



FACILITY DISASTER PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

RECAP

April 16, 2014 Meeting

LEPC District VIII, 4000 Gateway Centre Blvd., Suite 100, Pinellas Park, FL 33782 - 727/570-5151, Staff Contact: John Meyer

Attendees Present - Subcommittee Chair Patricia Krajnyak (HRP Associates), Rick Walker (LEPC Member/Pinellas County Emergency Management), and John Meyer (LEPC Staff). [Attendance was deterred by numerous scheduling conflicts including the concurrent National Hurricane Conference being held in Orlando].

Please note that text appearing as **red** symbolizes an item which requires future action. **Blue** text serves as an update or recognition of action which has transpired since the meeting.

1. INTRODUCTIONS
2. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND/OR OVERVIEW OF LAST FACILITY DISASTER PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE (FDPS) MEETING

Mr. John Meyer acknowledged that a *Recap* of the January 15, 2014 FDPS meeting was previously transmitted to Subcommittee members via e-mail, posted to the LEPC website and acknowledged that additional handouts were available for all in attendance. Mr. Meyer proceeded to summarize the following items discussed at the last meeting:

Subcommittee Leadership. Mr. Meyer reminded attendees that Ms. Patricia Krajnyak (of HRP Associates) has agreed to serve as the Facility Disaster Planning Subcommittee Chair.

LEPC Membership Modifications. Mr. Meyer identified that there was a potentially unprecedented number of LEPC membership modifications this past quarter, affecting the Primary and/or Alternate member representation for Hillsborough County Emergency Management, Hillsborough County Fire Department, Tampa Fire Rescue, Manatee County Emergency Management, Pasco County Emergency Management, Southwest Florida Water Management District, Florida Department of Transportation, Manatee Port Authority, Bay Pines VA Hospital and Brenntag Mid-South.

FDEM Initiatives to promote Electronic-Filing through E-Plan. Mr. Meyer presented a copy of the postcard mailed to all recognized owners of Tier II facilities based on 2012 reporting. Mr. Meyer also identified the verbiage transmitted via e-mail sent to all recognized facility representatives indicated within E-Plan in the 2012 reporting.

“All Hazards Guide for Businesses.” Mr. Rick Walker, Pinellas County Emergency Management, had indicated that he and his Director, Ms. Sally Bishop, envisioned preparing and producing a handout for distribution to each of the facilities he visits annually while conducting Hazards Analyses in Pinellas County. The handout would be a listing of various resources and reference links to prepare Contingency Planning and Continuity of Operations (COOP) documents, Communications planning, encourage consideration of impacts potentially posed by neighboring facilities, identification of surge vulnerabilities... All present FDPS members had agreed that this would be a worthwhile initiative in which the Subcommittee could assist and that the county-specific resources could potentially be identified.

3. OVERVIEW OF APRIL 4, 2014 SERC MEETING

Mr. Meyer identified the following as highlights to the April 4th SERC meeting:

Risk Management Plan (RMP) Audits/Inspections Schedule. The 2014-15 schedule for the conduct of RMP audits/inspections and corresponding Plans review statewide was approved and released. Aside from three recent RMP audits conducted for Pinellas County facilities, three more audits are planned for facilities within or adjacent to Port Tampa Bay in May 2014, three for Plant City/Hillsborough County facilities in October 2014 and concluding with the audits of two Manatee County facilities in February 2015. RMPs are conducted at Section 302 facilities storing the most dangerous chemicals in pre-determined quantities/thresholds. It is the State’s intent to evaluate each of these sites a minimum of every five years with prioritization placed on new facilities or facilities recently changing ownership.

Hazmat Symposium. The second annual *Hazmat Symposium* was held at the Ocean Center conference facility in Daytona Beach on January 23-24, 2014, in conjunction with the annual Fire Rescue East Conference and the State Emergency Response Commission quarterly meetings. This year’s event was viewed as a tremendous success with attendance more than doubling that recognized for last year’s inaugural event. Attendance was identified to be about 340. This year, three hazmat teams competed in the hazmat teams competition.

Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC) Recommendation. John Koenke (Florida Fire College) identified that while the recommendation to reduce the number of regional hazmat response teams statewide was made official, pursuit of completion of Threats and Vulnerabilities study continues. Mr. Koenke added that while the issue had been determined in a close vote, the DSOC board membership is due to change in the near future. Having a completed and thorough Study in hand could serve as reasonable grounds for reconsideration of the prior proposed reduction in hazmat teams.

Hazards Analyses Contracts. Hazards Analyses are required for 50 percent of all Section 302 facilities within each County annually. In other words, Hazards Analyses are conducted for every Section 302 facility biennially. Up until this point, the Contracts and work products were coordinated through the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Unfortunately, the FDEM is left with 2-3 people evaluating all work products throughout the State. The LEPCs recently proposed administering the HA Contracts and evaluating the corresponding work products as a means of reducing FDEM’s work load. The SERC approved the transference of these responsibilities to the LEPC starting with the FY 2014-15 Contract year. Necessary

components of the agreement include the LEPCs providing localized training for the personnel conducting the HAs as well as to those reviewing the work products. Tampa Bay LEPC's HMEP Training Subcommittee Chair James Johnston proposed that representatives from the various Counties could serve in the review capacity for an adjacent County (e.g. Pasco County could review Hillsborough County's deliverables...).

4. RECENT LEPC INITIATIVES

Mr. Meyer characterized the following recent activities undertaken by LEPC staff:

How-to-Comply Workshops. Conducted and hosted the How-to-Comply & E-Plan Filing Workshops on February 11 & 12, 2014 at the LEPC/TBRPC offices. A total of 23 attended the training over the two-day period. The Florida Division of Emergency Management subsequently indicated that E-Plan utilization rate for filing of Tier II reports exceeded 90 percent for the 2013 reporting year.

TRANSCAER Workshops. Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response training was provided at the CSX/TRANSFLO facility in Tampa on February 18 & 19, 2014. LEPC staff participated with the coordination and registration of this event. Each of the 5± hour workshops focused on Chlorine, Ammonia or Ethanol and each included a Railcar Safety 101 component. The courses were well-received and a recommendation was formulated to reduce the course lengths, if possible, to allow an attendee to participate in more than one educational theme per day. A total of 160 benefitted from the training over the two-days.

Regional Exercise. LEPC staff participated in the development and conduct of the *Hightide* exercise conducted on April 5, 2014. The scenario involved the response to a simulated Chlorine release aboard an anchored terrorist vessel in Tampa Bay, essentially midway between Hillsborough and Pinellas County. The exercise involved the joint and unified response of the Tampa, Hillsborough County and St. Petersburg hazmat teams. The exercise was deemed a tremendous success by all involved.

5. COUNTY-SPECIFIC "ALL HAZARDS GUIDE FOR BUSINESSES."

At the January 16th meeting, it was proposed that the FDPS develop an electronic database of resources and links to assist businesses with developing planning initiatives to address the concepts of Contingency Planning, Continuity of Operations and Disaster Recovery associated with a variety of hazards: Hurricanes, Tornados, Thunderstorms/Lightning, Fires, Floods, Hazardous Materials, Terrorism/Violence in Workplace, Cyberterrorism and Civil Disorder. Definitions and pictures of these hazards have been obtained from a variety of sources. The remaining and most important task will be to research and identify data sources and links for businesses to utilize when refining their business disaster plans to address these hazards. Recommendations are expected to include: resource supply chain information, mutually-beneficial pre-coordination between facilities & government in order to establish prioritization; need for facilities to notify their suppliers of closed transportation networks so alternate routes can be determined; potential risk posed by adjacent (or nearby) Section 302 facilities; and need to address temporary housing for employees.

The following constitutes the work product at this point:

<p>All Hazards Guide for Businesses: Planning for Risks</p> <p><i>This Resource Manual is designed to assist businesses with the development of more thorough Disaster Plans by identifying a variety of hazards perhaps not previously considered.</i></p>  <p> Tampa Bay Local Emergency Planning Committee Facility Disaster Planning Subcommittee 4000 Gateway Centre Blvd., Suite 100 Pinellas Park, FL 33782</p>	<p>Hurricanes</p>  <p>A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone or severe tropical storm that forms in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>All Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas are subject to hurricanes. The Atlantic hurricane season lasts from June to November, with the peak season from mid-August to late October.</p> <p>Hurricanes can cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and several hundred miles inland. Hurricane can produce winds exceeding 155 miles per hour as well as tornadoes and microbursts. Additionally, hurricanes can create storm surges along the coast and cause extensive damage from heavy rainfall. Floods and flying debris from the excessive winds are often the deadly and destructive results of these weather events.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>County-Specific Hurricane Maps National Hurricane Center National Weather Service FloridaDisaster.org</td> <td>Local Media County EM websites Florida Evacuates and 511</td> </tr> </table>	County-Specific Hurricane Maps National Hurricane Center National Weather Service FloridaDisaster.org	Local Media County EM websites Florida Evacuates and 511		
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<p>Tornadoes</p>  <p>Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk from this hazard. Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds obscure others. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>City websites 511 Local Media</td> <td>FloridaDisaster.org</td> </tr> </table>	City websites 511 Local Media	FloridaDisaster.org	<p>Thunderstorms/Lightning</p>  <p>The Tampa Bay Region is #1 in lightning strikes in the U.S. Your business should be able to handle the occasional power outages and protect your facility from potential fires and strikes.</p> <p>All thunderstorms are dangerous. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. While lightning fatalities have decreased over the past 30 years, lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States. In 2010 there were 29 fatalities and 182 injuries from lightning. Although most lightning victims survive, people struck by lightning often report a variety of long-term, debilitating symptoms.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>City websites 511 Local Media</td> <td>Duke Energy website (outages) FloridaDisaster.org</td> </tr> </table>	City websites 511 Local Media	Duke Energy website (outages) FloridaDisaster.org
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<p>Fires</p>  <p>Fire is the most frequent hazard affecting businesses. Take steps to protect your facility and your employees. OSHA standards require employers to provide proper exits, fire fighting equipment, emergency plans, and employee training to prevent fire deaths and injuries in the workplace. You can take a few simple precautions which will protect your business and may well preserve the environment you enjoy.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Local Fire Stations Firewise Principles County websites Local Media</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Local Fire Stations Firewise Principles County websites Local Media		<p>Flooding</p>  <p>Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States, however not all floods are alike. Some floods develop slowly, while others such as flash floods, can develop in just a few minutes and without visible signs of rain. Additionally, floods can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.</p> <p>Flash floods can occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or a sudden release of water held by an ice jam. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water carrying rocks, mud and other debris. Overland flooding, the most common type of flooding event typically occurs when waterways such as rivers or streams overflow their banks as a result of rainwater and cause flooding in surrounding areas. It can also occur when rainfall exceeds the capacity of underground pipes, or the capacity of streets and drains designed to carry flood water away from urban areas.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>National Flood Insurance Program FEMA 511</td> <td>FloridaDisaster.org</td> </tr> </table>	National Flood Insurance Program FEMA 511	FloridaDisaster.org
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<h3>Hazardous Materials</h3>  <p>Public awareness of the potential danger from accidental releases of hazardous substances heightened over the years as serious chemical accidents occurred around the world. The <i>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act</i> ("SARA Title III") in 1986 and the <i>Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act</i> (EPCRA) in 1988 were enacted to: improve chemical safety, protect public health, protect the environment and increase public awareness.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>EPA List-of-Lists</td> <td>LEPC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sara Title III</td> <td>Hazardous Waste Sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPCRA</td> <td>Local Fire Departments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERC</td> <td>FL Dept. of Env. Protection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emer. Response Contractor</td> <td>Law Enforcement</td> </tr> </table>	EPA List-of-Lists	LEPC	Sara Title III	Hazardous Waste Sites	EPCRA	Local Fire Departments	SERC	FL Dept. of Env. Protection	Emer. Response Contractor	Law Enforcement	<h3>Terrorism/Violence in Workplace</h3>  <p>Throughout human history, there have been many threats to the security of nations. These threats have brought about large-scale losses of life, the destruction of property, widespread illness and injury, the displacement of large numbers of people and devastating economic loss. Responding to the psychological impact to employees should be addressed. Recent technological advances and ongoing political unrest are components of the increased risk to national security.</p> <p>Additionally, businesses can minimize their risk to violence in the workplace by establishing and maintaining strict hiring practices, anti-violence policies and security procedures as well as a host of other measures.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Employee Assistance Plan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dept. of Homeland Security</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Law Enforcement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Employee Assistance Plan		Dept. of Homeland Security		Law Enforcement	
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<h3>Cyberterrorism</h3>  <p>According to Wikipedia, Cyberterrorism is defined as the use of Internet based attacks in terrorist activities, including acts of deliberate, large-scale disruption of computer networks, especially of personal computers attached to the Internet, by the means of tools such as computer viruses.</p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<h3>Civil Disorder/Unrest</h3>  <p>According to Wikipedia, <i>civil disorder or civil unrest is a broad term that is typically used by law enforcement to describe one or more forms of unrest caused by a group of people. Civil disturbance is typically a symptom of, and a form of protest against, major socio-political problems; the severity of the action coincides with public expression(s) of displeasure. Examples of civil disorder include, but are not necessarily limited to: illegal parades; sit-ins and other forms of obstructions; riots; sabotage; and other forms of crime. It is intended to be a demonstration to the public and the government, but can escalate into general chaos.</i></p> <p>Links:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>														

6. OTHER ISSUES/COMMENTS.

No other issues or comments were identified by Subcommittee members.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Meyer informed attendees that the next FDPS meeting date needs to be rescheduled from July 16th to **July 23rd** on account of the unexpected changing of dates associated with the next State Emergency Response Commission quarterly meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:50 p.m.