon verification of information, the PIOs will develop a coordinated news release for approval by appropriate decision makers. Sample media releases are included in Figures 6.4-1 through 6.4-7.

- B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI, above.
- C. Broward County - See District XI, above.
- D. Monroe County - See District XI, above.

6.5 Rumor Control

The purpose of subsection 6.5 is to describe procedures for answering public inquiries. Rumor control is managed on a county by county basis.

- A. District XI
Each county in the District has different procedures for managing rumor control. These procedures are described below for each county.
- B. Miami-Dade County
The Miami-Dade County Answer Center (3-1-1) stands ready to answer public inquiries and to assess public attitudes during a major hazardous materials incident. Fifteen to thirty telephone lines are available and will be staffed by county personnel and/or volunteers.
- C. Broward County
In the event that the EOC is activated due to a major HAZMAT incident, a “press room” will be established in the EOC. Upon authorization of the County Administrator, the Telephone (Citizens) Information Bank will be activated for rumor control purposes.
- D. Monroe County
An Emergency Information Hotline may be activated to answer public inquiries and to assess public attitudes during a hazardous materials incident. Ten telephone lines are available and will be staffed by county personnel and/or volunteers registered with MCEM. The Emergency Information Hotline number is 800 955 5504.

6.6 Public Education and Availability of Records

The purpose of this subsection is to describe the methods used by local governments and the LEPC, prior to emergencies, for educating the public about possible emergencies and planned protective measures. Furthermore, procedures for accessing public documents kept by the LEPC are discussed.

- A. District XI
 - 1. Introduction
Public awareness and education programs provide an understanding of individual responsibilities, actions and duties when disaster preparedness plans

Figure 6.4-1

MEDIA RELEASE A: Alert - No Protective Action

The _____ Division of Emergency Management received a report that

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

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

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

from _____

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

Figure 6.4-2

MEDIA RELEASE B: In-Place Shelter Notice

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

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

Figure 6.4-3

MEDIA RELEASE C: Evacuation Preparation

The Board of _____ County Commissioners has declared an emergency situation in the vicinity of _____
Should the decision be made to evacuate your area, you should plan to be away from your home for _____ or less. You should now begin thinking about where you would stay and the necessities you may wish to take with you.

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

The following items are recommended as evacuation supplies:

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

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

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

Figure 6.4-4

MEDIA RELEASE D: Evacuation Notice

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

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

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

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

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue: _____
Issued by: _____

Figure 6.4-5

MEDIA RELEASE E: Evacuation Follow-Up

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

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

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue: _____

Issued by: _____

Figure 6.4-6

MEDIA RELEASE F: All Clear

The Board of _____ County Commissioners has announced that the emergency conditions at _____ have ended. It is now safe to return to your residence and/or business. Repeating...the emergency conditions in the area of _____ have now ended. You may return home and resume normal activities. There is no long any threat to persons in the area.

If you need additional information, you may contact _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue: _____
Issued by: _____

Figure 6.4-7

MEDIA RELEASE G: School Evacuation

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

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

If you need additional information, you may contact _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue: _____
Issued by: _____

are placed into operation. Public actions may be directed through public information during the period before a disaster is imminent, in an actual or threatening emergency situation, and in the post-emergency recovery period.

Pre-disaster awareness and education programs serve to increase awareness of disaster preparedness programs, educate the public on ways to protect life and property, and inform the public of the availability of further assistance and information.

All three counties will coordinate with the Local Emergency Planning Committee and local governments to assure the provision of information and materials to advise residents and transients of appropriate protective measures during a major hazardous materials incident.

The Local Emergency Planning Committee has conducted contingency planning and Shelter-In-Place workshops for Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe schools and is assisting them in developing contingency plans for every school.

2. Inspection of Records

Any person may have access to the public records required to be kept by the District XI LEPC. Currently, the custodian of the records is the South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) which serves as staff to the District XI LEPC.

a. Legal Authority

The Public Records Act, Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, states that the custodian "of public records shall permit the records to be inspected and examined by any person desiring to do so, at reasonable times, and under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the records. The custodian shall furnish copies of the records upon payment of fees as prescribed by law (or procedure)".

The General Counsel's office of the Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) (staff to the State Emergency Response Commission) has issued guidelines for handling public information requests under the direction of Section 301 of SARA/Title III. Section 301 specifically mandates the SERC to "establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under Section 324, including Tier II information under Section 312." The guidelines established by the General Counsel's office elaborate on the meaning of Chapter 119, F.S., as applied to Title III. The procedures of the SFRPC will be in conformance with Chapter 119, Title III and the DCA guidelines. In brief, the guidelines state that:

- staff need not develop information that is not already present; lists or summaries that do not already exist need not be provided,
- some delay in responding to requests and some interference with other agency functions are inevitable; to reasonably accommodate the request is what is required by law,
- restrictions, such as delay in allowing someone to view records (because staff is not available to oversee) is permitted,
- a reasonable method of assigning priorities to requests or parts of requests may be used; written requests may be answered prior to verbal ones,
- vague, general and indirectly specified requests should not be second guessed by staff; a request is not effective under the Public Records Act

unless it specifies one or more particular record in such a manner that each record can be located easily.

An appointment to inspect the records is always recommended.

b. General Request Form

LEPC staff has developed a general information request form which can be mailed to individuals wishing to make a request. The form has a space to denote a facility name and which reports the individual needs, 302, 304, 311, etc. This should help alleviate the problem of vague requests and assist the individual who is not familiar with the jargon of Title III.

- Copies

Copies of any written material, except for records, shall be furnished upon request, to any person requesting them, upon payment of a fee to be established by LEPC staff within a reasonable amount of time.

3. Exempt Records

Public records, specifically exempt from disclosure by Section 324, Sara Title III, shall be subject to inspection only as stated in said section.

4. Application for Inspection of Public Records

a. Public Records

Persons requesting to receive or inspect any public SARA Title III records shall file a written application on a form to be prepared by the SFRPC (see 2. above), describing the records requested to be inspected.

b. Request for MSDS Information

Any person may obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet with respect to a specific facility by submitting a written request to the SFRPC describing the records requested to be inspected.

If LEPC staff does not have in their possession the MSDS requested, the LEPC shall request a submission of the MSDS from the owner or operator of the facility that is the subject of the request.

The owner or operator of a facility that has not submitted the MSDS for a hazardous chemical present at the facility shall submit the MSDS for any such hazardous chemical to the LEPC upon request. The MSDS shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the receipt of such request.

c. Request for Tier II Information

- Any person may request Tier II information (see Figure 6.6-1) with respect to a specific facility by submitting a written request to the SFRPC in accordance with the requirements of Section 312, Title III.
- Subject to Section 324, any Tier II information with respect to a specific facility in the possession of the SFRPC shall be made available to a person making a written request for such information.
- If LEPC staff does not have in their possession the Tier II information requested as described above in paragraph 3.a., the LEPC shall request a submission of the Tier II form from the owner or operator of the facility that is the subject of the request, provided that the request is from a state or local official acting in his or her official capacity; or the request is limited to hazardous chemicals present at the facility in an amount in excess of ten thousand (10,000) pounds, at any time during the preceding calendar year.
- If the request does not meet the requirements of paragraph 3.c. above, (i.e., if the facility did not store or use in excess of ten thousand pounds

Section 6.0: Public Information and Education (Cont.)

Figure 6.6-1

Tier II Form

<input type="checkbox"/> Check if information below is identical to the information submitted last year.		Reporting Period: January 1 to December 31, 20	
Tier Two Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory		For Official Use Only State ID#: Date Received	
Facility Identification			
Name	Maximum No. of Occupants: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Manned <input type="checkbox"/> Unmanned	
Street	County	City	State Zip
Latitude	Longitude	NAICS Code	Phone Number (optional) ()
Dun & Bradstreet Number	TRI Facility ID: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	RMP Facility ID: <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Subject to Emergency Planning under Section 302 of EPCRA (40 CFR part 355)?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Subject to Chemical Accident Prevention under Section 112(r) of CAA (40 CFR part 68, Risk Management Program)?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Owner or Operator Information		Parent Company Information (optional)	
Name		Name Dun & Bradstreet Number:	
Address		Address	
Phone Number ()	Email	Phone Number ()	Email
Facility Emergency Coordinator (if applicable)		Tier II Information Contact	
Name Title		Name Title	
Email Address		Email Address	
Phone Number ()		Phone Number ()	
24-hour Phone ()		24-hour Phone ()	
Emergency Contacts			
Name		Name	
Title		Title	
Phone Number ()		Phone Number ()	
24-hour Phone ()		24-hour Phone ()	
Email Address		Email Address	
Certification (Read and sign after completing all sections)			
I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in pages one through _____, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete.		Reporting Ranges Weight Range in pounds	
Name and official title of owner/operator OR owner/operator's authorized representative		Range Code	From To
Signature		01	0 99
Date Signed		02	100 499
		03	500 999
		04	1,000 4,999
		05	5,000 9,999
		06	10,000 24,999
		07	25,000 49,999
		08	50,000 74,999
		09	75,000 99,999
		10	100,000 499,999
		11	500,000 999,999
		12	1,000,000 9,999,999
		13	10,000,000 Greater than 10 million
The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to range from 6 to 120 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.			
EPA Form No. 8700-30		OMB Control No. 2050-0072 Expiration Date: 03/31/2016 Page 1 of 1	

EPA Form No. 8700-30		OMB Control No. 2050-0072		Page ___ of ___	
Chemical Description	Physical and Health Hazards	Inventory	Type of Storage	Storage Conditions (Pressure, Temperature)	Storage Locations
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if information below is identical to the information submitted last year. Chemical Name: CAS No. EHS: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Secret	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire <input type="checkbox"/> Sudden Release of Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Immediate (Acute) <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed (Chronic)	Maximum Amount Range Code: Average Daily Amount Range Code: No. of days on site:			Confidential: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Below Reporting Thresholds (optional) <input type="checkbox"/> State or Local Requirements
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if information below is identical to the information submitted last year. Mixture or Product Name: CAS No. <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Secret EHS: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> EHS(s) Name (if applicable): CAS No. Non-EHS(s) Name (optional):	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire <input type="checkbox"/> Sudden Release of Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Immediate (Acute) <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed (Chronic)	Maximum Amount (Total Mixture) Range Code: Average Daily Amount (Total Mixture) Range Code: No. of days on site: Maximum Amount of each EHS in the Mixture Range Code:			Confidential: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Below Reporting Thresholds (optional) <input type="checkbox"/> State or Local Requirements
Optional Attachments: <input type="checkbox"/> I have attached a site plan <input type="checkbox"/> I have attached a list of site coordinate abbreviations <input type="checkbox"/> I have attached a description of dikes and other safeguard measures					

of a hazardous chemical in the preceding calendar year), LEPC staff shall request that the requester include the general need for the information. The LEPC may consider the request and may pursue the information from the facility on behalf of the requester. If the LEPC does obtain the information, the SFRPC shall make the information available to the requester.

- LEPC staff shall respond to a request for Tier II information under Section 312 no later than forty-five (45) days after the date of receipt of the request pursuant to Section 312, Title III.

5. Request to Withhold Location

Upon request of an owner or operator of a facility, the official Custodian of the Records shall withhold from disclosure, pursuant to SARA Title III, Section 324, "Public Availability of Plans, Data Sheets, Forms, and Follow-up Notices," the location of any specific chemical required to be contained in an inventory form as Tier II information. Such a request by an owner or operator of a facility must be made by filing the Confidential Location Information Sheet (Form OMB No. 2050-0072).

6. Observations and Recommendations

After fourteen years of implementing the Community Right-To-Know program, the District XI LEPC has made the following observations:

- Observations:
 - a) The LEPC receives few requests for information from citizens in the community inquiring about chemicals in their neighborhood or work place.
 - b) Local, regional, state and federal agencies have not adequately provided educational and outreach efforts for citizens.
 - c) The level of compliance with Title III in the District is unknown.
- Recommendations:
 - a) Local, regional, state and federal agencies should make a stronger commitment to provide materials to educate the citizens in the district about their "Right-To-Know".
 - b) Local, regional, state and federal agencies should make a stronger commitment to provide materials to educate the facilities in the District about their potential need to comply with Title III.
 - c) The media should take a more active role in working with government agencies to get the word out to facilities and citizens about Title III.

B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI above.

C. Broward County - See District XI above.

D. Monroe County - See District XI above.

7. EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

7.1 General

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

7.2 Emergency Response Facilities and Personnel

The purpose of subsection 7.2 is to describe the emergency operating centers or other facilities available to the local community and the facility emergency coordinators.

A. District XI

State Emergency Operations Center

The DEM is responsible for providing and staffing the State EOC. The SEOC is the center for coordination of state response for any major emergency. The SEOC is located at the Hurley W. Rudd Building, 2575 Shumard Oak Blvd, Tallahassee, FL 32399. During a limited emergency condition, key personnel will report to the SEOC. Upon declaration of a full emergency condition, the SEOC will be fully activated to coordinate all state operations and establish communications with involved County EOCs.

B. Miami-Dade County

- County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The County EOC is located at 9300 NW 41st Street, Doral, FL. The EOC is the center for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

Depending upon the magnitude of the HAZMAT incident threatening the County, the Emergency Management Director may activate the EOC and determine which staff members are required to staff it.

- On-Scene Command Post

In the event of an emergency, the first responding unit at the site may establish an On-Scene Command Post. The Incident Commander at the On-Scene Command Post will be the highest ranking officer in the jurisdiction of the incident and he shall coordinate and control on-scene emergency operations.

C. Broward County

While many county emergency response activities may be conducted and coordinated without the activation of the Broward County EOC, there will be disaster situations in which a more effective coordination and direction of emergency operations can be accomplished by either partial, or total mobilization of the EOC staff.

Section 7.0: Emergency Facilities and Equipment (Cont.)

Depending upon the magnitude of the HAZMAT incident threatening Broward County, the Director of Emergency Operations (the County Administrator) may activate the EOC; determine which staff members are required to staff it. Emergency Management personnel will be notified by either by email, land or cellular telephone. Municipalities and agencies will be notified by email, land or cellular telephone, or through the County Warning Point.

It is anticipated that the EOC will be activated in all instances, when a countywide major disaster is imminent; or has occurred. The Broward County EOC is located at 201 N.W. 84th Avenue, Plantation, Florida, 33324.

- On-Scene Command Post

In the event of an emergency, the first responding unit at the site may establish an On-Scene Unified Incident Command Post. Because of the nature of most hazardous materials incidents a unified incident management system and command structure will be used. Under a unified command structure in the command post, the implementation of the action plan will be done under the direction of a single individual, the Incident Commander (IC).

D. Monroe County

County Emergency Operations Center (EOC):

Primary - Marathon Government Center 2790 Overseas Hwy.
Secondary - Monroe County Government Annex 490 63rd Street
Tertiary - Tavernier Volunteer Fire Station

The EOC is the center for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

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

Section 7.0: Emergency Facilities and Equipment (Cont.)

Monroe County Board of County Commissioners
Monroe County Administrator
Monroe County Emergency Management
Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Monroe County Fire Rescue
Municipal Police Departments
Monroe County Health Department
Monroe County Fire Marshal's Office
Monroe County Public Works Department
Monroe County Social Services Department
Monroe County School Board
Facility Owner/Operator
American Red Cross
Department of Health
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Florida Highway Patrol
Florida Wildlife Conservation
U.S. Coast Guard

On Scene Command Post

The ranking fire officer on scene will act as the Incident Commander (IC) and direct the local on-scene operations and coordinate the efforts of all agencies involved in on-site emergency-operations related to the incident. He will act through respective agency representatives who will maintain control over their respective forces.

Because of the nature of most hazardous materials incidents a unified incident management system and command structure will be used. Under a unified command structure in the command post, the implementation of the action plan will be done under the direction of a single individual, the Incident Commander (IC).

7.3 Equipment and Resources

As a result of September 11, 2001 tragedy, the HazMat teams in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties have enhanced their detection and operational capabilities as a result of having received various federal grants.

The purpose of subsection 7.3 is to list the resources that will be needed, and where the equipment and vehicles are located and can be obtained.

A. District XI

Each county has a different supply of available equipment and resources. The following is a list of the hazardous materials emergency response teams in the district:

Miami-Dade County	City of Ft. Lauderdale
City of Hialeah	City of Hollywood
City of Miami	City of Sunrise
Broward County	Key West (not on State's List)

Section 7.0: Emergency Facilities and Equipment (Cont.)

To learn who would respond to an incident in any given part of the district, see Mutual Aid, Section 1.6. Figure 7.3.1 is a list of private contractors who may be also called upon to assist in immediate response and/or long term remediation of a site.

- Other Technical Support
CHEMTREC- The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. It provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders. CHEMTREC will contact the shipper or producer of the material to obtain detailed information or on-scene assistance. The CHEMTREC telephone number is 1-(800) 424-9300.

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

OHM-TADS - The Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems (OHM-TADS) is a collection of interactive computer programs which can provide the necessary technical support for the assessment of potential or actual dangers encountered as a result of the release of a hazardous substance. OHM-TADS can be accessed at the ten EPA regional offices, EPA headquarters in Washington, and the Coast Guard Marine Safety Offices. OHM-TADS can provide either information on specifically requested properties of a material, or can print all the information in its files for that material.

Manufacturer's Technical Bulletins - Manufacturer's technical bulletins are the best single source of general information about the chemical in question. They also contain the most recent data about the chemical.

Prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas, the lead environmental agency, assisted by other environmental agencies (federal, state and county) will evaluate the environmental conditions in the affected areas by conducting direct measurements and collecting environmental samples for laboratory analysis. Environmental sampling will proceed from the perimeter of affected areas to the interior.

Laboratory analysis of collected samples may be performed by any agencies identified in (FIG. 7.3-1 and 7.3-2).

B. Miami-Dade County

- Equipment
All Miami-Dade County and municipal hazardous materials teams maintain equipment which will be used in response to emergencies involving the release or spill of hazardous materials (See Figure 7-1 of Miami-Dade County's Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan).
- Laboratory Analytical Support
The RER county environmental laboratory maintains the capacity for chemical analysis of a variety of sample types and parameters. The director of RER may

Section 7.0: Emergency Facilities and Equipment (Cont.)

mobilize the laboratory for analytical support as needed in emergency situations.

The County Health Department has the capability for laboratory and analytical support of emergency operations in the event of a major hazardous material release or spill.

The Miami-Dade Police Department's crime lab and water treatment plants throughout the county may also be called upon to provide laboratory and analytical support as needed.

In the event that the need for laboratory and analytical support exceeds the capability of county resources, private contractors may be called upon for laboratory and analytical support. A list of available local private contractors and their capabilities is provided in Figure 7.3.1.

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

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

C. Broward County

- Fire Services Resources

Broward County has 23 fire services within the County.

Broward County and Municipal HazMat Teams maintain equipment that will be used in response to emergencies involving the release or spill of a HazMat.

- Chain and Analytical Support

Prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas, the lead environmental agency, assisted by other environmental agencies (federal, state and county) will evaluate the environmental conditions in the affected areas by conducting direct measurements and collecting environmental samples for laboratory analysis. Environmental sampling will proceed from the perimeter of affected areas to the interior.

Laboratory analysis of collected samples may be performed by the EPGMD, by any agencies identified in Section I, Chapter 2, Section XIII, or by independent contractors made available by the DEP.

Figure 7.3-1

**PRIVATE CONTRACTORS' LABORATORY
AND ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES**

1. Everglades Laboratories, Incorporated
1602 Claire Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401
(561) 833-4200

Organics	Pesticides
Trihalomethanes	Petroleum Residues
All Volatile Organic Compounds	Priority Pollutants
Metals	Hazardous Waste

2. McGinnes Laboratories, Incorporated
4168 Westroads Drive, West Palm Beach, Florida 33407
(561) 842-2849

Inorganics	Hazardous Waste
Nitrates (only)	Metals
Fluorides	Pesticides
Organics	Herbicides
Microbiology	PCB's
Trihalomethanes	Purgeable and Extractable Organics
601/602 Series Volatile Organic Compounds	Nutrients
Purgeables	Demands

3. Spectrum Laboratories, Incorporated
4550 N. Dixie Highway, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334
(954) 491-4691

Metals	Turbidity
Demands	Dioxin
Nutrients	Chemistry Primary & Secondary Inorganic
Purgeable and Extractable Organics	Chemistry Organic
General Parameters 1 and II	Trihalomethanes
Microbiology	Base Neutral Extractables
Pesticides and Herbicides	Volatile Organic Compounds
PCB's	Purgeables
Hazardous Waste Characteristics	Acid Extractables

4. Enviropact Incorporated
4790 N.W. 159th Street, Miami, Florida 33014
(305) 620-1700

5. Petroleum Industrial Equipment Company
8195 West 20th Avenue, Hialeah, Florida 33013
(305) 558-0440

6. Camp, Dresser and McKee Incorporated
1500 N.W. 49th Street, Suite 300, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33309
(954) 776-1731

Figure 7.3-2

HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTERS BY CATEGORY

I. CATEGORY KEY

- (A) Petroleum Contaminated Soil
- (B) Waste Oil/Oily Water/Oil Filters/Absorbents/Sludges
- (C) Solvents
- (D) RCRA Hazardous Waste
- (E) Photographic Solutions
- (F) Miscellaneous

II. TRANSPORTERS

		Pembroke Pines, FL 33082 (305) 863-7807
(B)	A. R. F. Plumbing Co., Inc. 2203 SW 58 Terrace Hollywood, FL 33023 (954) 962-7330	(D)(E) Chemical Pollution Control 3428 S.W. 15 Street Deerfield Beach, FL 33442 (954) 480-9999
(B)	A to Z Statewide Plumbing, Inc. 2215 SW 58 Terrace Hollywood, FL 33023 (954) 981-2133	(A) City Sewer Cleaners 10437 S.W. 22 Place Davie, FL 33324 (954) 475-9946
(A)	Allied Trucking of Florida 10741-10761 N.W. 89 Avenue Hialeah Gardens, FL 33018 (305) 885-6464	(A)(B)(D) Clark Environmental, Inc. P.O. Box 14109 Fort Pierce, FL 34981 (407) 464-4884
(A)(B)(F)	American Compliance Tech, Inc. 3681 W. Oakland Park Boulevard Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33311 (954) 484-6789	(A)(B)(D)(F) Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. 11221 Interchange Circle, S Miramar, FL 33025 (781) 849-1800
(A)	Austin Tupler Trucking, Inc. 6570 S.W. 47 Court Davie, FL 33314 (954) 583-0801	None Listed Clean Pro Enviro Solutions, LLC 3355 N.W. 41 Street Miami, FL 33142 (305) 633-8621
(B)	Automart Distributors, Inc. 5130 N.W. 15 Street, Bay G Margate, FL 33063 (954) 969-1738	(B)(F) Clean Fuels of Florida, Inc. 2635 N.E. 4 Avenue Pompano Beach, FL 33064 (954) 788-9226
(B)	Capitol Marine Industries P.O. Box 350011 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33335 (305) 764-4220	(A) Clean Equipment Corp. 300 S.W. 71 Terrace Pembroke Pines, FL 33023 (954) 290-6892
(B)(D)	Chem Klean, Inc. P.O. Box 821263	

Section 7.0: Emergency Facilities and Equipment (Cont.)

(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)(F) Cliff Berry Inc. P.O. Box 13079/Port Everglades Station Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316 (954)763-3390	(B) JVC Environmental, Inc. 9780 N.W. 115 Way Medley, FL 33178 (305) 888-8918
(B)(D) EMC Oil Corp. P.O. Box 520882 Miami, FL 33152 (305)663-0465	(A)(B)(F) JAM Environmental & Vacuum Services, LLC 228 S.W. 21 Terrace Fort Lauderdale, FL 33310 (954) 625-2310
(F) Emerald Transportation Corp. 2300 Wiles Road Pompano Beach, FL 33073 (954) 917-4747	(A)(B) Larry O'Connor Sanitation Services P.O. Box 291687 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33329 (954) 473-2481
(A)(B) Everglades Waste Removal Serv., LLC P.O. Box 22490 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316 (954) 527-9939	(B) Leon's Marine Service P.O. Box 21491 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33355 (954) 791-1957
(B) F.A. Johnson, Inc. a.k.a. Jonson Environmental Services 4700 Powerline Road Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (954) 776-5931	(A) Lanzo Construction, Inc. 1900 N.W. 44 Street Pompano Beach, FL 33064 (954) 798-7981
(B) Florida Fuel Filtration, Inc. 13332 N.W. 8 Court Sunrise, FL 33325 (954) 845-0105	(A) Metro Trucking Company P.O. Box 580483 Miami, FL 33152 (305) 592-1155
(A)(B) Harry's Waste Oil Company, Inc. 4111 S.W. 47 Avenue, Suite 305 Davie, FL 33314 (954) 792-1116	(B) Maritime Petroleum Associates, LLC d/b/a Peterson Fuel Delivery 2015 S.W. 20 Street Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315 (954) 764-3835
(B) Havana Waste Oil, Inc. 48882 N.W. 168 Terrace Opa-Locka, FL 33055 (786) 290-3194	(B) Marina Mile Tank Cleaning, Inc. P.O. Box 22713 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33335 (954) 993-2401
(B)(C)(D) Heritage Crystal Clean, LLC 950 Eller Drive Fort Lauderdale, FL 33004 (954) 828-9569 / (877) 938-7948	(E) Photographic Waste Control, Inc. 1943 High Street Longwood, FL 32750 1-800-582-4833
(A)(B)(C)(D)(F) Hydrocarbon Recovery Services, Inc. d/b/a FCC Environmental 1280-1300 N.E. 48 Street Pompano Beach, FL 33064 (954) 785-2320	(B) Professional Tank Cleaning, Inc. 600 S.E. 4 Avenue Pompano Beach, FL 33060 (954) 325-8338

Section 7.0: Emergency Facilities and Equipment (Cont.)

(B) Peterson Fuels Delivery (Marine Service) a/k/a Maritime Petroleum Assoc. 2015 S.W. 20 Street Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315 (954) 764-3835	None Listed Shiptside Service (Marine Services) 801 Seabreeze Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316 (954) 791-3700
(B) Pressure Me, Inc. 2637 E. Atlantic Boulevard, PMB 148 Pompano Beach, FL 33062 (954) 557-8767	(F) Superior Wash 1020 N.E. 44 Street Oakland Park, FL 33334 (786) 256-1053
(E) Radiographic Film Distributors, Inc. 7500 N.W. 82 Court Miami, FL 33166 (305) 887-9729	(A) Soil Tech Distributors, Inc. P.O. Box 110926 Hialeah, FL 33011-0926 (800) 445-8892
(A)(B)(F) Raider Environmental Services, Inc. 4103 N.W. 132 Street Opa-Locka, FL 33054 (954) 316-0633	(A)(B)(D)(F) Southern Waste Services, Inc. 6900 N.W. 12 Avenue Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (954) 957-7271
(B) Royac, Inc. 1896 Madiera Drive Weston, FL 33327 (954) 401-5665	(E) T. Ramos X-Ray 7921 N.W. 168 Terrace Miami, FL 33016 (305) 823-4444
(B) Ricky's Oil Service, Inc. 6330 W 16 Avenue Hialeah, FL 33012 (305) 822-2253	(A)(B)(C)(D)(F) Triumvirate Environmental (Fla) 3811 S.W. 47 Avenue Davie, FL 33314 (954) 583-3795
(A) Retranca Equipment & Trucking, Inc. 1280 S.W. 26 Avenue, #4 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312 (954) 581-6613	(D) Univar, Inc. 1055 S.W. 15 Avenue Delray Beach, FL 33444 (407) 243-0001
(A) Sanford & Sons Trucking Corp. 1081 N.W. 12 Terrace Pompano Beach, FL 33069 (954) 783-6922	(C)(D) Veola ES Technical Solutions, LLC 700 S.E. 32 Court Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312 (201) 347-7111
(A)(B)(D)(F) Shaw Environmental Services 16305 N.W. 48 Avenue Miami, FL 33014 (305) 624-7882	(B) World Environmental, Inc. P.O. Box 292337 Davie, FL 33329 (954) 327-8444
(B)(C)(D) Stericycle Specialty Waste Solutions 314-B W. Landstreet Road Orlando, FL 32824 (800) 762-9162	(A)(B)(D)(F) World Petroleum, Inc. 4747 Orange Drive Davie, FL 33329 (954) 327-0724

D. Monroe County

- Equipment

The Monroe County and Municipal Fire/Rescue Departments have the following equipment which would be placed on a primary hazardous material response unit to be used in response to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials:

Air masks and tanks (SCBA)	Hand tools (assorted)
Portable hand-held radios	Resource manuals (assorted)
Combustible gas detectors	Area maps (assorted)

Public Works

Recovery drums
85 gallon drum
55 gallon drum

In support of county emergency operations, each of the facilities subject to the requirements of SARA/Title III should maintain the following emergency equipment (if applicable):

Foam (protein, AFFF and alcohol)	Area maps
Nozzles and educators	Ladders, hose, forcible entry tools
Reference books	Gas detectors
Minimum of 2 proximity/entry suits	Recovery drums, brooms, shovels
Assorted hand tools	Absorbent material
Plug and patch kits	Spare valves, fittings, etc.
pH meter or tape	Piping materials, drains (PNC pipe)
Explosive gas meter	Chlorine kit(s)
Wind sock	Safety valve protectors
SCBA and spare tanks	Paper, tags, pencils, greasepens,
Radio (CB, fire or police)	shipping tags, etc.

- Laboratory Analytical Support

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

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

8. ACCIDENT ASSESSMENT

8.1 General

This section describes responsibilities and procedures for assessing the offsite impacts of an emergency involving the release or spill of hazardous materials and its effects on the health and wellbeing of the residents and visitors to the district.

8.2 Initial Assessment

The purpose of subsection 8.2 is to describe who is responsible for coordinating and assessing the immediate impacts and reporting the hazardous materials incident.

A. District XI

The initial accident assessment will be performed by the facility owner/operator as soon as possible after the accident. The results of the assessment will be reported immediately to local and state emergency response organizations in accordance with Section 4.0 of this plan. Until the arrival of offsite emergency response personnel, the facility owner/operator will assess actual and potential offsite consequences and provide the results of this assessment to the appropriate county 24-hour warning point and the State Watch Office.

Upon arrival by offsite emergency personnel, the responsibility for assessing the impact or potential impact of a release or spill will be assumed by the lead local agency. This may be the designated Incident Commander operating from an on-scene command post, or the director of the County Division of Emergency Management, operating from the EOC. (See Section 2 of this plan)

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

- identification of the nature, amount and location of released materials;
- evaluation by the County Health Department (or State Department of Health) of the threat to human health;
- identification of potentially responsible party(ies);
- determination of probable direction and time of travel for released materials;
- identification of possible exposure pathways for humans and the environment;
- identification of potential impacts on human health and safety, the environment, natural resources and property; and
- identification of priorities for protected public health, safety and the environment.

B. Miami-Dade County See District XI, above.

C. Broward County See District XI, above.

D. Monroe County See District XI, above.

8.3 Assessment and Monitoring

The purpose of subsection 8.3 is to describe methods in place in the community and/or each of the affected facilities for assessing and monitoring the effects of the release.

A. District XI

Each county has their own procedures for monitoring the effects of a hazardous materials incident in the event of a release. These procedures are described below per county.

B. Miami-Dade County

- Resources and Capabilities
Assessment and monitoring within the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility from which hazardous materials were released or spilled will be provided by the RER. Additional assistance and support in assessing the environmental and public health consequences of a release of hazardous materials from the DEP and DOH, respectively. Miami-Dade Fire Rescue and Miami-Dade Regulatory and Economic Resources will maintain a current listing of local, state, federal and private resources capable of assessing and monitoring the effects of a hazardous materials release.
- Activation of Field Teams
The activation of field teams follows established ICS guidelines. The Incident Commander (IC) rapidly assesses the potential risks and the resources required during a hazmat incident. Miami-Dade Fire-Rescue HazMat Bureau, Miami-Dade Emergency Management, Miami-Dade RER and facility representatives coordinate and cooperate with the IC and participate as needed.
- Coordination of Assessment and Monitoring Activities
The mission of the RER in conjunction with local HazMat teams in the event of a hazardous materials emergency will be to:
 - a. Evaluate the potential exposure projections to persons offsite, which may result from the emergency.
 - b. Make recommendations to the IC regarding appropriate protective actions.
 - c. Evaluate potential exposure resulting from contamination of materials in the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility.
 - d. Evaluate exposure to emergency personnel resulting from operations related to the emergency.
 - e. Establish appropriate operational dose limits and maintain permanent records of dose received.
 - f. Evaluate exposure and appropriate limits for recovery, reentry and post-accident operation.

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

Data collected in the field will be transmitted to the IC to be evaluated by the director of RER. These evaluations will be provided to the IC at the EOC for use in decision-making, and as a basis for recommendations for protective actions. Summaries and recommended protective actions will be forwarded to the State EOC and surrounding counties.

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

- Additional Assessment and Monitoring Support
When it is determined that a hazardous materials emergency cannot be adequately controlled with resources available to Miami-Dade County response personnel, a request will be forwarded to the State Watch Office for the additional resources needed. The request will contain the following information:
 - a. Description of the problem.
 - b. Type of resources needed.
 - c. Location for the delivery of resources.
 - d. Directions to assembly point or point of delivery.
 - e. Estimation of time the resources will be needed.
 - f. Resource requirements for personnel.

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

C. Broward County

The Environmental Protection & Growth Management Department responds to hazardous materials events and has the capability of monitoring air quality for certain specific agents. If an incident involves an agent with public health implications, the Broward County Health Department is the lead agency. However, they do not have any detection equipment and if the needs go beyond the resources within the County, they may have to coordinate with other State and Federal assets.

Broward County has four hazardous materials teams, all of which have certain detection and monitoring capability. The Incident Commander may, through existing mutual aid agreements, request the use of any assets within the County, including the deployment of all of the HazMat Teams. Each fire department has policies regarding the monitoring of health of their personnel following the Federal Guidelines for Hazardous Materials Site Operations. Specific health monitoring for all hazardous materials team members is required on a biannual basis.

- Concept of Operations
 - a. The IC will have a representative at the Agency Response Area (ARA) who will serve as a liaison between the IC and the responding agencies. All personnel and equipment responding to the incident will report to the Access Control Coordination Point, where they will check in. Command personnel will report to the ARA after their equipment is positioned in the staging area. When their mission is completed, they will check out through the ACCP.
 - b. The ACCP officer will maintain a log of all personnel reporting to the scene. The log will contain a minimum of information.
 - 1. Name of individual; and
 - 2. Agency name; and
 - 3. Phone number of agency; and
 - 4. Entry time; and
 - 5. Exit time.
 - c. The only exception to the above procedure will be fire apparatus. They will be able to enter the scene from any area after they receive clearance from the IC or the staging officer (SO).
 - d. Law enforcement personnel on the security perimeter will direct any personnel or equipment trying to enter the scene to the ACCP.
 - e. All agencies required for the mitigation and clean-up will report to the ACCP, proceed to the staging area and position their vehicles. Command staff will report to the SO who will be located in the ARA. When committed to the mitigation process, each agency will keep one person at the ARA. This person will provide the communications link between the agency and the IC. This will improve the IC's ability to rapidly withdraw personnel if the situation deteriorates.
 - f. Should there be a need to enter the scene from a point other than the ACCP, the SO will notify the law enforcement representative at the ACCP. The law enforcement representative will contact his personnel at the selected point of entry on the security perimeter. He will give them the agency's name, the number of people entering the area, and their ETA. When the agency arrives at the selected point, they will check in with the officer at that point. The entry time will be communicated to the ACCP for logging. When the personnel leave the area, their exit will be logged at the point of exit and/or the ACCP.
 - g. All personnel working in the hot zone (HZ) shall wear all of the required protective clothing and equipment that is necessary to safely handle the product. The IC will use the Coast Guard CHRIS manual and other reference materials to help determine what level of protection is called for.
 - h. All personnel leaving the HZ shall exit through the Decontamination Area.
- Environmental Analysis

Prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas, the lead environmental agency, assisted by other environmental agencies (federal, state and county), will evaluate the environmental conditions in the affected areas by conducting direct measurements and collecting environmental samples for laboratory analysis. Environmental sampling will proceed from the perimeter of affected areas to the interior.

Laboratory analysis of collected samples may be performed by the EPGMD, by any agencies identified in Section I, Chapter 2, Section XIII, or by independent contractors made available by the DEP.

- Hazardous Materials Safety Considerations
 - a. Hazardous material incidents present unusual threats that may result in immediate injury, such as burns from a flash of fire or long term injury, such as an unexpected illness in the future caused by a brief exposure to poisons. The severity of harm from exposure to a hazardous material depends not only on the composition and basic properties but also on:
 - 1) The dosage; and
 - 2) Method of contact;
 - 3) Conditions of exposure.Special emphasis must be placed on ensuring that the contents in a container are not different than what is indicated on the container. Positive identification of the products involved is essential.
 - b. Safe operation at a hazardous materials incident must begin with a positive attitude that is created at the supervisory level, understood at the company level, and practiced by everyone at the incident. If the IC begins an operation with an unsafe attitude, agencies operating at the scene will follow this lead. Persons on the scene who do not operate safely are a threat to the welfare of everyone.
 - c. Controlling safe attitudes at a hazardous materials incident is best done by controlling the scene and its perimeter.
 - d. Full protective equipment and clothing should be the minimum protection for all personnel who are at the incident. This rule should be strictly enforced, especially when the class of hazardous materials is unknown, the approach to the incident is upwind, or harmful effects are obvious (for example, there are victims down or there is discoloration of surroundings).
 - e. In some cases, conventional firefighter gear is insufficient. For example, corrosives can eat away turnout coats in one or two minutes. In these cases, clothing specially designed to protect against a specific hazard is needed. Vinyl or rubber acid suits will be required, for example, when operating in corrosive atmospheres, concentrated anhydrous ammonia, and some types of poisons.
 - f. Through the Incident Commander a variety of activities can be coordinated by emergency and support personnel to improve the general safety conditions.
 - g. A plan for operations is critical for safety. Development of this plan will determine objectives; determine if proper tools are available for plugging or controlling a spill and reduce exposure time of personnel at the incident.

D. Monroe County

County and municipal Fire-Rescue Departments will exercise broad lawful authority, within existing capabilities, to protect life and property threatened by hazardous materials incidents, to include ordering evacuations, in-place sheltering and necessary actions to contain the spill or release.

- Concept of Operations

County and municipal Fire-Rescue Departments will retain the role of Incident Commander (IC) until the immediate threat to public safety is abated. Thereupon, the on-scene IC will normally be turned over to the Responsible Party who has primary responsibility for cleanup.

Monroe County Sheriff's Office and/or Monroe County Fire-Rescue first responders will secure the accident/incident scene initially. Since the teams are trained in "awareness" levels only, advanced levels of HazMat assessment or intervention will not be applied.

The Monroe County Fire Marshal's Office inspects and monitors extremely hazardous substances (EHS) countywide and documents typical transportation routes. Fire Marshal personnel will be dispatched to the scene to assist with scene control, CAMEO/ALOHA/ARCHIE operations and to access additional resources.

The lead response agencies and responsibilities are as follows:

Monroe County Fire-Rescue
Scene control, safety, evacuation
Monroe County Fire Marshal
Release assessment, scene command coordination and control, risk analysis, safety procedures and evacuation implementation
Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Scene security, evacuation
Florida Highway Patrol
Traffic control
Florida Wildlife Conservation Commission
Waterway security, environmental assessment
U.S. Coast Guard
Waterway security, environmental assessment, control of spills and cleanup oversight
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Spill/release response, coordination of containment and cleanup procedures

- Resources and Capabilities

Monroe County does not have HazMat trained and equipped response teams with entry and decontamination capabilities. All advanced HazMat resources will be provided by neighboring HazMat Teams, specifically Miami-Dade Fire-Rescue, Key West Fire Department and NAS Key West.

Monroe County has three medical facilities that would be performing decontamination procedures, if necessary:

Lower Keys Medical Center	Fishermen's Community	Mariner's Hospital
5900 College Road	Hospital	91500 Overseas Hwy
Key West, FL 33040	3301 Overseas Hwy	Tavernier, FL 33070
	Marathon, FL 33050	

Section 8.0: Accident Assessment (Cont.)

Radiological monitoring equipment is located at the Key Largo Fire Station #25 at Mile Marker 106 and Tavernier Fire Department Station #22 at Mile Marker 92. Personnel from these stations are trained in its use, based on their proximity to the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant.

9. EXPOSURE CONTROL FOR EMERGENCY WORKERS

9.1 General

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

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

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

9.2 Exposure Monitoring

The purpose of subsection 9.2 is to describe procedures for monitoring the exposure of response personnel, citizens at large, and food and water supplies to extremely hazardous substances after a release.

A. District XI

- Exposure Assessment and Responses

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

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

Local governments should institute a medical surveillance program for all emergency workers who are or may be exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards above the established RELs for 30 or more days in a 12-month

period, or who wear respirators 30 days or more a year. Medical examinations must be available for all emergency workers who may have been exposed to concentrations of hazardous substances above the recommended exposure limits. An accurate record of medical surveillance must be retained.

- EPA Levels of Protection

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

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

Level A Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

1. Pressure-demand, full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with escape SCBA;
2. Fully-encapsulating, chemical-resistant suit;
3. Inner chemical-resistant gloves;
4. Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes
5. Two-way radio communications; and
6. Optional: cooling unit, coveralls, long cotton underwear, hard hat, disposable gloves and boot covers.

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

Level B Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

1. Pressure-demand, full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with escape SCBA;

Section 9.0: Exposure Control For Emergency Workers (Cont.)

2. Chemical-resistant clothing (either overalls and long-sleeved jacket, hooded one- or two-piece chemical splash suit, or disposable chemical resistant one-piece suit);
3. Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves;
4. Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes;
5. Hard hat;
6. Two-way radio communications; and
7. Optional: coveralls, disposable boot covers, face shield, long cotton underwear.

Level C protective equipment provides the same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection. When using this equipment, the atmosphere must contain at least 19.5 percent oxygen.

Level C Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

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

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

Level D Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

1. Coveralls;
2. Safety boots/shoes;
3. Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles;
4. Hard hat; and
5. Optional: gloves, escape mask, face shield.

B. Miami-Dade County

Each emergency worker is responsible for maintaining his/her exposure record form (Figure 9.2-1) and returning it to the supervisor at the end of the emergency. All emergency worker exposures will be made a part of his/her permanent record, with a copy retained by the worker.

C. Broward County

Accurate exposure records must be maintained by each agency present at the HAZMAT incident. This is the reason that a timekeeper and safety officer is located in close proximity to the decontamination area.

D. Monroe County

Each emergency worker is responsible for maintaining his/her exposure record form (Figure 9.2-1) and returning it to the supervisor at the end of the emergency. All emergency worker exposures will be made a part of his/her permanent record, with a copy retained by the worker.

9.3 Authorization of Exposure in Excess of Protective Action Guides

The purpose of subsection 9.3 is to describe how to get authorization for exposure levels of county emergency personnel to exceed established recommended exposure limits (REL).

A. District XI

Each county has designated an official to authorize, if necessary, exposure of county emergency personnel to exposure levels in excess of established RELs after consulting with CHEMTREC. These situations would be limited to lifesaving actions requiring search and removal of injured persons or entry to protect conditions that would probably injure large numbers of individuals and to less stressful circumstances where it is desirable to enter a hazardous area to protect facilities, prevent further release, or control fires. Authorized exposure will not exceed OSHA Ceiling Concentrations (C) at any time. In Miami-Dade, the County Manager in cooperation with the Director of the Fire/Rescue Department and the County Medical Director has such authority. In Monroe County, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners has such authority. In Broward County, no person has such authority.

B. Miami-Dade County

The Incident Commander in cooperation with the Miami-Dade County Mayor, County Director of the Fire/Rescue Department and the County Medical Director, may authorize, if necessary, exposure of county emergency personnel to exposure levels in excess of established RELs.

C. Broward County

The Broward County Board of County Commissioners, or as delegated to the County Administrator, has the power and authority to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required by law pertaining to the performance of public work and taking whichever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the community.

D. Monroe County

The Incident Commander, in cooperation with the Monroe County Administrator, and health officials has the authority to allow public personnel to be exposed to established exposure limits. These situations would be limited to lifesaving actions requiring search and removal of injured persons or entry to prevent conditions that would probably injure large numbers of individuals and to less stressful circumstances where it is desirable to enter a hazardous area to protect facilities, prevent further release, or control fires. Authorized exposure will not exceed OSHA Ceiling Concentrations (C) at any time.

Figure 9.2-1

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE FORM

Name: _____ Dept/Agency _____

Age: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Social Security Number: _____

XX

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CHEMICAL HAZARD</u>	<u>DURATION OF EXPOSURE</u>
-------------	-----------------	------------------------	-----------------------------

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

No official representative of Monroe County has been given authority to direct public employees into situations greater than the standard.

9.4 Decontamination

The purpose of subsection 9.4 is to describe personnel and equipment decontamination procedures.

A. District XI

Each county has different procedures for decontamination. Following is a description of those procedures for each county.

B. Miami-Dade County

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

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

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

Personnel who are injured in the affected area of a hazardous materials emergency will be treated as possible contamination victims until a positive determination can be made. Emergency medical personnel will take precautions to prevent the spread of contamination on an injured person, to medical support personnel, and to medical equipment until the injured person can be transported to a medical facility with injury decontamination capabilities.

C. Broward County

- The Decontamination Area

All personnel leaving the HZ shall exit through the Decontamination Area.

- a. All runoff from decontamination operations will be contained and disposed of in accordance with accepted Federal, State, and local practices and regulations.

Section 9.0: Exposure Control For Emergency Workers (Cont.)

- b. Personnel requiring medical treatment shall be transported after field decontamination has been completed. The receiving hospital must be notified that the incoming patients have been contaminated.

- Decontamination

Under fire fighting and other emergency conditions, contamination of clothing and equipment may occur. A number of chemicals are capable of being absorbed through the skin and of causing severe poisoning and, in some instances, death. For this reason any contaminated clothing such as leather shoes, trousers, shirts, etc., which retains the chemical for any length of time, permits absorption through the skin by contact or through high vapor concentration be promptly removed and not worn again until thoroughly decontaminated; all firefighting equipment, i.e., trucks, hose, Holligan Tools, etc., MUST be thoroughly decontaminated. A thorough washing of the body with soap and copious quantities of water is most important. Chemicals that can be absorbed through the skin include but are not limited to: tetraethyl lead, tetramethyl lead, toluidine, and other liquid aromatic nitro and amino compounds.

D. Monroe County

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

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

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

Personnel who are injured in the affected area of a hazardous materials emergency will be treated as possible contamination victims until a positive determination can be made. Emergency medical personnel will take precautions to prevent the spread of contamination on an injured person to medical support personnel and to medical equipment until the injured person can be transported to a medical facility with injury decontamination capabilities.

All run off from decontamination operations will be contained and disposed of in accordance with accepted EPA practices and regulations.

Section 9.0: Exposure Control For Emergency Workers (Cont.)

Personnel requiring medical treatment shall be transported after field decontamination has been completed. The receiving hospital must be notified that the incoming patients have been contaminated.

Decontamination of Equipment and Personnel

Under fire fighting and other emergency conditions, contamination of clothing and equipment may occur. A number of chemicals are capable of being absorbed through the skin causing severe poisoning and, in some instances, death. Any contaminated clothing must be promptly removed and not worn again until thoroughly decontaminated. All fire equipment, i.e., trucks, hose, Halligan Tools, etc., MUST be thoroughly decontaminated. A thorough washing of the body with soap and copious quantities of water is most important. Chemicals that can be absorbed through the skin include but are not limited to: tetraethyl lead, tetraethyl lead, toluidine, and other liquid aromatic nitro and amino compounds.

Decontamination will be performed by trained fire department personnel in accordance with established standard operating procedures. All workers must be decontaminated when leaving a contaminated area. Updated methods to be used for decontamination change from one chemical to another. Shippers and medical authorities should be contacted to advise the most appropriate way of decontamination. All equipment and clothing from a contaminated area should be stored in a controlled area near the incident site until decontamination or proper disposal.

10. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

10.1 General

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

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

10.2 Vulnerable Zones

The purpose of subsection 10.2 is to describe the methods for determining the area likely to be affected by a hazardous materials release.

A. District XI

A vulnerable zone is an estimated geographical area that may be subject to concentrations of an airborne EHS at levels that could cause irreversible acute health effects or death to persons within the area following an accidental release. Vulnerable zones are based on estimates of:

- quantity of an EHS released into the air;
- the rate of release into the air;
- airborne dispersion; and
- the airborne concentration that could cause irreversible health effects or death.

See Section 1 for more on hazard and vulnerability analyses.

B. Miami-Dade County See District XI, above.

C. Broward County See District XI, above.

D. Monroe County See District XI, above.

10.3 Levels of Concern

The purpose of subsection 10.3 is to describe and define the Level of Concern as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Section 10.0: Protective Actions (Cont.)

A. District XI

A Level of Concern (LOC) is related to the concentration of an EHS in the air, which may cause serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time. There is no precise measure of an LOC for the chemicals listed as EHSs.

According to the State Demonstration Plan, an LOC has been estimated by using one-tenth (0.10) of the "Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health" (IDLH) level published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or one-tenth of an approximation of the IDLH from animal toxicity data.

The establishment of LOCs is an issue, which is undergoing continuous research. As this research results in different LOCs, the county emergency plans and this District XI plan may be amended.

B. Miami-Dade County See District XI, above.

C. Broward County See District XI, above.

D. Monroe County See District XI, above.

10.4 Evacuation

The purpose of this subsection is to describe the criteria and authority for ordering or recommending evacuation.

A. District XI

Evacuation is generally ordered on a county by county basis although the Governor does have the authority to evacuate an area. Below, evacuation procedures for each county are described.

B. Miami-Dade County

- Procedures for Evacuation

Authority to issue an immediate evacuation order for any vulnerable zone is delegated to the senior Incident Commander (on-scene) within a given jurisdiction if the health and safety of persons within the critical evacuation area is in imminent danger. Evacuation of all or any part (i.e., downwind) of a vulnerable zone will be by geographic boundaries. Persons residing in a vulnerable zone which is ordered to be evacuated will be instructed to evacuate according to the evacuation plan outlined below.

Evacuees will be directed toward a casualty collection point where they will be screened for conditions requiring immediate medical attention, transported to medical facilities if necessary, and assigned to a shelter.

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

All roadways along evacuation routes are surfaced. The only impediments to travel would be weather conditions and traffic congestion.

Traffic control points and barricades will be used to expedite the flow of traffic. Drawbridges will remain in operation in accordance with Coast Guard and Department of Transportation regulations. The routes will be monitored by police officers and Florida Highway Patrol. Should breakdowns occur, wreckers will be dispatched to the scene.

- Evacuation of the General Public

The primary means of evacuating residents and visitors from the vulnerable zones will be private automobiles. Households with more than one vehicle will be encouraged to take only one car to minimize traffic congestion. Announcements will be made via the broadcast media requesting that car-pooling arrangements be made to accommodate those without transportation of their own. Residents without transportation may be picked up by buses and transported to the nearest casualty collection area.

- Evacuation for Special Needs

Miami-Dade Emergency Management maintains a current listing of people with emergency and evacuation assistance needs. During an evacuation this list can be utilized to inform people with on the registry of the evacuation and the dispatch of appropriate transportation to accommodate those needs.

- Schools

If evacuation is ordered during school session all school children located within the vulnerable zone will be transported by school buses to designated pickup areas.

All children will remain under the control of school personnel until released to the parents. At the pickup point, children will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary. School personnel will maintain a listing of the number of children picked up, and report this information every 30 minutes to the County EOC. Once the students are safe, the school buses may be directed to pick up residents who are without transportation. School children will remain under the supervision of the Miami-Dade County School Board personnel.

- Medical Facilities

If required, medical facilities will be evacuated to locations outside the vulnerable zone using hospital transportation supplemented by ambulances and other appropriate transportation.

- Incarceration Facilities

Prisoners and inmates of incarceration facilities will be evacuated to predesignated temporary facilities using facility transportation.

C. Broward County

An Incident Commander operating within the Unified Command System can and does order evacuation orders for localized events. Evacuation orders are based on risk threat in order to protect life and safety. If an incident occurs, that involves multiple jurisdictions and widespread evacuation orders outside of the immediately affected area, the Emergency Management Director, or designee and Sheriff would recommend that the County Administrator declare a state of local emergency which includes an evacuation order. The County Administrator would consult with the Chair of the County Commission, or appropriate member if the Chair is not available, before declaring a local state of emergency.

For a hazardous materials incident, evacuation routes will depend on the type event and the location of the incident. The Incident Commander will provide information regarding the incident as well as other factors such as weather and road considerations to make the best possible judgment on developing an evacuation route. The evacuation routes will be immediately released to the media in order to get the word out to the public.

Broward County does have a mass transportation system that may be able to be used during an evacuation, depending on the immediacy of the evacuation. Please see Broward County's Emergency Management Plan. Often times people will self-evacuate, and other times the best scenario may be to shelter-in-place. Depending on the urgency of the evacuation and expedience of such an event, public safety vehicles may be used to evacuate those individuals that cannot self-evacuate, bringing them to a shelter outside of the affected area.

- Evacuation Procedures

- a. Hazardous Materials

In the event of a hazardous materials release certain parameters must be analyzed prior to ordering an evacuation.

1. Physical and chemical properties;
2. Health Effects from short-term exposures;
3. Dispersion patterns of released hazardous material; and
4. Atmospheric conditions.

(See Figures 10.4-1, 10.4-2, 10.4-3, 10.4-4 for methods of analyzing these factors.)

- b. Identifying People to be Evacuated

Numerous factors must be considered by the IC, and the local law enforcement agency represented at the CP, to ensure that an evacuation is conducted in a safe and effective manner, including how many people will be involved, where they are located, their degree of mobility, and whether there are any communication barriers to address. Potential evacuees may be found in many different locations:

1. Residences;
2. Educational institutions;
3. Medical institutions;
4. Health care facilities;

5. Child care facilities;
 6. Correctional facilities;
 7. Offices;
 8. Commercial establishments;
 9. Government facilities;
 10. Manufacturing/industrial/research facilities;
 11. Places of public assembly;
 12. Parks and other recreational areas;
 13. Sporting arenas/stadiums; and
 14. Roadways.
- c. Identifying Persons Requiring Special Assistance
- In addition to the above considerations, the IC, and the lead law enforcement agency represented at the CP, must determine what persons will require special assistance in evacuating the area and whether there exist any barriers to communication between evacuees and evacuation assistance personnel. Special consideration should be given to:
1. Persons lacking private transportation;
 2. The elderly;
 3. Children;
 4. Persons with disabilities;
 5. The infirm;
 6. Prisoners; and
 7. Non-English speaking persons.
- d. Resources Needed
- To accomplish a safe and effective evacuation, the IC, and the lead law enforcement agency represented at the CP, must provide for appropriate and sufficient resources, including personnel, vehicles, and equipment appropriate for emergency situations. Among the agencies that would likely supply personnel during an evacuation operation are police departments, fire departments, emergency medical service agencies, and the Mass Transit Division.
- In addition to personnel, specially equipped vehicles may have to be put in service, including:
1. Lift-equipped buses and vans for handicapped persons;
 2. Ambulances for infirm and handicapped persons; and
- Vehicles for transporting persons lacking private transportation.
- e. Movement and Assistance
1. Arranging transportation for evacuees who are without private transportation;
 2. Arranging for movement of the infirm and handicapped;
 3. Traffic control; and
 4. Encouraging evacuees to move along in an expeditious manner.
- Buses and/or vans will be needed for transportation of large groups of evacuees. Evacuating the infirm and handicapped will involve lift-equipped buses, vans, and/or ambulances. Traffic control involves restricting access of vehicles into the evacuated area and facilitating speedy vehicular movement out of the evacuation area.
- f. Emergency Medical Care for Evacuees
- Should evacuees become exposed to hazards during an evacuation, emergency medical care must be provided. If a hazardous vapor cloud were to move suddenly upon a large group of people being evacuated,

numerous casualties would be possible. For this reason, it is advantageous to have emergency medical service (basic and advanced life support) units standing by in case they are needed.

g. Security in Evacuated Areas

Once an area is evacuated, law enforcement personnel must secure the area to prevent looting and other unauthorized actions.

h. Special Equipment

The type of equipment that will be necessary during an evacuation of a contaminated area includes:

1. Protective gear for fire personnel [e.g., Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) to protect the lungs, protective covering for the skin and eyes];
2. Protective gear for evacuees who may have to be taken through an area of heavy chemical concentration;
3. Communication equipment (e.g., portable and mobile radios, mobile public address systems, bull horns); and
4. Evacuation tags (a tag or marker attached to a door to indicate that the occupants have been notified) for buildings that have been evacuated.

D. Monroe County

- Procedures for Evacuation

Authority to issue an immediate evacuation order for any vulnerable zone is delegated to the senior Incident Commander (on-scene) within a given jurisdiction if the health and safety of persons within the critical evacuation area is in imminent danger. Evacuation of all or any part (i.e., downwind) of a vulnerable zone will be by geographic boundaries. Persons residing in a vulnerable zone which is ordered to be evacuated will be instructed to evacuate according to the evacuation plan outlined below.

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

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

All roadways along evacuation routes are surfaced. The only impediments to travel would be weather conditions and traffic congestion.

Hurricane high winds and tides would prevent evacuation along most roads; however, for this event the wind speed would be in excess of 74 miles per hour and a plume requiring evacuation would be improbable. Traffic control points and barricades will be used to expedite the flow of traffic. Drawbridges will remain in operation in accordance with Coast Guard and

Department of Transportation regulations. The routes will be monitored by police officers and Florida Highway Patrol. Should breakdowns occur, wreckers will be dispatched to the scene.

- Evacuation of the General Public

The primary means of evacuating residents and transients from the vulnerable zones will be private automobiles. Households with more than one vehicle will be encouraged to take only one car to minimize traffic congestion. Announcements will be made via the broadcast media requesting that car-pooling arrangements be made to accommodate those without transportation of their own. Residents without transportation will be informed of designated bus stop locations and once there, will be transported to the nearest decontamination/reception center.

- Evacuation for Special Needs

The Monroe County Social Services maintains a current listing of people with special needs (PSN) registrants. During an evacuation this list will be utilized by telephone operators who will inform people with special needs of the evacuation and who will dispatch appropriate transportation to accommodate those needs. In Monroe County, special needs evacuees who are not evacuated by private vehicles will be evacuated by ambulance, county vans and buses with wheelchair lifts. An alternate means will be by school buses, if available.

- Schools

If evacuation is ordered during school session, all school children located within the vulnerable zone will be transported by school buses to pick-up areas.

All children will remain under the control of school personnel until released to the parents. At the pick-up point, children will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary. School personnel will maintain a listing of the number of children picked up, and report this information every 30 minutes to the County EOC. Once the students are safe, the school buses may be directed to pick up residents who are without transportation.

- Medical Facilities

If required, medical facilities will be evacuated to facilities outside the vulnerable zone using hospital transportation supplemented by ambulances and other appropriate transportation.

- Incarceration Facilities

Prisoners and inmates of incarceration facilities will be evacuated to facilities predesignated by Monroe County Sheriff's Office, using facility transportation, Sheriff's vehicles and assistance from any law enforcement agencies in the County.

10.5 Reception and Care

The purpose of subsection 10.5 is to describe the methods that will establish mass care facilities for providing food, shelter, medical care, and any required decontamination to relocated populations.

A. District XI

Each county has independent procedures for establishing mass care facilities in an emergency. Below, the procedures of each county are described.

B. Miami-Dade County

In some cases, reception centers will be established for the purpose of expeditiously clearing evacuee traffic from the evacuation routes, initial screening of evacuees for contamination, and providing medical services to evacuees.

After a prescribed agreed upon length of temporary shelter stay, evacuees will be mobilized and moved to other shelter locations or to temporary housing. When the emergency subsides, evacuees will be allowed to reenter the affected area in accordance with established procedures discussed in Section 12.2.

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

A second, more detailed registration of evacuees will be accomplished at shelters. Personnel data on evacuees will be collected by the local Chapter of the American Red Cross representatives on registration forms in accordance with established procedures. Registration data will be tabulated and submitted to the County EOC.

C. Broward County

The Office of Medical Examiner & Trauma Services (EMS) is part of the unified command at the hazardous materials incident location. If warranted, the EMS will implement the Mass Casualty Incident Emergency Response Plan which activates the Medical Resources Coordination Center (MRCC).

The MRCC coordinates the distribution of the injured to hospitals. The MRCC and the EMS inform the receiving hospital(s) of the types of materials the injured have been exposed to and whether any field decontamination has been done. See Section 11 for listing of receiving hospitals.

The mass care facilities that will be managed by the American Red Cross in Broward County are listed behind Tab F of Appendix C of the county plan.

D. Monroe County

Reception centers would be established by MCEM for the purpose of expeditiously clearing evacuee traffic from the evacuation routes, initial screening of evacuees for contamination, and providing food service and health and medical care to evacuees. After a previously agreed upon length of temporary shelter stay, evacuees will be mobilized and moved to other shelter locations or to temporary housing. When the emergency subsides, evacuees will be allowed to reenter the affected area in accordance with established procedures. The Monroe County Department of Health, the American Red Cross and the applicable Fire Rescue Departments are the primary responders at the reception center/s.

Following the initial screening and any required decontamination, a preliminary registration consisting of name, address and telephone number will be conducted. Evacuees may then be directed to shelters.

A second, more detailed registration of evacuees will be accomplished at shelters. Personal data on evacuees will be collected by American Red Cross representatives on registration forms in accordance with established procedures. Registration data will be tabulated and submitted to the County EOC.

Shelters are identified as primary and secondary and capacity is based on 20 square feet per occupant. School shelter capacity is further identified in terms of non-classroom and total non-classroom areas as those which would permit continuance of classroom schedules on a modified basis and the hosting of evacuees simultaneously. Total capacity reflects the capability of the facility to shelter evacuees with the suspension of classroom activities.

10.6 Shelter-In-Place (SIP)

The purpose of subsection 10.6 is to describe the methods for indoor protection that would be recommended for residents.

A. District XI

Procedures for sheltering indoors are different for each county. Following is a county by county description of those procedures.

B. Miami-Dade County

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

C. Broward County

Some protection against toxic vapors can be obtained by staying inside a building when a vapor cloud passes by. Advising people to stay indoors and attempt to reduce the flow of air into a structure may be the most effective protective action strategy in some circumstances. This strategy has been used by emergency officials when it was recognized that people could not be evacuated from an area prior to arrival of a toxic cloud.

A building, and to a lesser degree, a vehicle, acts to keep the peak concentration indoors below the peak concentration outdoors, especially when the cloud passage is relatively short. A continuous release with steady wind conditions can result in a long period of plume passage over a particular area and the indoor concentrations will eventually approach the level of outdoor concentration. In this situation, staying indoors may still be the best initial strategy, but it may be necessary to evacuate an area during plume passage, depending on the duration and whether concentrations will reach dangerous levels. For either type of release, the outdoor concentration will drop below the indoor concentration after the cloud has passed. At this point, people should go outdoors and/or increase the ventilation rate of the building by opening doors and windows and turning on air-conditioning systems. If the ventilation rate is not increased and people remain indoors, the total dose received will be the same as would have been received outdoors.

The degree of protection provided by a building is dependent on the ventilation rate, i.e., the frequency with which air is exchanged with the outdoors. People can increase the protection provided by a building by using whatever means are available to reduce the ventilation rate. This includes turning off air-conditioning systems, closing windows and doors, and sealing openings. Tapes, weather stripping, and wet paper or cloth can be used to seal cracks where air enters the building. Changing floors in a multistory building may also provide increased exposure by moving above or below a cloud.

D. Monroe County

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

11. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPORT

11.1 General

As a result of September 11, 2001, the federal government initiated grants to hospitals to improve their capacity and capability of handling persons exposed to hazardous materials. All hospitals within District 11 with Emergency Departments have at least minimal capability of handling persons contaminated with hazardous materials.

11.2 Medical Support

This subsection describes the procedures for summoning emergency medical and health department personnel.

A. District XI

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

Regarding District-wide assistance from the state, DOHs Disaster Preparedness Coordinator will be notified by the state DEM and will in turn activate the appropriate DOH district personnel.

Coordination of the delivery of all state medical and health support services to the victims of hazardous materials incidents is the responsibility of the DOH. The DOH Director for each of the DOH districts is responsible for assuring the Secretary of DOH that adequate medical and health support services exist for treating and transporting victims of hazardous materials incidents to medical support facilities.

Regarding specialized medical care in the district, only Jackson Memorial Hospital and Memorial Regional Hospital and Broward General provide Level I trauma care. North Broward General Center is a Level II facility. Miami Children's Hospital and Memorial Hospital in Hollywood provide pediatric trauma care.

Each county has different procedures for summoning local emergency medical personnel. The procedures and facilities for each county are described below.

B. Miami-Dade County

During disaster-related medical and rescue operations, the appropriate fire/rescue medical officer will direct and coordinate all participating medical/rescue units.

The Miami-Dade County Alarm Office along with the EOC will establish and maintain two-way radio communications between the medical/rescue units and the hospitals, coordinate and dispatch vehicles and personnel to the areas requiring on-site medical assistance, coordinate all ambulance and fire/rescue

vehicles during emergency medical operations, and coordinate patient transport to available medical receiving facilities.

All fire/rescue agencies will operate from their normal bases of operation as long as possible during the period of emergency. In the event of imminent hazard to rescue personnel, they will seek safe shelter for themselves and their equipment. Following the shelter period, all personnel will return to their bases of operation.

Rescue units performing on-site duties in a jurisdiction other than their own will, unless otherwise directed by proper authority, operate under the tactical control of the Fire/Rescue medical officer in whose jurisdiction the operation is located.

Hospitals in Miami-Dade County will keep the Miami-Dade County Alarm Office and the EOC informed of the number of bed spaces and the levels of service available in each hospital.

- Hospitals and Ambulance Service
Those hospitals and other emergency medical service facilities that are capable of providing medical support for exposed individuals are identified in Figure 11.2-1.

C. Broward County

Representatives of Emergency Medical Services - EMS is part of the unified command at the hazardous materials incidents, along with the fire department, law enforcement, the EPGMD (CEC), the FERC and the lead environmental agency.

If warranted, implement the Mass Casualty Incident Emergency Response Plan and activate the Medical Resources Coordination Center (MRCC). The MRCC coordinates the distribution of the injured to hospitals (see Figure 11.2-2).

Care for and have the injured transported to an appropriate hospital(s). Inform the receiving hospital(s) of the types of materials the injured have been exposed to; if they are contaminated; if any field decontamination has been done.

Notify the Poison Control Center of the type(s) of hazardous materials involved.

Maintain units at the scene, as required, to care for and transport persons that may be injured during mitigation operations.

Provide a supervisor to the ARA to direct EMS personnel and to provide a communications link to the IC.

If available, distribute mutual aid radios and/or cellular phone for inter-agency coordination.

With assistance from the fire department, and wearing protective clothing, effect decontamination of personnel, as required.

Figure 11.2-1

**MEDICAL FACILITY
MASTER LISTING HOSPITALS
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY**

FACILITY INFORMATION

Aventura Hospital
20900 Biscayne Boulevard
Aventura, FL 33180
(305) 682-7000
Davide Carbone
(305) 682-7100
Facility Beds: 407

Baptist Hospital
8900 N. Kendall Drive
Miami, FL 33176
(305) 596-1960
Lee S. Huntley
(305) 596-6503
Facility Beds: 513

Bascom Palmer Eye Institute
900 NW 17th Street
Miami, FL 33136
(305) 326-6000
Daniel McMurray
(305) 326-6111
Facility Beds: 100

University of Miami Hospital (Cedars)
1400 NW 12th Avenue
Miami, FL 33136
(305) 325-5511
Michael Joseph
(305) 325-4515
Facility Beds: 568

Coral Gables Hospital
3100 Douglas Road
Coral Gables, FL 33134
(305) 445-8461
Martha Garcia
(305) 444-4747
Facility Beds: 273

Jackson South Hospital
9333 SW 152nd Street
Miami, FL 33157
(305) 251-2500
Jude Torchia
(305) 256-5104
Facility Beds: 220

Department of Veteran's Affairs
1201 NW 16th Street
Miami, FL 33125
(305) 324-4455
T. C. Doherty
(305) 324-4455 x3001
Facility Beds: 440

HealthSouth Doctor's Hospital
5000 University Drive
Miami, FL 33146
(305) 666-2211
Lincoln Mendez
(954) 436-9880
Facility Beds: 155

HealthSouth Rehabilitation Hospital
20601 Old Cutler Road
Miami, FL 33189
(305) 251-3800
Nelson Lazo
(305) 259-6390
Facility Beds: 60

Hialeah Hospital
651 E. 25th Street
Hialeah, FL
(305) 693-6100
Aurelio Fernandez
(954) 370-1944
Facility Beds: 381

Figure 11.2-1, Cont.

Homestead Hospital
Baptist Health South
975 Baptist Way
Homestead, FL 33033
Campbell Drive at SW 147 Ave
(786) 243-8000

Jackson Memorial Hospital
1611 NW 12th Avenue
Miami, FL 33136
(305) 585-1111
Ira Clark
(305) 585-6754
Facility Beds: 1567

Selected Specialty Hospital

955 NW 3rd Street
Miami, FL 33128
(305) 416-5700
Facility Beds: 40

Kendall Regional Medical Center
11750 SW 40th Street
Miami, FL 33175
(305) 223-3000
Victor Maya
(305) 223-3000
Facility Beds: 412

Larkin Community Hospital
7031 SW 62nd Avenue
Miami, FL 33143
(305) 284-7500
Jack Michel
(305) 284-7700 x7651
Facility Beds: 112

Mercy Hospital
3663 S. Miami Avenue
Miami, FL 33133
(305) 854-4400
Edward Rosasco
(305) 285-2121
Facility Beds: 391

Miami Children's Hospital
3100 SW 62nd Avenue
Miami, FL 33155
(305) 666-6522
Thomas Rozek
(305) 666-6522 x2547
Facility Beds: 268

Miami Heart Institute, Inc.
4701 N. Meridan Avenue
Miami Beach, FL 33140
(305) 672-1111
Bruce Perry
(305) 674-3114
Facility Beds: 308

Miami Jewish Home & Hospital
5200 NE 2nd Avenue
Miami, FL 33137
(305) 751-8626
Jack Rutenberg
(305) 751-8620 x2304
Facility Beds: 462

Mount Sinai Medical Center
4300 Alton Road
Miami Beach, FL 33140
(305) 674-2121
Bruce Perry
(305) 674-2223
Facility Beds: 1009

North Shore Medical Center
1100 NW 95th Street
Miami, FL 33150
(305) 835-6150
Ana Mederos
(305) 835-6166
Facility Beds: 357

Palm Springs General Hospital
1475 W. 49th Street
Hialeah, FL 33012
(305) 558-2500
Carlos Milanese
(305) 824-4702
Facility Beds: 247

Figure 11.2-1, Cont.

Palmetto General Hospital
2001 W. 68th Street
Hialeah, FL 33016
(305) 823-5000
Ralph Aleman
(305) 364-2100
Facility Beds: 360

Metropolitan Hospital
5959 NW 7th Street
Miami, FL 33126
(305) 265-6400
Roberto Tejjidor
(305) 265-6404
Facility Beds: 146

Jackson North Medical Center
160 NW 170th Street
Miami, FL 33169
(305) 651-1100
Peter Marmerstein
(305) 654-5050
Facility Beds: 382

Ryder Trauma Center
1611 NW 12th Avenue
Miami, FL 33136
(305) 325-7429

South Beach Community Hospital
630 Alton Road, Miami Beach, FL 33139
(305) 534-2643
Facility Beds: 196

South Florida Evaluation & Treatment
2200 NW 7th Avenue
Miami, FL 33127
(305) 637-2500
Facility Beds: 200

South Miami Hospital
6200 SW 73rd Street
Miami, FL 33143
(305) 661-4611
Wayne Brackin
(305) 662-8100
Facility Beds: 500

Southern Winds Hospital
4225 W. 20th Avenue
Hialeah, FL 33012
(305) 558-9700
Gilda Baldwin
(305) 558-9700
Facility Beds: 72

St. Catherine Rehabilitation Hospital
1050 NE 125th Street
Miami, FL 33161
(305) 891-8850
James Reiss
(305) 891-8850 x4205
Facility Beds: 272

University of Miami Hospital & Clinics
1475 NW 12th Avenue
Miami, FL 33136
(305) 243-8138
John Rossfeld
(305) 243-4383
Facility Beds: 40

Kindred Hospital – Coral Gables
5190 SW 8th Street
Miami, FL 33134
(305) 448-1585
Jane Jackson
(305) 448-1585 x3245
Facility Beds: 53

West Gables Rehabilitation Hospital
2525 SW 75th Avenue
Miami, FL 33155
(305) 262-6800
Charlotte Raymor
(305) 260-1801
Facility Beds: 62

Westchester General Hospital
2500 SW 75th Avenue
Miami, FL 33155
(305) 264-5252
Gilda Baldwin
(305) 264-5252
Facility Beds: 100

Figure 11.2-2

**MEDICAL FACILITY
MASTER LISTING HOSPITALS
BROWARD COUNTY HOSPITALS**

FACILITY INFORMATION

Coral Springs Medical Center
3000 Coral Hills Drive
Coral Springs, FL 33065
(954) 344-3000
A. Gary Muller
Bed Capacity: 200

Imperial Point Medical Center
6401 North Federal Highway
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308
(954) 776-8500
Dottie Mancini
Bed Capacity: 204

Broward General Medical Center
1600 South Andrews Avenue
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316
(954) 355-4400
Ruth Eldridge
Bed Capacity: 744

Cleveland Clinic Hospital
3100 Weston Road
Weston, FL 33331
(954) 689-5000
Patrick D. Brilliant
Bed Capacity: 150

Atlantic Shores Hospital
4545 North Federal Highway
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308
(954) 771-2711
Michael Held
Bed Capacity: 86

Florida Medical Center
5000 W. Oakland Park Blvd.
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33313
(954) 735-6000
Dr. Edward Dauer
Bed Capacity: 459

CPC Fort Lauderdale Hospital
1601 East Las Olas Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
(954) 463-4321
Andrew Fuhrman
Bed Capacity: 100

Vencor Hospital - Fort Lauderdale
1516 E. Las Olas Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
(954) 764-8900
Lewis Ransdell
Bed Capacity: 64

Holy Cross Hospital
4725 North Federal Highway
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33308
(954) 771-8000
Kevin Britt
Bed Capacity: 597

Vencor Hospital - Hollywood
1859 Van Buren Street
Hollywood, FL 33020
(954) 920-9000
Stuart Dinney
Bed Capacity: 124

Figure 11.2-2, Cont.

Hollywood Medical Center
3600 Washington Street
Hollywood, FL 33021
(954) 966-4500
Holly Lerner
Bed Capacity: 334

*Hollywood Pavilion
1201 N. 37 Avenue
Hollywood, FL 33021
Karen Kallen
Bed Capacity: 46

Memorial Regional Hospital and Joe DiMaggio
Children's Hospital
3501 Johnson Street
Hollywood, FL 33021
(954) 987-2000
J. E. Piriz/Nina Tucker
Bed Capacity: 646

Memorial Hospital Pembroke
7800 Sheridan Street
Hollywood, FL 33024
(954) 962-9650
C. Kennon Hetlage
Bed Capacity: 301

St. John's Rehab Hospital
3075 Northwest 35th Avenue
Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33311
(954) 739-6233
Diane Dube
Bed Capacity: 20

19th Street CSSU
2677 NW 19th Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311
(954) 739-8066
Bed Capacity: 20

North Ridge Medical Center
5757 N. Dixie Highway
Oakland Park, FL 33334
(954) 776-6000
Emil Miller
Bed Capacity: 395

Memorial Hospital West
703 N. Flamingo Road
Pembroke Pines, FL 33028
(954) 436-5000
Zeff Ross
Bed Capacity: 184

Columbia Westside Regional Medical Center
8201 West Broward Boulevard
Plantation, FL 33324
(954) 473-6600
David E. Bussone
Bed Capacity: 204

Columbia Plantation General Hospital
401 Northwest 42nd Avenue
Plantation, FL 33317
(954) 587-5010
David E Bussone
Bed Capacity: 264

Columbia Northwest Medical Center
5801 Colonial Drive
Margate, FL 33063
(954) 974-0400
Bed Capacity: 150

North Broward Medical Center
291 E. Sample Road
Pompano Beach, FL 33064
(954) 941-8300
James Chromik

Figure 11.2-2, Cont.

Health South Sunrise Rehabilitation Hospital
4399 Nob Hill Road
Sunrise, FL 33351
(954) 749-0300
Jude Torchia
Bed Capacity: 108

Sunrise Regional Medical Center
555 Southwest 148th Avenue
Sunrise, FL 33325
(954) 370-0200
Mike Hoffman
Bed Capacity: 100

Columbia University Hospital & Medical Center
7201 N. University Drive
Tamarac, FL 33321
(954) 722-0033
James Cruickshank
Bed Capacity: 269

South Florida State Hospital
1000 SW 84th Avenue
Pembroke Pines, FL 33024
(954) 967-7000
Bed Capacity: 350

* Denotes Mental Health Facilities

Broward County EMS staff will NOT be utilized in areas that have been contaminated unless they have been properly trained and equipped with PPEs.

Should evacuees become exposed to hazards during an evacuation, emergency medical care must be provided. If a hazardous vapor cloud were to move suddenly upon a large group of people being evacuated, numerous casualties would be possible. For this reason, it is advantageous to have emergency medical service (basic and advanced life support) units standing by in case they are needed.

D. Monroe County

- Medical Support

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

During disaster-related medical and rescue operations, the Operations Section Chief will direct and coordinate all participating medical/rescue units using the county radio and commercial telephone lines, while operating from Monroe County EOC. The Operations Section Chief will also maintain contact with the MCSO dispatch centers in order to coordinate and dispatch vehicles and personnel to the areas requiring on-site medical assistance, coordinate all ambulance and fire/rescue vehicles during emergency medical operations, and coordinate patient transport to available medical receiving facilities.

All fire/rescue agencies will operate from their normal bases of operation as long as possible during the period of emergency. . In the event of imminent hazard to EMS personnel, they will seek safe shelter for themselves and their equipment. Following the shelter period, all personnel will return to their bases of operation and report their status to the Operations Section of the EOC for assignment.

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

Hospitals in Monroe County will keep the Monroe County Health Department Director informed of the number of bed spaces and the levels of service available in each hospital. The Monroe County Health Department will, in turn, keep the Incident Commander and MCEM informed of the conditions of the hospitals.

Section 11.0: Medical and Public Health Support (Cont.)

Coordination of the delivery of all state medical and health support services to the victims of hazardous materials incidents is the responsibility of the DOH. The DOH Director for each of the DOH districts is responsible for assuring the Secretary of DOH that adequate medical and health support services exist for treating and transporting victims of hazardous materials incidents to medical support facilities.

- Hospitals and Ambulance Service
Those hospitals and other emergency medical service facilities that are capable of providing medical support for exposed individuals are identified in Figure 11.2-3.
- Mental Health Services
Mental health services which might be required will be provided by the local public health units. Counseling centers will be utilized by dictated need.

Provisions for emergency mental health care includes a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team (CISD), which will be provided by Monroe County Fire Marshal's Office.

Figure 11.2-3

MONROE COUNTY HOSPITALS

	AREA CODE (305)
Lower Keys Medical Center 5900 College Road Key West, FL 33040	294-5531
Fisherman's Community Hospital 3301 Overseas Highway Marathon, FL 33050	743-5533
Baptist Health Mariners Hospital 91500 Overseas Highway Tavernier, FL 33070	853-1582
LKMC DePoo Hospital 1200 Kennedy Drive Key West, FL 33040 (psychiatric)	294-5531

12. RECOVERY AND RE-ENTRY

12.1 General

This section provides general guidelines for recovery and re-entry operations to be followed when a hazardous materials emergency has been brought under control and no further significant releases are anticipated.

12.2 Recovery

The purpose of subsection 12.2 is to describe how recovery operations will be coordinated and directed.

A. District XI

Each county utilizes the same procedures when removal action is necessary. These procedures are described below for the entire District.

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

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

- Responsible Parties

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

- Remedial Actions

a. Remedial actions, which are consistent with a permanent remedy, may be necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety or to the environment. Before any remedial action is taken, however, the lead environmental agency should first determine the nature and threat presented by the release and then evaluate proposed remedies. This may involve assessing whether the threat can be prevented or minimized by controlling the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances were originally located (source control measures) and/or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances have spread to other areas (management or mitigation).

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

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

- Alternative Options

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

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

- Environmental Analysis

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

In-state laboratory analysis of collected samples may be performed at any of the independent contractors made available by the state department of Environmental Protection.

- Containment and Cleanup

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

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

- a. actual or potential exposure to hazardous substances by nearby populations, animals or food chain
- b. actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems
- c. hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants in bulk storage containers that may pose a threat or release
- d. high levels of hazardous substances or contaminants in soils, largely at or near the surface, that may spread
- e. weather conditions that may facilitate the spread or release of hazardous substances
- f. threat of fire or explosion
- g. the availability of other appropriate state or federal response mechanism
- h. other situations or factors which may pose threats to public health, welfare or the environment

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

- Documentation and Follow-up

During all phases of response, documentation should be collected and maintained to support all actions taken under this plan, and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation should be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the condition, the identity of responsible parties, accurate accounting of local or private party costs incurred, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health, welfare and the environment. All responding agencies assemble for debriefings and after-action reports to discuss the incident, suggest corrective actions and improve response. Cost recovery varies by jurisdiction dependent upon the adoption of a cost recovery ordinance.

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

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

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the Chairman of the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the Chairman of the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials.

- B. Miami-Dade County
See District XI, above.
- C. Broward County
See District XI, above.
- D. Monroe County
See District XI, above.

12.3 Re-Entry

The purpose of subsection 12.3 is to describe how re-entry operations will be coordinated and directed.

- A. District XI

Each county has different procedures for orchestrating re-entry operations. The operational procedures are described below for each county.

- B. Miami-Dade County

The decision to relax protective actions will be made by the County Mayor, in consultation with the Directors of MDFR, RER, the Health Department, Miami-Dade Emergency Management and the on-scene commander. Re-entry will be considered when chemical concentrations in the air, the water and the ground are below established levels of concern in the affected areas (downwind portions of the vulnerable zone). Upon the determination that the environmental conditions in the affected areas are safe for public access, protective actions will be relaxed and re-entry will be authorized.

The County Emergency Management Director will coordinate local re-entry activities from the County EOC and will keep the state EOC informed. Cleared areas will be opened when clearly definable boundaries are available (i.e., highways, streets, canals). Limited re-entry by the general public will not be allowed.

- C. Broward County

Re-entry will be considered when chemical concentrations in the air, the water and the ground are below established levels of concern in the affected areas (downwind portions of the vulnerable zone).

Upon the determination by the lead environmental agency that the environmental conditions in the affected areas are safe for public access, protective actions will be relaxed and re-entry will be authorized.

Section 12.0: Recovery and Re-Entry (Cont.)

The county EPGMD director will coordinate local re-entry activities and will keep the state EOC informed. Cleared areas will be opened when clearly definable boundaries are available (i.e., highways, streets, canals). Limited re-entry by the general public will not be allowed.

Re-entry into evacuated areas will be permitted only after it has been determined by extensive field and/or laboratory testing that chemical concentrations in the air, the water, the ground and on structures are below the LOC.

The EPGMD Department has the capability for analysis, in its laboratory, for all types of hazardous materials contamination. The EPGMD Department may be supported in its analytical efforts by:

1. Broward County Medical Examiner
2. Water plant laboratories
3. The State Department of Environmental Protection
4. The State Department of Health
5. The Title III 302 facility experiencing the HAZMAT incident
6. Private laboratory facilities

As soon as practical after the conclusion of a major hazard materials incident (both chemical and radiological), a debriefing conference of all participants should be scheduled by the fire chief of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. As a result of this conference, an After Action Report should be prepared which will include, but not be limited to:

1. Summary of incident
2. Degree of participation of each agency
3. Number of persons assisted
4. Noteworthy incidents
5. Recommendations for improvement

D. Monroe County

The decision to relax protective actions will be made by the County EM Director in consultation with the County Administrator, the Monroe County Health Director and the on-scene commander. Re-entry operations will be coordinated from either the County EOC or on-scene Incident Command. Re-Entry will be considered when chemical concentrations in the air, the water and the ground are below established levels of concern in the affected areas (downwind portions of the vulnerable zone). Upon the determination by the Monroe County Health Director that the environmental conditions in the affected areas are safe for public access, protective actions will be relaxed and re-entry will be authorized.

The MCEM will coordinate, through the Monroe County Sheriff's Office and the Florida Highway Patrol, local re-entry activities from the County EOC and will keep the State EOC informed. Cleared areas will be opened when clearly definable boundaries are available (i.e., highways, streets, canals). Limited re-entry by the general public will not be allowed.

13. EXERCISES AND DRILLS

13.1 General

This section describes the exercises and drills that must be conducted bi-annually to evaluate the adequacy of the hazardous materials emergency plan and the skills of the emergency response personnel.

13.2 Exercises

The purpose of this subsection is to describe the nature and frequency of exercises required to test the adequacy of the plan. An exercise is an event that tests the integrated response capability and major elements within emergency preparedness plans. The emergency preparedness exercise will simulate an emergency which results in hazardous materials releases and response by local authorities. In addition, local governments within the District exercise their response plans on an annual basis.

A. District XI

For an emergency plan to remain useful, it must be kept up-to-date through a thorough review of actual responses, simulated exercises, and collection of new data. As key assumptions and operational concepts may change, the plan should be amended to reflect the new situations. All exercises will meet federal standards and Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant.

- Full Scale Exercise

A full-scale exercise is designed to demonstrate the emergency preparedness and response capabilities of appropriate county and city agencies and organizations. Mobilization of local emergency personnel and resources are demonstrated in such an exercise as if the emergency actually occurred. An example of this includes the "Operation Rail Yard" Disaster Exercise.

- Functional Exercise

A functional exercise is designed to demonstrate one or more functions or capabilities specified in the emergency plan. Mobilization of local personnel and resources are limited in such an exercise. An example of this type includes the Turkey Point Nuclear Power Plant Disaster Exercise.

- Tabletop Exercise

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

B. Miami-Dade County

- Scheduling and Scenario Development

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

Section 13: Exercises and Drills (Cont.)

1. objectives of the exercise and appropriate evaluation criteria;
2. dates, time period, places, and participating organizations;
3. the simulated events;
4. a time schedule of real and simulated initiating events;
5. a narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise; and
6. a description of arrangements for advance materials to be provided to observers.

- Critique and Reports

Controllers and observers will fully participate in all exercises. These controllers and observers will be selected from non-participating county agencies and organizations, neighboring counties, state, and federal agencies. A critique will be conducted after each exercise to evaluate the capability of participating emergency agencies and organizations to implement emergency plans and procedures. Participating agencies will be requested to submit critique written comments as input for an after-action report on the exercise.

C. Broward County

All exercises will meet federal standards and be Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant. All exercises shall be evaluated by the participants and the EPGMD.

- a. Response Agencies: Each response agency should participate in at least one full-scale exercise per year. Full-scale exercises should be conducted in both the cities and county during each calendar year.
- b. Facilities: Each facility should hold at least one functional exercise per year to test its plan via a realistic scenario. The facility should notify the EPGMD at least one month in advance of the exercise. The EPGMD shall, if notified, publish a monthly exercise schedule to all agencies and response agencies may observe any facility exercise which they so choose. In addition, each Facility Emergency Coordinator from a high or moderate risk category facility should observe one full scale exercise within 18 months of obtaining the position and one every 4 years thereafter. (This requirement may be met by joint exercises among facilities.)
- c. A functional exercise is an activity designed to test or evaluate the capability of an individual function, or complex activity within a function. It is applicable where the activity is capable of being effectively evaluated in isolation from other emergency management activity.
The functional exercise is the basic goal of an emergency management exercise program. These exercises are fully simulated, using messages that can be either written, or transmitted by telephone or radio, or both. The functional exercise creates stress by increasing the frequency of messages, intensity of activity, complexity of decisions and/or the requirements for coordination.

As soon as practical after the conclusion of a hazard materials incident exercise a briefing conference of all participants should be scheduled by the fire chief of the jurisdiction in which the simulated incident occurred. As a

Section 13: Exercises and Drills (Cont.)

result of this conference, a summary of operations should be prepared which will include, but not be limited to:

1. Summary of incident;
2. Degree of participation of each agency;
3. Number of persons assisted;
4. Noteworthy incidents; and
5. Recommendations for improvement.

D. Monroe County

- Scheduling and Scenario Development

Exercises will be scheduled jointly by the facility owner/operators and the MCEM. Exercise objectives and the scenarios for the exercises will be developed and prepared jointly by the facility owner/operator and the MCEM. Scenarios will be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plan and preparedness organizations are tested within a five-year period. The scenarios will include but not be limited to the following:

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

- Critique and Reports

Controllers and observers will fully participate in all exercises. These controllers and observers will be selected from non-participating county agencies and organizations, neighboring counties, state, and federal agencies. A critique will be conducted after each exercise to evaluate the capability of participating emergency agencies and organizations to implement emergency plans and procedures. Participating agencies will be requested to submit written critiques for inclusion in an after-action report on the exercise.

13.3 Drills

The purpose of subsection 13.3 is to describe the nature of drills required to test the adequacy of emergency response operations.

A. District XI

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

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

Section 13: Exercises and Drills (Cont.)

- Communications Drills
Communications between the facility owners/operators and state and local governments will be tested to assure operability. Communications between the facilities, state and local EOCs and on-scene personnel will be tested annually. The test of communications with on-scene teams will be part of the exercises.
 - Medical Drills
Medical emergency drills involving a simulated contaminated injury and participation by appropriate local emergency medical services will be conducted as part of the exercise.
 - Chemical Monitoring Drills
Monitoring drills for state and appropriate county hazardous materials monitors will be conducted as part of the exercise. These drills will include collection and analysis of sampling media, provisions for communications, and record keeping.
- B. Miami-Dade County
See District XI, above.
- C. Broward County
See District XI, above.
- D. Monroe County
See District XI, above.

13.4 Monitoring of Drill and Exercise Requirements

- A. District XI

Each county within the District has outlined requirements and schedules for drills and exercises. These vary among counties but all are in conformance with the federal and state requirements. For example, Miami-Dade County requires a yearly exercise coordinated jointly by the county and facility operators. Broward County has committed to exercises of various magnitudes each year for response agencies and facilities. Monroe County has indicated they will conduct yearly exercises, varying the scenarios from year to year.

There is no definitive monitoring system to make sure these exercises are being carried out and, if they are, that the recommendations provided by the critique made after the exercise or drill are being implemented. This is necessary to make sure that the plans are not stagnant but are able to respond to changing technology and knowledge.

Observation:

There is no clearinghouse to monitor drills and exercises taking place in the District.

Recommendation:

The District XI LEPC has requested that each county Emergency Management Office notify the LEPC Staff of upcoming emergency drills and exercises in the District. This will give LEPC members an opportunity to monitor the drills and exercises.

- B. Miami-Dade County
See District XI, above.
- C. Broward County
See District XI, above.
- D. Monroe County
See District XI, above.

13.5 Multi-Jurisdictional Exercises and Training

- A. District XI Exercises

2008 SoFlaLEPC Biennial Exercise

District 11 hosted its Biennial Exercise on June 12, 2008 at the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Douglas Road Building located in Miami.

Overview

The concept of this Table Top Exercise (TTX) was to exercise components of the LEPC's HazMat Emergency Response Plan (Plan). The Plan is updated every year and is based on similar emergency response plans used by the counties within LEPC District 11 (i.e. Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe) and from which it is developed.

Objectives

This TTX provided an opportunity for emergency response personnel to apply their knowledge of district emergency response plans as they apply to:

- HazMat Response and Decontamination
- Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place
- Responder Safety and Health

Participants that are non-responders will learn about emergency response plans used during hazmat events.

Scenario Overview

This hazardous materials incident is the result of the accidental release and subsequent mixing of chemicals being transported via truck through a very busy and heavily populated section of town.

Most Notable Strengths Learned

- Provided an opportunity for networking among different disciplines that are likely to work together in an emergency

Section 13: Exercises and Drills (Cont.)

- All-hazards approach employed by different players resulted in a variety of responses to the same event
- Good cross section of community responder agencies sharing information
- Allowed a better understanding of the response roles of all the various agencies involved in such events

Key Areas Requiring Further Development or Improvement

- No discussion of responder safety
- No law enforcement participation
- More exposure to and better understanding of emergency response plans

2008 SoFlaLEPC HMEP CSX Railroad Exercise

As part of its HMEP Planning Grant activities, the SoFlaLEPC hosted a CSX Railroad Functional Exercise on September 3, 2008 at Milander Auditorium in Hialeah, Florida.

Overview

This CSX Functional Exercise featured emergency responders from multiple jurisdictions responding to a simulated train derailment in the City of Hialeah.

Objectives

Provide an opportunity for first responders to apply their knowledge of regional, county and local response plans as they apply to:

- HazMat Response and Decontamination
- Citizen Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place
- Onsite Incident Management Capability

Scenario Overview

This hazardous materials incident resulted from the accidental release of anhydrous ammonia caused by a train derailment.

Most Notable Strengths Learned

Major strengths were identified in the areas of ICS, hazardous materials management and decontamination, as well as citizen evacuation and shelter in place procedures. There was an excellent cross section of community responder agencies present providing for networking opportunities among different disciplines that are likely to work together in an emergency.

Key Areas Requiring Further Development or Improvement

There were no substantive areas identified for further development or improvement. Most difficulties had to do with the venue and setup and the unfamiliarity of many participants with rail specific issues.

2010 SoFlaLEPC Biennial Exercise

The South Florida LEPC hosted its Biennial Exercise on June 4, 2010 at the City of Sunrise Civic Center in Sunrise, Florida.

Overview

The concept was to exercise components of the LEPC's HazMat Emergency Response Plan (Plan). The Plan is updated every year and is based on similar emergency response plans used by the counties within LEPC District 11 (i.e. Miami-Dade, Broward and Monroe) and from which it is developed.

Objectives

This TTX provided an opportunity for emergency response personnel to apply their knowledge of district emergency response plans as they apply to:

- HazMat Response and Decontamination
- Environmental Health
- Onsite Incident Management
- Responder Safety and Health

Scenario Overview

This hazardous materials incident started as a sulfuric acid spill as a result of a cargo van accident, which also damages a radiation scanner stored in a nearby construction trailer.

Most Notable Strengths Learned

- The HazMat teams in the Region exhibited a high level of training and expertise
- The scenario presented as part of this exercise did not tax the hazmat response capabilities of the individual teams or the Region

Key Areas Requiring Further Development or Improvement

- Although all hazmat teams would respond to mutual aid calls, not all entities have existing and current MOUs in place
- Radio communications in Miami-Dade employ clear-talk while those in Broward still make use of q-calls

2012 SoFlaLEPC Biennial Exercise

The South Florida LEPC hosted its Biennial Exercise on June 7, 2012 at the South Florida Regional Planning Council in Hollywood, Florida. The exercise was also carried out as part of the HMEP Planning Grant activities for the year.

Overview

The concept of this exercise was to provide participants with an opportunity to evaluate current local response concepts, plans and capabilities as they apply to the SoFlaLEPC's HazMat Emergency Response Plan during a chemical accident.

Objectives

The primary goal of this exercise was to assess and examine the capabilities of regional responders when coordinating the management of a multi-jurisdictional specialized response to a hazardous material incident.

Scenario Overview

The driver of a tractor trailer carrying a large quantity of drums loaded with Phosphorus TriChloride suffers a series of brief medical blackouts while driving south along US27 in western Miami-Dade and Broward. A number of the drums are dropped along the way causing major spills at three different locations.

Most Notable Strengths Learned

- First responders from different agencies work well together and are able to assist neighboring communities during emergencies
- The scenario presented during the exercise did not heavily tax the Region as a whole, although individual agencies had to invoke mutual aid assistance

Key Areas Requiring Further Development or Improvement

- Inter-County coordination and coordination
- Review of communications capabilities

2014 SoFlaLEPC Biennial Exercise

The South Florida LEPC hosted its Biennial Exercise on June 25, 2014 at the South Florida Regional Planning Council in Hollywood, Florida. The exercise was also carried out as part of the HMEP Planning Grant activities for the year.

Overview

The purpose of this exercise was to test portions of this HazMat Plan and provide participants an opportunity to evaluate current response and recovery concepts, plans and capabilities for the Region.

Objectives

The exercise objectives were to test aspects of the South Florida LEPC HazMat Plan and coordination and collaboration among agencies responding to a major rail incident.

Scenario Overview

There were three different scenarios used in the exercise: An FEC train traveling through Broward County carrying hazmat derails due to a construction accident; a major chlorine leak during off-loading of a rail tank car at the Alexander Orr WTP in Miami-Dade and a major sodium hydroxide spill from a rail tank car in Hialeah due to an accident with a tractor trailer.

Most Notable Strengths Learned

- Existing response policies and procedures already address rail accidents
- There is good interaction between fire/hazmat first responders, local environmental and emergency management agencies and those from the State

Key Areas Requiring Further Development or Improvement

- Reinforce notification channels from first responders to local hospitals
- Provide continued training to facility personnel

14. TRAINING

14.1 General

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

14.2 Annual and Refresher Training

The purpose of subsection 14.2 is to describe the annual and refresher training requirements for emergency response personnel within the District.

A. District XI

As stated in the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Demonstration Plan for Hazardous Materials, each local government entity within the District is responsible for assuring that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually. Records will be updated periodically to reflect refresher training.

The type of training required by each emergency response agency/organization is identified in Figure 14.2-1.

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

These levels include:

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

B. Miami-Dade County See District XI, above.

C. Broward County See District XI, above.

D. Monroe County See District XI, above.

Figure 14.2-1

Training Need	HazMat Team	Fire & Rescue	Law Enf.	Emer. Medical	Public Health	Emer. Mgmt.	Support Agencies	School Board	Hospitals	Fac. Opr.
1 st Responder Awareness Level	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
1 st Responder Operations Level	X	X				X				X
Hazardous Material* Technician	X									
Hazardous Materials Specialist	X									
On-Scene Incident Command	X	X								
Safety Operations	**		X	X						
Use of Protective Clothing and Equipment	**	X		X		X				
Decontamination Procedures	**	X		X					X	
Treatment of Contaminated Patient Injuries		X		X					X	

X Training required for personnel carrying out operational management responsibilities.

** These training modules are covered in the Hazardous Material Technical training level and are required for supervisory personnel needing additional training beyond First Responder Levels.

14.3 Schedule and Availability of Training

The purpose of subsection 14.3 is to describe the availability and scheduling of training programs for local emergency response personnel.

Observations:

- a) The federal requirements for public response to a hazardous materials incident, as promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, establish competency based standards.
- b) The Florida State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) developed and published Guidelines for Public Sector Hazardous Materials Training in March 1998.

Recommendations:

- a) The Training Opportunities Technical Advisory Committee and staff should initiate dialogue with the staff of the State Emergency Response Commission to discuss the adoption of quantifiable (hours) state standards or the adoption of state recommendations for annual and refresher training of public personnel.
- b) The Training Opportunities Technical Advisory Committee may explore establishing quantifiable standards for public personnel within District XI.

A. District XI

Training Opportunities in the District

During FY2006-2007, the following training courses were offered:

- CSX Railroad presented a one-day Table Top Exercise for the benefit of the LEPC on March 20, 2007. The event was hosted by the Broward County Emergency Management Agency in Plantation.
- HazMat Chemistry - 8hr class July 20 at SFRPC in Hollywood
- Chemical Compatibility and Storage - 8-hour class August 14 and 15 at SFRPC in Hollywood
- ALOHA for HazMat Technicians - 8hr classes September 5, 6 and 7 at Miami-Dade EOC
- Clandestine Drug Lab Operations for First Responders - 24hr class September 25-27 at the Miami-Dade Police Department Training Bureau

During FY2007-2008, the following training classes were offered:

- Clandestine Drug Lab Awareness for First Responders Class - 8hr class May 28 at Miami-Dade WASD
- Chemical Compatibility and Storage - 8hr classes June 19 and August 14 at SFRPC in Hollywood and October 30 in Key West
- HazMat Awareness - 8hr class September 29 at SFRPC in Hollywood
- Proper use of ERGs and CHEMTREC - 4hr sessions October 15 and 16 at Miami-Dade WASD

Section 14: Training (Cont.)

During FY2008-2009, the following training courses were offered:

- Chemical Compatibility and Storage – 8hr class January 29 at Miami-Dade DERM
- HAZWOPER Refresher – 8hr classes May 5 at Florida Keys College in Key West and July 21, 22 and 23 at Miami-Dade DERM
- WMD/HazMat Awareness – 8hr class May 6 at Monroe Fire Academy
- HazMatIQ – 8hr classes June 23 at Miami FD and June 24 at SFRPC in Hollywood

During FY2009-2010, the following training courses were offered:

- HazMat Awareness – 8hr class April 28 at Monroe County Sheriff's Office in Marathon and September 30 at Florida Keys College in Key West
- HazMatIQ – 8hr classes June 10 at Miami FD and June 11 at Hollywood FR
- HAZWOPER Refresher – 8hr classes July 27, 28 and 29 at Miami-Dade DERM, August 24 at Miami Beach Convention Center and September 28 at FIU Tamiami Campus

During FY2010-2011, the following training courses were offered:

- HazMat Awareness – 8hr class June 9 at Monroe County Sheriff's Office in Tavernier
- HazMatIQ – 8hr classes May 31 at Miami FD and June 1 at Hollywood FD
- HAZWOPER Refresher – 8hr classes April 28 at Federal Corrections Institution in Miami, May 17 and 18 at Broward EOC and July 6, 7 and 8 at Miami-Dade DERM

During FY2011-2012, the following training courses were offered:

- HAZWOPER Refresher – 8hr classes March 14 and 15 at Broward EOC, July 25, 26 and 27 at Miami-Dade DERM
- HazMatIQ – 8hr classes April 19 at Miami-Dade FR and April 20 at Hollywood FR
- Chemical Compatibility and Storage – 8hr class June 14 at Broward EOC
- Chemical Suicide Response – Four 4hr sessions June 26 in Tavernier and Marathon and June 27 in Marathon and Key West

During FY2012-2013, the following training courses were offered:

- HAZWOPER Refresher – 8hr classes March 26 and 27 at SFRPC in Hollywood, June 11 at Miami Beach FD, June 26 at FIU and July 29, 30 and 31 at Miami-Dade DERM
- HazMatIQ – 8hr classes May 1 at Ft. Lauderdale FR & May 2 at Hialeah FD

During FY2013-2014, the following training courses were offered:

- Chemistry of Biofuels Production – Two 4hr sessions October 7 at Broward County Environmental Protection
- CAMEO Refresher – 8hr class June 19 at SFRPC in Hollywood

Section 14: Training (Cont.)

- DOT HazMat/HazWaste in Transportation – 8hr classes at MD WASD October 3 and November 22
- TRANSCAER/CSX Safety Train – Two days of hands-on training on February 4 and 5 in Fort Lauderdale
- HAZWOPER Refresher – 8hr classes March 18 and 19 at the Broward EOC, July 30, 31 and August 1 at Miami-Dade DERM and November 13 at the Broward EOC
- HazMat Chemistry – 40hr class July 21-25 at Hollywood FR
- HazMat Technician I – 40hr class October 27-31 at Hollywood FR
- HazMat Technician II – 40hr class November 10-14 at Hollywood FR
- HazMat Technician III – 40hr class December 1-5 at Ft. Lauderdale FR

During FY2014-2015, the following training courses were offered:

- E-Plan/How-to-Comply – 8hr class February 4 at SFRPC in Hollywood
- HAZWOPER Refresher – 8hr classes March 18 and 19 at Broward EOC, June 25 at FIU Tamiami Campus and July 27, 28 and 29 at Miami-Dade DERM
- Chlorine in Transportation – Three 20hr classes at Miami-Dade FR July-Aug
- HazMat 160 – 160hr class at Miami-Dade FR August to September

- B. Miami-Dade County - See District XI, above.
- C. Broward County - See District XI, above.
- D. Monroe County - See District XI, above.