



SOUTHWEST FLORIDA



Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



2024

RESOLUTION: 2024

RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE, APPROVING THE REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PLAN

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

WHEREAS, a Local Emergency Planning District is required to develop an Emergency Response Plan for Hazardous Materials to become a component part of the State Emergency Planning District Plan; and

WHEREAS, The Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan will be reviewed 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, this plan 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.

Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Plan is hereby adopted.

The foregoing Resolution was unanimously approved by the LEPC at its May 25, 2024 meeting.

Chair Bruce Porter thereupon declared the Resolution duly passed and adopted.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

ATTEST:

Bruce Porter, Chair

Charity Franks

Charity Franks, LEPC Coordinator

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- Appendix B – Facilities in Southwest Florida subject to Sections 302 & 303 of SARA/Title III
- Appendix C – Draw Bridges within Southwest Florida
- Appendix D – 2018 Southwest Florida LEPC Hazmat Full-Scale Exercise After-Action Report
- Appendix E - Safety Data Sheets for Chemicals Stored in Regional Facilities

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Revision Sheet

Release No.	Date	Revision Made By
Version 1	6/1992	John Gibbons
Rev. 2	6/1994	John Gibbons
Rev. 3	6/1995	John Gibbons
Rev. 4	5/1996	John Gibbons
Rev. 5	6/1998	John Gibbons
Rev. 6	5/1999	John Gibbons
Rev. 7	5/2000	John Gibbons
Rev. 8	5/2001	John Gibbons
Rev. 9	5/2002	John Gibbons
Rev. 10	5/2003	John Gibbons
Rev. 11	5/2004	John Gibbons
Rev. 12	6/2006	John Gibbons
Rev. 13	6/2007	John Gibbons
Rev. 14	6/2008	John Gibbons
Rev. 15	7/2009	John Gibbons
Rev. 16	5/2010	John Gibbons
Rev. 17	5/2011	John Gibbons
Rev. 18	6/2012	John Gibbons
Rev. 19	5/2013	John Gibbons
Rev. 20	6/2014	John Gibbons
Rev. 21	5/2015	Nichole Gwinnett
Rev. 22	4/26/2016	Nichole Gwinnett
Rev. 23	6/22/2017	Nichole Gwinnett
Rev. 24	5/24/2018	Sean McCabe
Rev. 25	5/23/2019	C.J. Kammerer
Rev. 26	5/28/2020	C.J. Kammerer
Rev. 27	5/27/2021	Katelyn Kubasik
Rev. 28	5/26/2022	Amelia Williams
Rev. 29	5/25/2023	Charity Franks
Rev. 30	5/23/2024	Charity Franks

RRT/NRT-1 Cross-Reference

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion ¹	2024 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
1.1	A(1)	Figure 4-1
2.1	A(2)	Resolution
2.2	A(2)	N/A
2.3	A(2)	N/A
2.4	A(2)	N/A
3.1	A(3)	Section 1.6
3.2	A(3)	Section 1.6
4.1	A(4)	Table of Contents
5.1	A(5)	Definitions/Acronyms
6.1	A(6)	Section 1.4
6.2	A(5)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.3	A(5)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.4	A(5)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.5	A(5)	Section 8.2
6.6	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.6.1	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.6.2	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.6.3	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.7	A(6)	Section 1.2
6.8	A(6)	Section 1.2
6.9	A(6)	Section 1.2
6.10	A(6)	Section 1.2
7.1		Section 2.2 and 2.5
7.2	A(7)(b)	Section 2.2, Figure 1-2, and Appendix B
7.6	A(7)(b)	Section 2.2
7.7	A(7)(b)	Section 3.2 and 3.3
7.8	A(7)(c)	Section 3.2 and 3.3
7.9	A(2)	Section 1.6
8.1	A(8)(a)	Section 1.0
8.2	A(8)(b)	Section 1.1
9.1	A(a)	Section 1.1
10.1		Section 4.3
10.2	B	Figure 4-2
10.2.1	B	Figure 4-2
10.2.2	C(1)	Figure 1-1 through 1-17
10.2.3	C(1)	Section 7.3.3
10.2.4	C(1)	Section 4-2
10.2.5	C(1)	Figure 4-2

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion ¹	2024 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
10.2.6	C(1)	Figure 4-2
10.2.7	C(1)	Section 4.2
10.2.8	C(1)	Section 4.2
11.1	C(1)	Section 4.2
11.2	C(1)	Section 4.3
11.3	C(1)	Section 4.3
11.6	C(1)	Section 4.2
11.7	B	Section 4.2
11.8	B	Section 4.2
11.9	B	Section 4.3
14.2	C(5)	Section 6.2
14.3	C(5)	Section 6.4
15.1	C(5)	Section 6.6
15.2	C(5)	Section 6.3
15.3	C(5)	N/A
16.1		Appendix B
16.2	C(6)	Appendix B
16.4	C(6)	Appendix B
16.5	C(6)	Section 7.2
16.6	C(6)	Appendix B
16.7	C(6)	Section 1.6
16.8	C(6)	Section 8.3.4
16.9	C(6)	Figure 7-1
17.2	C(7)	Section 11.2
17.3	C(7)	Section 11.2
17.4	C(7)	Section 9.4
17.6	C(7)	Section 8.2
17.7	C(7)	Section 11.2
17.8	C(7)	Section 11-1
17.9	C(7)	Figure 11-4
17.10	C(7)	Section 1.6
18.1	C(8)	Section 9.0
19.1		Section 10.6 and Appendix B
19.2	C(9)(a)	Appendix B
19.3	C(9)(a)	Section 10.6
19.4		Section 10.6
19.5	C(9)(a)	Section 10.6
19.6		Section 10.6
19.9	C(5)	Section 6.6
20.1	C(9)(b)	Appendix B

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion ¹	2024 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
20.3	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.6		Section 10.4.3
20.8	C(9)(b)	Appendix B
20.9	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.10	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.11	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.12	C(11)	Section 12.3
20.13	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
21.1	C(10)	Section 2.2.5
21.3	C(10)	Section 3.2
22.1	C(11)	Section 2.2.4
22.2	C(11)	Section 3.2
23.1	C(12)	Section 8.3
23.2	C(12)	Section 8.3.3
23.3	C(12)	Section 8.3.3
24.1	C(13)	Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.6
24.2	C(13)	Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.6
25.1	C(14)	Section 2.2.7
25.2	C(14)	Section 3.2
26.1	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.2	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.3	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.4	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.5	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
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27.1	E	Section 12.2.3
27.2	E	Section 12.2.3
27.3	E	Section 12.2.3
28.1	F(1)	Section 13.2.4
28.2	F(1)	Section 13.2
28.3	F(1)	Section 13.2
28.4	F(1)	Section 13.2.4
28.5	F(1)	Section 13.2.5
28.6	F(1)	Section 13.2.4
29.1		Section 14.3
29.2		Figure 14-1
29.3		Section 14.3
30.1	A(1)	Figure 1-1 - Legend
30.2		Figure 1-2
30.3	C(5)	Section 6.6

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion ¹	2024 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
30.4	C(8)	Section 9.1
30.5	F(2)	Section 13.3.4
30.6	F(2)	Section 14.4
30.7		Appendix A
30.8		Appendix B

¹ Criteria for Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans, National Response Team, FEMA Publication No. NRT-1A, May 1988. Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, the NRT is responsible for publishing guidance documents for the preparation and implementation of hazardous substance emergency plans.

DEFINITIONS

Title	Definition
Acute	Effects that usually occur rapidly as a result of short-term exposures and are of short duration.
Ambient	Ambient temperatures are temperatures of the surrounding area (e.g., air or water).
Chronic	Effects that generally occur as a result of long-term exposure and are of long duration.
Disposal	The removal of waste materials to a facility that is permitted to receive the substances.
Drill	A supervised instruction period aimed at developing testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations.
Exercise	A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.
Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)	A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under Title III of SARA.
Facility	Defined for Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.
Facility Emergency Coordinator	Facility representative for each facility with an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in a quantity exceeding its threshold planning quantity (TPQ), who participates in the emergency planning process.
Full Emergency Condition	An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and/or property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation, or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, State, Federal or private agencies.
Hazardous Material	Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

Title	Definition
Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)	The maximum level to which a healthy worker can be exposed for 30 minutes and escape without suffering irreversible health effects or escape-impairing symptoms.
Incident Commander	The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of a hazardous materials response action, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.
Level of Concern (LOC)	The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.
Limited Emergency Condition	An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life and/or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its district.
Potential Emergency Condition	An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.
Remedial Actions	Actions consistent with a permanent remedy which are necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous materials so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety or to the environment.
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical.

Title	Definition
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)	Commission appointed by each State governor according to the requirements of Title III of SARA; duties of the commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.
Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) that triggers notification by facilities of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under Title III of SARA.
Vulnerable Zone	An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern (LOC).

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Title
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
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 Register
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CPE	Chlorinated Polyethylene
CPG	Citizens Protection Guide
DEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
DOT	(U.S. or Florida) Department of Transportation
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
EPI	Emergency Public Information
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governor’s Authorized Representative
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification & Labeling of Chemicals
HEAR	Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio
HMTF	Hazardous Materials Task Force
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOC	Level of Concern
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Acronym	Title
NRC	National Response Center
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VZ	Vulnerability Zone
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

1.0 Plan Overview and Purpose

1.1 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

There are state, regional, and local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs). In Florida, state and local government entities must adhere to the statutory responsibilities prescribed under Chapter 252 and Florida Administrative Code 27P. A CEMP is a strategic document that is the blueprint for a jurisdiction's comprehensive emergency management program, and as such contains the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.



Below are links to Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans applicable to Southwest Florida:

- [State of Florida CEMP](#)
- [Southwest Florida Regional CEMP](#)
- [Collier County CEMP](#)
- [Lee County CEMP](#)
- [Charlotte County CEMP](#)
- [Hendry County CEMP](#)

1.2 Overview of Regional CEMP

The Southwest Florida Regional Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials serves as a comprehensive regional approach and guide for preparedness requirements for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act as enacted by Congress in 1986. Significant issues in the plan are:

- Facility reporting,
- Local emergency planning,
- Public notification,
- Employee hazardous training, and
- Notification requirements for hazardous and toxic materials.

Requirements for the Regional CEMP

The Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is based upon guidance criteria prepared by the National Response Team

(Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide/NRT-I) and by the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials (Chapter 9G-7, Florida Administrative Code). Essentially, the purpose of this plan is to establish uniform policies and procedures for the effective coordination of actions to cope with a variety of emergencies associated with an accidental release which could affect the health, safety, property value and cause hardship to citizens of Southwest Florida. Additionally, this plan is an operational guide for response personnel because it provides an orderly and systematic approach to meeting regional problems which may occur. Following the provisions of the Act, the plan has the following in mind:

1. To mitigate and limit damage to property and injury to plant and animal life from hazardous release.
2. To minimize disruptions which might have an adverse impact on resources, services and the economy.
3. To maximize resources to achieve ultimate output.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) places the primary responsibility for the development of hazardous materials emergency response plans on the LEPC. Florida's emergency planning legislation places the responsibility of actually responding to hazardous materials emergencies on local governments. Each county has a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that describes how the county will respond to any emergency situation, including hazardous materials. In order to meet the lofty goals of the LEPC, the plan appeals to desires, needs and objectives of the various communities, and it should also be subject to continual review to maintain flexibility and vitality. In effect, the LEPC's Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Material is a process for evaluating the region's current standing, identifying problems and recommending actions to achieve a desirable quality of life.

The Southwest Florida LEPC has overall responsibility for the development and implementation of this plan assuring that prompt and effective protection measures can and will be taken in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. Copies of the revised LEPC Plan will be distributed to each of the county emergency management agencies and the LEPC members of Southwest Florida.

Findings have resulted from the respective comprehensive management plans for hazardous materials of the region and are incorporated in subsequent chapters.

1.3 Emergency Planning for Southwest Florida

Introduction

The modern community is a complex organism, structured to serve the spiritual and material needs of its inhabitants. It provides a sense of place and of belonging and it establishes its own location as the land on which people have decided to establish places to live, to work, to learn, to play, and to trade. The homes, shops, factories, schools, offices, parks, churches, hospitals, government centers, pools and meeting places in

communities of the region provide a mosaic woven together by streets, railroad, water, drainage routes and other public services. Communities are held together by social bonds and economic conditions which add to its complexity and provide additional cohesive forces which bind the region into a whole. Southwest Florida is such a community.

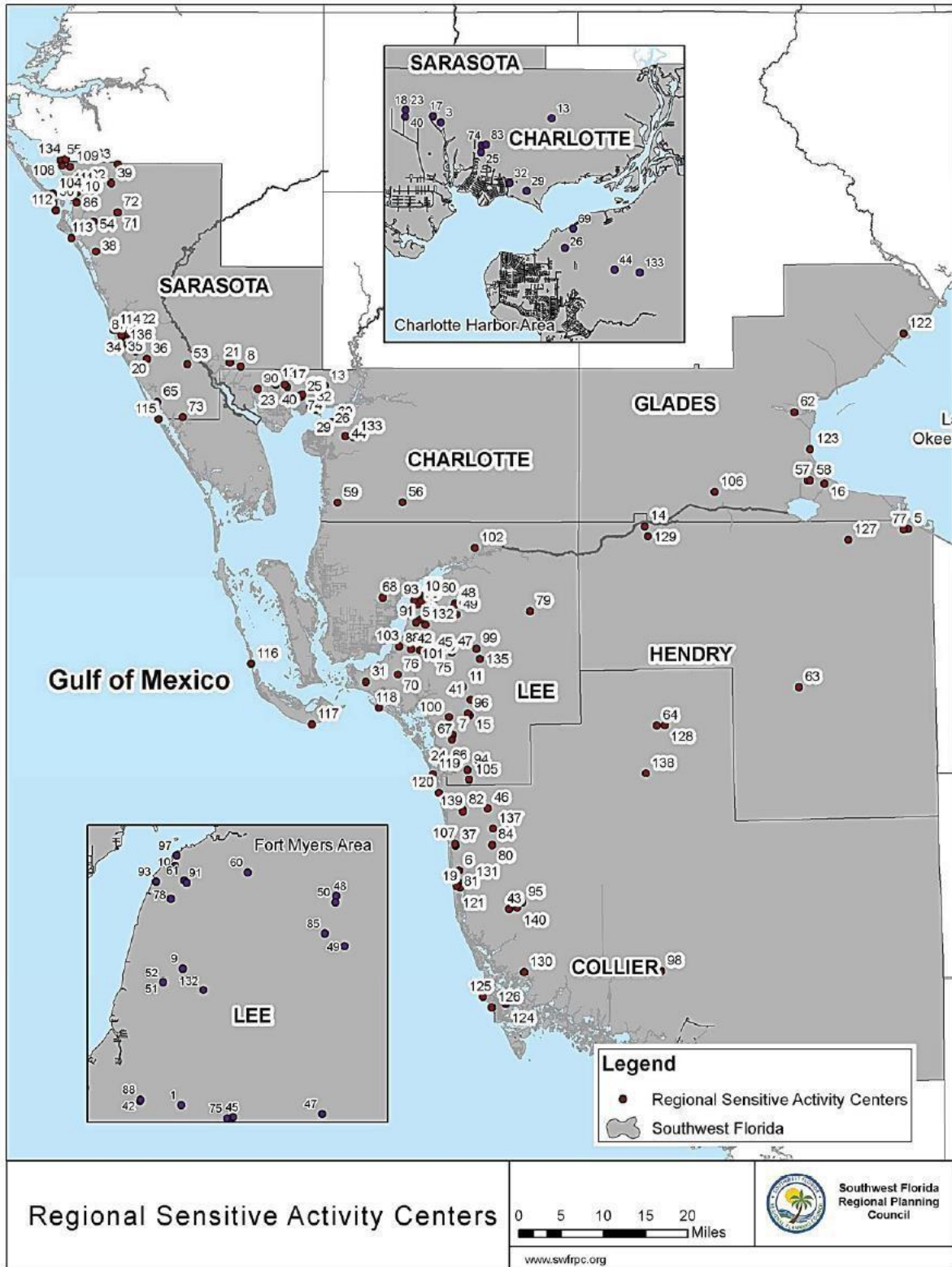
Regional Characteristics of Southwest Florida

Southwest Florida covers 5,986 square miles and consists of six counties, four of which, are along the Gulf of Mexico. Most of the citizens live near coastal areas or in urban settings lightly inland.¹

1.4 Environmentally Sensitive Areas of the District

Environmentally sensitive areas are natural lands that are generally able to accommodate limited urban or agricultural activity. These areas may have unique functions, important vital resources, or in some cases, poor suitability for adaptation and if polluted, could possibly cause degradation to the ecological environments of the region. In some cases, these areas should be avoided as often as possible to ensure safety of animal life and the protection of water quality from environmental spills. Activity Centers located in Environmentally Sensitive Areas are identified on **Figure 1-1** on the following page.

FIGURE 1-1. ACTIVITY CENTERS IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS



Legend for Figure 1-1, Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
Central Business Districts, Downtowns, and Regional Malls	
1.	Bell Tower Shops
2.	Brick Yard Plaza
3.	Charlotte Square Mall
4.	City of Sarasota, Central Business District
5.	Clewiston, Downtown
6.	Coastland Center Mall
7.	Coconut Point Mall
8.	Cocoplum Village Shops
9.	Edison Mall
10.	Fort Myers, Central Business District
11.	Gulf Coast Town Center
12.	Jacaranda Plaza
13.	Kings Crossing Shopping Center
14.	LaBelle, Downtown
15.	Miromar Outlets
16.	Moore Haven, Downtown
17.	Murdock Carrousel Shopping Center
18.	Murdock Center Regional Mall
19.	Naples, Central Business District
20.	North Port Village
21.	North Port, Downtown
22.	Pinebrook Plaza
23.	Port Charlotte Town Center
24.	Promenade at Bonita Bay
25.	Promenades Mall
26.	Punta Gorda Central Business District
27.	Rialto Shopping Center
28.	Sarasota, Downtown
29.	Schoolhouse Square
30.	St. Armands Circle
31.	Tanger Outlets
32.	Town & Country Shopping Center
33.	University Town Center
34.	Venice, Central Business District
35.	Venice Shopping Center

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
36.	Venice Village Shoppes
37.	Waterside Shops
38.	Westfield Sarasota Square Mall
	Community Colleges, Universities, and Vocational Education Facilities
39.	Argosy University
40.	Charlotte Technical Center
41.	Ave Maria University - Law School
42.	Ave Maria University – Main Campus
43.	Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU)
44.	Florida South Western State College
45.	Florida South Western State College (Naples)
46.	Florida South Western State College (Punta Gorda)
47.	Heritage Institute
48.	Hodges University
49.	ITT Technical Institute (Bradenton & Fort Myers)
50.	Keiser University
51.	Nova Southeastern University
52.	Rasmussen College
53.	Southern Technical College
54.	Southwest Florida College
55.	State College of Florida Manatee-Sarasota
56.	Suncoast Technical College
57.	University of South Florida/New College
	Correctional Facilities
58.	Charlotte Correctional Facility
59.	Glades Correctional Facility
60.	Moore Haven Correctional Facility
	Enterprise Zones and Free Trade Zones
61.	Charlotte County Enterprise Zone (EZ-0801)
62.	Dunbar Enterprise Zone (Fort Myers in Lee County)
63.	Fort Myers/Lee County Enterprise Zone (EZ-3601)
64.	Glades County Enterprise Zone (EZ-2201)
65.	Hendry County Enterprise Zone (EZ-2601)
66.	Immokalee Area of Collier County (EZ-1101)
67.	Sarasota Enterprise Zone (EZ-5801)
	Major Medical Facilities & Regional Activity Centers
68.	Bonita Bay Surgery Center (Bonita Springs)
69.	Bonita Community Health Center (Bonita Springs)

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
70.	Cape Coral Hospital – Lee Memorial Health System
71.	Charlotte Regional Medical Center
72.	Children’s Hospital of Southwest Florida (Fort Myers)
73.	Doctors Hospital of Sarasota
74.	Doctors Same Day Surgery Center Sarasota
75.	Englewood Community Hospital (Charlotte County & Sarasota County)
76.	Fawcett Memorial Hospital
77.	Gulf Coast Medical Center (Fort Myers) – Lee Memorial Health System
78.	HealthPark Medical Center
79.	Hendry Regional Medical Center (Clewiston)
80.	NCH Creekside - Naples
81.	Lee Memorial Hospital (Downtown) – Lee Health
82.	Lehigh Regional Medical Center
83.	Medical Surgical Specialists (Collier County)
84.	Naples Community Hospital (NCH Healthcare System)
85.	North Collier Hospital (NCH Healthcare System)
86.	Peace River Regional Medical Center
87.	Physicians Regional Medical Center (Pine Ridge)
88.	Physicians Regional Medical Center (Collier Boulevard)
89.	Regional Cancer Center (Fort Myers)
90.	Sarasota Memorial Hospital
91.	Venice Regional Medical Center
	Sports, Entertainment, and Cultural Facilities
92.	Barbara B. Mann Performing Arts Center
93.	CenturyLink Sports Complex-Hammond Stadium – Minnesota Twins Spring Training
94.	Charlotte Sports Park – Tampa Bay Rays Spring Training
95.	City of Palms Park
96.	Ed Smith Sports Stadium
97.	Edison & Ford Winter Estates
98.	Everglades Wonder Garden
99.	Florida Sports Complex (Mudbogging)
100.	Germain Arena
101.	Harborside Convention Center
102.	Janes Scenic Drive
103.	JetBlue Park at Fenway South – Red Sox Spring Training
104.	Koreshan Museum
105.	Lakes Park

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
106.	Lee County Civic Center
107.	McGregor Boulevard Scenic Drive
108.	Mote Marine Laboratories
109.	Naples-Fort Myers Dog Track
110.	Ortona Indian Mound
111.	Philharmonic Center for the Arts
112.	Ringling Museum Complex
113.	Sarasota Dog Track
114.	Selby Gardens
115.	Van Wezel Auditorium
	Tourist-oriented Areas and Beaches
116.	Tourist-oriented Beaches/Sarasota
117.	Tourist-oriented Siesta Key
118.	Tourist-oriented Venice
119.	Tourist-oriented Englewood/Charlotte
120.	Tourist-oriented Captiva
121.	Tourist-oriented Sanibel
122.	Tourist-oriented Fort Myers Beach
123.	Tourist-oriented Bonita Beach
124.	Tourist-oriented Wiggins Pass/Vanderbilt Beach
125.	Tourist-oriented Naples
126.	Tourist-oriented Lake Recreation
127.	Tourist-oriented Lake Recreation
128.	Tourist-oriented Marco Island
129.	Tourist-oriented Tigertail Beach on Marco Island/Collier County
130.	Tourist-oriented Resident Beach on Marco Island/Marco Island Civic Association (MICA)
	Transportation Facilities
131.	Airglades Airport
132.	Immokalee Regional Airport
133.	LaBelle Municipal Airport
134.	Marco Island Airport
135.	Naples Municipal Airport
136.	Page Field Airport
137.	Punta Gorda Airport
138.	Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport
139.	Southwest Florida International Airport
140.	Venice Municipal Airport

1.4.1 Land Use Patterns

A large percentage of the urban areas of Lehigh Acres, Rotunda, Port Charlotte, North Port and Golden Gate Estates are undeveloped, platted and cleared with sporadic vegetation occupying the land. Single Family Residential Land Use dominates the residential uses in the Region. Agricultural, conservation and recreation land uses are prevalent in the region. The geographical location of these centers to the Region is significant indication relative to the growth and development of the Region.ⁱⁱ

The dominant economic activities of the area are tourists and service-related. Increase in growth has resulted in a large amount of construction activity in the region. Other dominant economic forces of the area are agriculture and retirement living which is a big contributor to the service related activities of the region. Small manufacturing contributes significantly to the economy of the region. Currently, there are fourteen incorporated governments within the region with room for growth in all six counties. Much of the area is flat and low-lying ranging from sea level elevation and ninety feet above in a few locations. Along the coastal areas of Sarasota, Charlotte and Lee Counties are a line of barrier islands. Collier County differs from the other coastal counties in this respect. There are areas of the region which have drawbridges which could impact emergency response time. A list of the region's drawbridges is provided in **Appendix C**.

Charlotte County is fifth in the region in land area, approximately 690 square miles of land and 126 square miles of inland surface water. The county is bordered on the west by the Gulf of Mexico; north by Sarasota County; east by Glades County; and on the south by Lee County.

Collier County is first in the region in land area, approximately 2,025 square miles of land and 112 square miles of inland surface water. The county is bordered on the north by Lee and Hendry Counties; south by Monroe County; and east by Broward and Dade Counties.

Glades County is fourth in the region in land area, approximately 762 square miles of land and 223 square miles of inland surface water. The county is bordered on the north by Highlands and Okeechobee Counties; east by Lake Okeechobee; west by Charlotte County; and south by Hendry County.

Hendry County is second in the region in land area, approximately 1,162 square miles and 27 square miles of water. The county is bordered on the north by Glades County; west by Lee County; east by Palm Beach County; and south by Collier County.

Lee County is third in the region in land area, approximately 803 square miles of land and 238 square miles of inland water. The county is bordered on the north by Charlotte County; east by Hendry and Collier Counties; south by Collier County; and west by the Gulf of Mexico. The county has two sets of island chains. The barrier islands chain stretches from north to south along the county's western boundary and includes Gasparilla, Cayo Costa, Upper Captiva, Sanibel Estero, Lover's Key, Big Hickory and Little Hickory. The interior island chain is located between the barrier islands and the mainland and includes Pine Island, Little Pine Island, Cabbage Key, Useppa Island and over 50 small islands.

Sarasota County is sixth in the region in land area, approximately 573 square miles of land and 31 square miles of inland water. The county is bordered south by Charlotte County; west by the Gulf of Mexico; north by Manatee County; and east by Manatee and DeSoto Counties. It has three heavily populated barrier islands: Longboat Key, Lido Key, and Siesta Key; and two lesser populated barrier islands: Casey Key and Manasota Key.ⁱⁱⁱ

Special Needs Populations

Emergency management takes into consideration planning for the safety of every person in the community during and following a disaster. Taking into consideration populations historically considered vulnerable, at risk, or special needs ultimately improves the overall community's post-disaster sustainability. Special needs for pet owners and people with disabilities are a major concern in the region. Southwest Florida has a large number of seniors and veterans.

Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to:

- Communication
- Transportation
- Supervision
- Medical Care
- Sheltering



1.4.2 Watershed and Water Resources of the Region

As the use of conservation techniques and water recycling become more prevalent among various sectors of the population, the complexity of new technology will necessitate clean unpolluted water for drinking, recreation, commercial and industrial uses. Assessing environmental releases will probably become more cumbersome as the increasing need for water resources become more obvious. Equally important will be a greater need for LEPC's of the State to play a more vital role of protecting the water resources from hazardous contamination, as water is the most elemental resource upon which the economic and urban structure of the area is based. Underlying this section of the plan is the functioning rivers, streams, watersheds and runoff areas of the region and their importance to the region. Increase growth will obviously dictate a greater need for services and controlled development. A significant amount of rain form creeks, rivers and lakes.

The major water bodies formed by this rainfall in Southwest Florida include part of Lake Okeechobee and three major river basins: the Caloosahatchee, Myakka and Peace. The Caloosahatchee River, which originates at Lake Okeechobee, is the only major river located entirely within the Region. The Myakka and Peace Rivers originate in Central

Florida. Additionally, the wetland systems associated with these rivers, particularly the Peace and Myakka Rivers, are believed to filter runoff before it enters the systems. The three major natural springs known to exist in the region are found in Sarasota County. Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs are the largest, with surface diameters of 250 feet and depths which exceed 200 feet.^{iv} Located within two miles of each other and approximately thirteen miles south and east of Venice, both springs are also archaeological sites.

Lake Okeechobee is the second largest freshwater body located entirely within the boundaries of the United States. Compared to Lake Okeechobee, the remainder of the Region's major lakes appear to be small. Lake Trafford, the Region's second largest lake, has a drainage area of approximately thirty square miles and an average surface area of 2.3 square miles.^v When water elevation in Lake Trafford exceeds twenty-one feet, water overflows into Corkscrew Swamp. Many smaller lakes are fed by or feed the shallow aquifers. They can vary greatly in surface area depending upon the season. Additionally, many man-made lakes created from abandoned pit-mines serve as recreational areas for the Region's residents.^{vi}



1.4.3 Public Transportation

Charlotte County

U.S. Highway 41 is the main north/south route through the county. The barrier islands and beach communities are served by CRs 775 and 776, as CR 771 serves the central Cape Haze and Rotunda areas. Interstate 75 (I-75) runs through the central portion of the county and through Lee and Sarasota Counties. U.S. Highway 17 (US17) provides an alternate route to DeSoto County. County Road 74 (CR74) is the county's major west/east artery. State Road 31 (SR31) runs north/south through the eastern portion of the county.



The Seminole Gulf Railroad line runs in close proximity to US41 from North Fort Myers to Punta Gorda. Other lines in the county are not in use and have been abandoned.

The Intracoastal Waterway provides for passage of vessels of less than 12-foot draft, and runs north and south the full length of the county. Gasparilla Island and Manasota Key are served by drawbridges and causeway connections. Charlotte County possesses no major port facility, but contains many private marina facilities. These bridges could critically impact evacuation and emergency response time.

The Charlotte County Airport is located within the greater Punta Gorda area. The airport is home to a number of flying schools and charter services. A number of smaller airports serve the county. The Shell Creek Airport is approximately 7 miles east of Punta Gorda

on SR764. Residents of Charlotte County are vulnerable to the harmful effects of an accidental release of hazardous materials. A large volume of hazardous materials is transported throughout the county by railroad, highways, air traffic, water and pipelines daily. Within Charlotte County there are a number of private and public facilities which produce, store or use hazardous materials and substances.



Collier County

I-75 is the main north/south and east/west transportation routes through Collier County.

There are currently five off-on ramps from I-75 within the county: Exit 111 (Immokalee Road), Exit 107 (Pine Ridge Road), Exit 105 (Golden Gate), Exit 101 (CR951), and Exit 80 (SR29). US 41 from East Naples to the Lee County line is generally local truck and automobile traffic. There are several arterial roads within the densely populated areas of the county that routinely carry chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, petroleum products, fungicides, pesticides and other hazardous materials daily. Within Collier County there are a number of private and public facilities which produce, store or use hazardous materials and substances.

The Naples Municipal Airport located just two miles east of Naples and is owned and operated by the Naples Airport Authority. Three additional airports serve the county, at SR951 north of Marco Island, in Immokalee, and in Everglades City.



Glades County

The primary inter-county/city transportation route is US27, which has four lanes. US27 traverses the entire peninsula of Florida and connects cities such as Tallahassee, Sebring, Clewiston, and Miami, and intersects, from north to south, major highways I-75, the Florida Turnpike, I-4, and I-95. Other roads include SR78, which extends north along the eastern edge of the county to Okeechobee, and SR80, which runs in an east/west direction along part of the southern border of the county.

Glades County is traversed by the South Central Express Railroad, whose tracks parallel US27 from Highlands County to Palmdale, where it diverges, with one tract continuing south, and the other heading southeast, through Moore Haven. The proximity of population to the rail lines and highways can cause reason for concern. Large volumes of hazardous materials are transported through Glades County both by highway and rail.

The population in the vicinity of transportation routes would be especially vulnerable to the harmful effects of a hazardous materials release should there be an accident. The county has a number of facilities which produce, store, or use hazardous materials and substances.



Hendry County

The primary roads penetrating the county are SR80 (east-west), SR29 (north-south) through the City of LaBelle, and US27 (east-west) Clewiston. The Caloosahatchee River is an intercoastal waterway running (east-west) from Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico.

Rail transportation service is provided by South Central Express (freight) in the western portion of the county. The county has one small municipal airport located in the City of LaBelle. Additionally, several private airstrips are located throughout the unincorporated areas of the county. Hazardous materials are transported through the county daily. There are a number of facilities in the county which routinely use, produce or store hazardous materials and substances. There are drawbridges in the county which could impact evacuation and response time.



Lee County

US41 and I-75 are the primary north-south access highways. These corridors provide access to Lee County with Tampa and Miami. Other major corridors providing access into Lee County are: SRs 31, 78, 80, and 82; and CRs 765 and 887. There are drawbridges in the county which could impact evacuation and emergency response time (**See Appendix C**).

Lee County is served by the Seminole Gulf Railroad, a local tourist dinner service with limited freight. Rail facilities consist of approximately 50 miles of light rail line linked to the national rail network. Existing rail service extends north through DeSoto County and south into Collier County. Products transported out of the county include citrus, limestone, dolomite, coquina softwood, sand and gravel. Products shipped into the county include newsprint, canned food, LP gas, fertilizer products, sandstone, and aggregate lumber.

The county maintains two airports: Page Field Airport and the Southwest Florida International Airport. Page Field, located south of the Fort Myers city limits, serves the county's general aviation needs. The Southwest Florida International Airport, located east of I-75/Daniels Road Interchange, serves the commercial airlines and general aviation. Buckingham Airfield is the third major airfield. Located east of Fort Myers, this facility is the operations base for the Lee County Mosquito Control District.

Two waterway systems connect Lee County with other northwest and eastern sections of the state. One is the Okeechobee Waterway which provides a navigable link between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean via the Caloosahatchee River, Lake Okeechobee and the St. Lucie Canal. The waterway can handle vessels with 8' to 10' drafts. The other is the West Coast Intracoastal Waterway which connects Lee County to the Tampa Bay area. The depth is maintained at 6 to 9 feet with a channel width of 80 to 100 feet. Within Lee County there are a number of private and public facilities which produce, store or use hazardous materials and substances.



Sarasota County

The Intracoastal Waterway provides for passage of vessels of less than 12-foot draft, and runs north and south the full length of the county, dividing the beach area from the mainland. The beach area is served by lift bridges and causeway connections (**See Appendix C**).

Sarasota Bradenton Airport is located along the Sarasota and Manatee Counties border. Both major and intra-state commercial airlines serve the area. There are four fixed base aviation companies within the county. Also, two small airports serve the county; the City of Venice and the Englewood area. Seminole Gulf operates a railroad which runs north and south along the west coast of Sarasota County. Sarasota County has a limited coastal road network. US41, the most traveled is a 4-lane/5-lane in the City of Sarasota; and is located, the entire north/south length of the coast just south of the City of Venice where it turns east to the City of North Port and then to Charlotte County. It is used both as

a trucking/commercial route and as a popular coastal tourist route. I-75, carrying the majority of north/south through traffic, and are located generally



10 miles to the east of US41. It is also well traveled by commercial and private vehicles. The county also has two east/west roads, which are SRs 72 and 780. With the exception of I-75, all federal, and state and county roads in Sarasota County are extremely susceptible to flooding due to their low elevation and potential storm surge generated by all categories of hurricanes.

Critical Time Variables Impacting Emergencies

A critical incident can occur at any time and result in a crisis situation. Critical incident support will arrive in multiple forms of equipment and the principles as set forth by the Incident Command System (ICS) provides highly trained personnel prepared to effectively handle any catastrophic chemical incident in the region. The previous three pages note the major transportation corridors and modes that could serve as critical barriers during a chemical incident.

1.4.4 Population

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) has projected that the population of the Region as of April 2025 would be 1,985,200 or 8.5% of the population in the State of Florida; however, in 2030 Southwest Florida's population is projected to be 2,120,300, a total increase of 135,100 (6.8%) from 2025. Lee County, the most populated of all six counties, had a projected population of 894,600 and is followed by Sarasota (498,200), Collier (452,800), Charlotte (215,500), Hendry (44,400), and Glades (14,800)^{vii}



Winter Residents/Seasonal Population

During the months of January and February are when traffic is the heaviest along the roads of Southwest Florida. This period is impacted by the snowbirds, winter tourist, and migrant workers.

Winter Residents

Winter residents, the "snowbirds" are persons who live in other parts of the country except during the winter. Each winter, they move to Southwest Florida. They own a home here or have some long-term rental arrangement. Their stay will generally be from one to five months. For them, Southwest Florida is their second home. At certain peak times, winter residents may increase the population as much as 22%, and add considerable traffic to transportation routes, especially in the coastal counties. Glades and Hendry Counties do not have a large number of winter residents. This estimate is based on a combination of taxable sales, the number of homes held for seasonal use, and a ratio of seasonal households to total households.

Tourists

Tourists can include business travelers and short-term vacationers. Vacationers spend anywhere from a few days to several weeks in the region. Existing data suggest that tourists primarily come in two seasons, summer (July, August, and September), and winter (January, February and March). The normal travel is by commercial air carrier or by private auto. Automobile travelers are more likely to use a recreational vehicle park or campground than air travelers.

Migrant Farm Labor

Migrant farm workers are the third component of seasonal population variations in Southwest Florida. An estimated 107,192 farmworkers work in crop agriculture in Florida over the course of one year. Of these, 59% or 43,842 are estimated to be migrant workers, and 41%, or 38,524 are estimated to be seasonal workers. Estimates of the migrant farm worker population are taken from the USDA Census of Agriculture, 2017 Census. Overall, estimated farm worker population is provided as follows for the Region:



COUNTY	MIGRANT POPULATION	FARMS
Charlotte	742	306
Collier	686	322
Glades	(N/A)	354
Hendry	2,191	436
Lee	671	800
Sarasota	31	292
Region	4,321	2,510

Charlotte County

The City of Punta Gorda is the only incorporated area of the county. The bulk of the population is in the western portion of the county, near Charlotte Harbor, Peace River and along major highways. The Punta Gorda Airport has been significantly expanding its operations. Over the past 5 years, annual passenger traffic has increased by over 161% (1,644,916 passengers in 2019 from 628,075 in 2014).

Collier County

Incorporated areas are Marco Island, Naples and Everglades City. During the fall-winter planting and harvest seasons, the migrant workers totals increase and are concentrated in the environs of Immokalee and to a lesser extent in farms in North Naples and along U.S. 41 in the Fakahatchee/Copeland areas. It is estimated there were approximately 1.8 million tourists that visited Collier County in 2018. The typical winter tourists are retired people without children. During the summer months, tourists' levels are considerably lower than winter comprising younger families with school-age children. Tourist areas are

concentrated along coastal areas in North Naples, City of Naples and Marco Island. Part-time winter visitors also congregate in trailer parks throughout the western portion of the county and in golf course condominiums in North and East Naples

Glades County

Moore Haven serves as the county seat, with 13.4% of the population residing there. The remaining population resides in the unincorporated areas and the communities of Buckhead Ridge, Lakeport, Ortona, Port LaBelle, Muse, and Palmdale.

Hendry County

Incorporated areas are cities of LaBelle and Clewiston. In 2018 approximately 67.4% of Hendry County's population lived in unincorporated areas. A large part of the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation is in the southern portion of the county.

Lee County

Incorporated areas are cities of Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Sanibel, Bonita Springs, Fort Myers Beach, and the Village of Estero. Lee County hosted an estimated 4.8 million visitors in 2018, who spent an estimated \$3.1 billion in Lee County. Lee County is also home to the Southwest Florida International Airport. The airport saw passenger traffic of over 10.2 million in 2019. Passenger traffic continues to consistently increase over time.

Sarasota County

Incorporated areas are cities of Sarasota, Venice, North Port, and Longboat Key. The Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport will also see passenger numbers over 2 million in 2019.

Industry	SWFL 2018 Employment						
	Charlotte	Collier	Glades	Hendry	Lee	Sarasota	SWFL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, & mining	482	5,851	424	3,813	2,658	1,063	14,291
Construction	5,636	16,971	314	1,760	33,404	13,025	71,110
Manufacturing	2,675	5,515	164	1,323	10,247	9,110	29,034
Wholesale trade	1,175	2,802	22	672	6,598	3,383	14,652
Retail trade	11,048	19,354	624	1,579	44,095	23,074	99,774
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,723	6,151	348	783	13,391	5,594	28,990
Information	1,195	1,744	50	113	5,176	2,854	11,132
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3,906	11,196	89	305	20,604	12,973	49,073

Professional, scientific, & management, & administrative & waste management services	6,697	22,888	301	1,270	39,295	22,107	92,558
Educational services, & health care and social assistance	12,780	24,328	531	2,470	60,896	36,525	137,530
Arts, entertainment, & recreation, & accommodation and food services	6,988	23,792	526	1,333	37,453	21,993	92,085
Other services, except public administration	3,070	10,087	183	936	14,996	9,491	38,763
Public administration	2,500	3,834	187	451	10,293	5,232	22,497
Total Non-Farm Employment	60,875	154,513	3,763	16,808	299,106	166,424	701,489

Source: census.gov

1.4.5 Climate

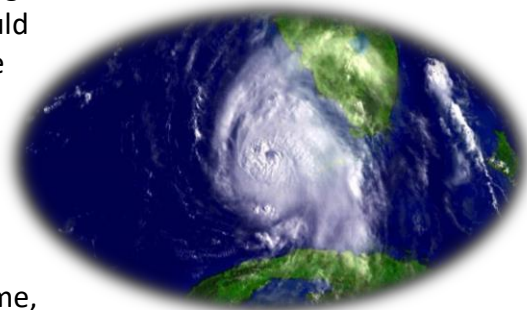
Average annual temperatures range from 65.4°F in to 84.8°F. The average monthly high peaks at 92°F in June, July, and August. The average monthly low is 54°F in January. Freezes are not common in the region, although "jacket weather" does occur periodically during the fall and winter months.

Patterns of precipitation in Southwest Florida exhibit strong seasonal variations. Specifically, the region enjoys a rainy season from June through September (averaging 9.4 inches per month), and a characteristic dry season from October through May (2.3 inches per month).

Southwest Florida has been identified by the National Weather Service as one of the most hurricane-vulnerable areas of the United States. As such, the potential for large-scale loss of life and property during a hurricane is great. No specific emergency sequence can be isolated as the model for which to plan because each emergency could have different consequences, both in nature and degree. As an alternative to defining a specific emergency, the plan identifies various parameters for planning which are based upon knowledge of the possible consequences, timing and release characteristics of a spectrum of emergencies. This plan will establish the appropriate response for each level of threat.

1.5 Hazards Analysis

Comprehensive planning depends upon a clear understanding of what hazards exist and what risk they pose to the community. To gain this understanding, Southwest Florida's counties should conduct site-specific hazard analyses for airborne releases of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) as required by SARA/Title III. The hazards analysis serves as the basis for developing and revising the emergency response plans that are mandatory under SARA/Title III. In a hazard analysis, information includes the chemical name, maximum quantity on the site, maximum amount in interconnected vessels, the vulnerable zone radius, and wind speeds of 3.4 miles per hour (low wind) and 11.9 miles per hour (high wind). Hazards, vulnerability, and risk of specific sites are on file at the LEPC in CAMEO. The hazards analysis for local counties will include the following three components:



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

- chemical identities;
- the location of facilities that use, produce, process, or store hazardous materials;
- the type and design of chemical container or vessel;
- the quantity of material that could be involved in an airborne release; and
- the nature of the hazard (e.g., airborne toxic vapors or mists which are the primary focus of this guide; also other hazards such as fire, explosion, large quantities stored or processed, handling conditions) most likely to accompany hazardous materials spills or releases.

Appendix A contains a list of extremely hazardous substances and data for the hazards analysis.

Vulnerability Analysis identifies areas in the community that may be affected or exposed, individuals in the community who may be subject to injury or death from certain specific

hazardous materials, and what facilities, property, or environment may be susceptible to damage should a hazardous materials release occur. A comprehensive vulnerability analysis provides information on:

- 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);
- the population, in terms of numbers, density, and types of individuals that could be within a vulnerable zone;
- the private and public property that may be damaged, including essential support systems and transportation facilities and corridors; and
- the environment that may be affected and the impact of a release on sensitive natural areas and endangered species.

Risk Analysis is an assessment by the community of the likelihood (probability) of an accidental release of a hazardous material and the actual consequences that might occur, based on the estimated vulnerable zones. The risk analysis is a judgment of probability and severity of consequences based on the history of previous incidents, local experience, and the best available current technological information. It provides an estimation of:

- the likelihood (probability) of an accidental release based on the history of current conditions and controls at the facility, consideration of any unusual environmental conditions, or the possibility of simultaneous emergency incidents;
- severity of consequences of human injury that may occur, the number of possible injuries and deaths, and the associated high-risk groups;
- severity of consequences on critical facilities;
- severity of consequences of damage to property; and
- severity of consequences of damage to the environment.

The hazardous analysis for each of the facilities that have been determined to pose the most significant threat to public health and safety is included in **Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3**.

1.6 Assumptions

Facilities that use, store or produce extremely hazardous substances present in quantities above the threshold planning quantities will notify the State Emergency Response Commission and LEPC as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Estimates of vulnerable zones are based upon the following credible "worst case" assumptions:

- 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: not applicable to gases or solids as powders or in solution; for liquids, dependent on whether they are used at ambient temperature or near their boiling points; for molten solids, at their melting point.
- Meteorological conditions: wind speed of 1.5 meters per second (3.4 miles per hour); F atmospheric stability.
- Topographic conditions: flat, level, unobstructed terrain, use of the dispersion model for rural areas.
- Level of concern: one tenth of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and health’s “Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health” level.

Figure 1-2. Facility Hazard Analysis

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Charlotte County
Charlotte Correctional Institution	33123 Oil Well Road Punta Gorda	Charlotte County Fire/EMS District	Charlotte
Charlotte County Utilities-Rotonda Water Booster Station	46 Parade Circle Rotonda West	Englewood Area Fire Control	Charlotte
Charlotte Harbor Water Association Water Plant	2515 Highlands Road Harbour Heights	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
Cheney Brothers	1 Cheney Way Punta Gorda	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
City of Punta Gorda WTP	38100 Washington Loop Road Punta Gorda	Punta Gorda Fire Department	Charlotte
Englewood WWTP	140 Telman Road Rotonda West	Englewood Area Fire Control	Charlotte

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
BWJ Farms, Inc.	6052 Pacific Grade Road Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Bay Colony Golf Club	9740 Bent Grass Bend Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Bonita Bay Club East	3700 Wildwood Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Bonita Bay Golf Maintenance East	2700 Wildwood Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Calusa Pines Golf Club	2000 Calusa Pines Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
City of Naples Water Plant	1000 Fleischmann Blvd. Naples	Naples Fire Department	Collier
City of Naples WWTP	1400 3 rd Avenue North Naples	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Club Pelican Bay	6650 Watergate Way Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Collier County Utilities – South Regional WTP	3851 City Gate Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Collier County Utilities North	8005 Vanderbilt Beach Road Extension Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	301 Tower Road Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	1160 Industrial Blvd. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	4160 Wolfe Rd. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	50 Marco Lake Dr. Naples	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	550 Goodlette Frank Rd. Naples	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	690 11 th Avenue N. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Costco #354	6275 Naples Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Crop Production Services 1006	116 Jerome Drive Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Florida Water Products – Naples	1485 Railhead Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
FPL – Livingston Substation	Golden Gate Pkwy. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Gargiulo – BHN Research	25672 Immokalee Rd. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Gargiulo – Farm #7	15000 East US41 Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Gargiulo – Gulf Coast Farm #7	14 th Avenue SE Near Golden Gate	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Gargiulo SWF Farms	5870 CR858 Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Control District	Collier
Howard Fertilizer	283 Jefferson Avenue E. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Control District	Collier
Immokalee Groves	3710 Camp Keias Rd. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
Immokalee Water & Sewer District – WWTP	140 White Way Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
LaPlaya Golf Club, LLC	327 Palm River Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Lely Resort Golf & Country Club	7909 Grand Lely Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Mitchell & Stark Construction	6001 Shirley St. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
NBTY, Inc.	4365 Arnold Avenue Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC – Seagate – USID6741	1010 Whippoorwill Lane Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC – Shirley – USID6744	5651 Shirley St. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
North Water Treatment Plant	807 East Elkcam Circle Marco Island	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Old Collier Golf Club	797 Walkerbilt Rd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Pacific Tomato Growers	9500 CR88 Immokalee	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Panther Run Golf Club	6010 Del Webb Way Ave Maria	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Quail West Golf & Country Club	5950 Burnham Road Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Sam’s Club #6364	2550 Immokalee Road Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
South Water Treatment Plant	415 Lily Court Marco Island	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	10290 Greenway Road Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
The Country Club of Naples	185 Burning Tree Dr. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Home Depot #0280	2251 Pine Ridge Road Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Home Depot #6348	1651 South Airport Pulling Road Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
TwinEagles Club	11725 TwinEagles Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Tiburon Golf Club	2620 Tiburon Drive Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Windstar Club	4343 Yacht Harbor Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
Winfield Solutions – Immokalee	800 East Main St. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Glades County
City of Moore Haven Water Treatment Plant	12710 US27 Moore Haven	Moore Haven Fire Department	Glades
City of Moore Haven Water Treatment Plant	16710 US27 Moore Haven	Glades County Fire Department	Glades
Farm Op Inc. #1	1068 Nine Mile Road LaBelle	Glades County Fire Department	Glades
Whisper Creek RV Resort	3745 North SR29 LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Glades

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Hendry County
A Duda Farm Fresh Foods Citrus Belle	6010 South SR29 LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Ben Hill Griffin- LaBelle Fertilizer	3675 Sears Road LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
City of Clewiston RO Water Treatment Plant	1340 South Olympia Street Clewiston	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
City of LaBelle WWTP	270 Citrus Street LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
City of LaBelle WTP	270 Main Street LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Deseret Cattle	6610 CR 833 Clewiston	Clewiston Volunteer Fire Department	Hendry
Diamond R Fertilizer	1155 Commerce Drive LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Dumont Company	871 Industrial Blvd. LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
McClure Farms #23	33055 McClure Road Clewiston	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
McClure Farms #22	4399 SR29 South LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Monsanto-Seminis Vegetable Seed	9567 SR29 South LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Paramount Chemicals & Plastics	14470 SR29 South Felda	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Port LaBelle Utility System WWTP	3490 Utility Drive LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Hendry County
Southern Gardens Citrus Processing	1820 CR833 Clewiston	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
US Sugar Corporation WTP	1731 W.C. Owens Avenue Clewiston	Clewiston Volunteer Fire Department	Hendry

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Lee County
American Airlines – RSW	11000 Terminal Access Rd. Fort Myers	Lee County Port Authority Fire Rescue – Station 92	Lee
Aris Horticulture DBA Keepsake Plants – Live Oak Farm	22341 SR80 East Alva	Alva Fire Department – Station 21	Lee
AT&T	4290 Colonial Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire District	Lee
Bonita Bay Club	26660 Country Club Dr. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Bonita Bay Golf Maintenance West	2551 Country Club Dr. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Coca-Cola Refreshments USA, Inc.	10051 Alico Road Fort Myers	Estero Fire District	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	12600 Westlinks Dr. Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	10941 Leeco Court Fort Myers	Iona McGregor – Station 5	Lee
Comcast of the South. Inc.	4750 Winkler Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station 6	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	6320 Beau Drive North Fort Myers	North Fort Myers Fire District – Station 1	Lee
Comcast of the South. Inc.	160 Homestead Road S. Lehigh Acres	Lehigh Acres Fire Department – Station 2 Lee County #102	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	17371 Alico Center Fort Myers	San Carlos Park Fire Department	Lee
Comcast Cable #28517	26102 Bonita Grande Drive Bonita Springs	Bonita Spring Fire Department	Lee
Costco Wholesale #351	7171 Cypress Lakes Drive Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Costco Wholesale #621	10088 Gulf Center Drive Fort Myers	San Carlos Fire District – Station #53	Lee
Crown Colony Golf & Country Club, Inc.	8851 Crown Colony Blvd. Fort Myers	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #3	Lee
Delta Airlines. Inc. RSW	1000 Terminal Access Drive Fort Myers	Lee County Port Authority Fire Rescue – Station #92	Lee
Dunes Golf & Tennis Club	949 Sand Castle Road Sanibel	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #2	Lee
Florida Freezer	7952 Interstate Court North Fort Myers	North Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Lee County
FPL – Alico – San Carlos Substation	7501 Alico Road Fort Myers	San Carlos Park Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Caloosa Substation	17521 Palm Creek Drive Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Fort Myers Power Plant	10650 SR80 Fort Myers	Fort Myers Shores Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Orange River Substation	11490 Orange River Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Shores Fire Department – Station #1	Lee
FPT Fort Myers	3750 Veronica Shoemaker Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #6	Lee
Germain Area	11000 Everglades Pkwy. Estero	San Carlos Fire District – Station #53	Lee
Greater Pine Island WTP	5281 Pine Island Road Bokeelia	Bokeelia Fire Department	Lee
Highland Woods Golf & Country Club	9100 Highland Woods Blvd. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire Department	Lee
Interstate Battery of America	6260 Topaz Court Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
JJ Tavior Distributing Florida	2040 Park 82 Drive Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #4	Lee
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility	10500 Buckingham Road Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #5	Lee
Level 3 Communications	3520 Palm Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
New Cingular Wireless	10501 FGCU Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Pall Aeropower	4245 Evans Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Pelican Preserve Golf Club	9802 Pelican Preserve Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #5	Lee
Pelican Sound & River Club	4561 Pelican Sound Blvd. Estero	Estero Fire District	Lee
Pelicans Nest Golf Club Inc.	4450 Pelicans Nest Blvd. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Pepsi Beverages Co.	3625 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Raptor Bay Golf Club	23001 Coconut Point Resort Drive Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire Department	Lee
Reddy Ice	13320 Metro Parkway, SE Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Road Safe Traffic Systems	8031 Mainline Pkwy. Fort Myers	San Carlos Fire Department	Lee
Sams Club – Store #8130	5170 Cleveland Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Sanctuary Golf Club	2801 Wulfert Road Sanibel	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #2	Lee

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Lee County
Sprint Communications – Fort Myers PCS Switch	4770 Laredo Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Mvers Fire Department	Lee
Sunbelt Rentals PC #078	12770 Metro Parkway Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Syngenta Flowers	2200 Owanita Road Alva	Alva Fire District	Lee
Taylor & Crowe Battery	7971 Supply Drive Fort Myers	San Carlos Fire Department	Lee
The Colony Golf Club	4101 Pelican Colony Blvd. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
The Home Depot Store #6975	2580 Skyline Blvd. Cape Coral	Cape Coral Fire Department – Station #4	Lee
The Home Depot Store #8444	3402 Forum Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #5	Lee
US Postal Service Fort Myers P&DC	14080 Jetport Loop Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Windstream Paetec Fort Myers Switch/Sales	1610 Royal Palm Ave. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #1	Lee

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Sarasota County
American Telephone & Telegraph	1315 Stringfield Avenue Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Batteries Plus #049	4401 Bee Ridge Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Boca Royale Golf & Country Club	1601 Englewood Road Englewood	Englewood Fire District	Sarasota
Camelot Lakes Utilities	5580 Axminister Dr Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port NE Booster Station	1150 Nabatoff Street North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port SW Booster Station	8060 Tamiami Trail North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port WTP	5655 North Port Blvd. North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port WWTP	5355 Pan American North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Sarasota Seawater Pump Station	1118 10 th St. Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Sarasota Utilities WTP	1642 12 th St Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Sarasota Utilities WWTP	1850 12 th St Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Venice Water Recl. Plant	3510 Laurel Rd Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Sarasota County
City of Venice WTP	200 N. Warfield Ave Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Venice Island Beach WWTP	1800 S Harbour Dr Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Englewood Water Dist. Lime and RO	201 Selma Ave Englewood	Englewood Fire District	Sarasota
Jeld-Wen Windows	355 Center Court Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Laurel Oak Country Club & Resort	2875 Dick Wilson Drive Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Interstate Batteries of Sarasota	8241 Blaikie Court Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Level 3 Communications Sarasota – SRSTFL09	6288 Tower Lane Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Longboat Key Club & Resort	301 Gulf of Mexico Drive Longboat Key	Longboat Key Fire Department	Sarasota
Meridian Distribution Center	6278 McIntosh Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Oaks Club	301 Macewen Drive Osprey	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Publix Supermarkets – Sarasota Distribution Center	6123 Sawyer Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Sam’s Club #4772	300 N. Cattlemen Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Sarasota County Utilities WTP	1255 T Mabry Carlton Pkwy. Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Sarasota National Golf Club	25520 National Blvd. Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Selma Avenue Facility	201 Selma Avenue Englewood	Englewood Fire Department	Sarasota
Sunbelt Rentals PC #224	7580 15 th Street E. Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Trademark Metal Recycling	1735 Myrtle Street Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
United Natural Foods Inc.	6272 McIntosh Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Venetian Golf & River Club	105 Pesaro Drive North Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota

Figure 1-3. Hazardous Chemicals

ID #	Chemical
30560-19-1	Acephate
79-06-1	Acrylamide
116-06-3	Aldicarb
7664-41-7	Anhydrous Ammonia
86-50-0	Azinphos-Methyl
74-96-4	Bromethane
7782-50-5	Chlorine
60-51-5	Dimethoate
115-29-7	Endosulfan
563-12-2	Ethion
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos (Nemacur)
944-22-9	Fonofos
50-00-0	Formaldehyde Solution
10265-92-6	Methamidophos
950-37-8	Methidathion
16752-77-5	Methomyl
74-83-9	Methyl Bromide
298-00-0	Methyl Parathion
7786-34-7	Mevinphos
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid
23135-22-0	Oxamyl
1910-42-5	Paraquat
298-02-2	Phorate (Thimet)
732-11-6	Phosmet
3254-63-5	Phosphoric Acid
7446-09-5	Sulfur Dioxide
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid

1.7 Reporting Requirements

The chemical facility owners and operators will notify state and local governments of an emergency in sufficient time to implement warning and protective actions. The chemical facility owners and operators will provide sufficient funding to state and local governments to assure compliance with federal, state and local chemical emergency preparedness requirements. Specific chemical quantities are on file at the LEPC in CAMEO.

1.8 Hazardous Materials Response in Rural Areas Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

1.8.3 Assumptions

- This procedure is not all-inclusive but was developed to meet the minimum national standards for response to a hazardous materials incident in rural communities.
- The response procedure should be utilized appropriately according to the conditions encountered when arriving at these incidents.
- All emergency response personnel have been trained in the use of a National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- All emergency response personnel should have an understanding of the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association – Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP).
- All emergency response personnel should have been trained, at a minimum, with basic hazardous materials awareness.

1.8.4 Purpose

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) establishes standard fire/hazardous materials specific strategies. This is meant to provide guidance when dealing with fire/hazardous materials -specific issues and situations in rural areas, and to ensure response activities are consistent, effective, efficient and safe.

1.8.5 Scope

This procedure applies to those personnel who have responsibilities listed in the Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (SWF LEPC), Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials. Furthermore, this procedure is intended for use on any rural response involving hazardous material incident in which extended mutual-aid is needed.

1.8.6 Training

Personnel, at a minimum, shall be trained to meet the requirements for the first responder at the awareness level, as defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(i), and meet the competencies in these guidelines taken from NFPA 472, Standards for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2013 edition.

Awareness level personnel shall be persons who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and who are expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials/WMD, protect themselves, call for trained personnel, and secure the area. **(SERC - Guidelines for Awareness Level Training)**

1.8.7 Procedures/Guidelines

Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition, the receiving 911 dispatch emergency communicator will notify the following emergency personnel:

- Appropriate independent fire district or;
- Dispatcher, County Fire/Rescue;
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Sheriff; Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division;
- Florida Highway Patrol;
- Department of Environmental Protection; and
- State Watch Office: 1-800-320-0519 (**Reference: SWF LEPC Plan**)

Initial Assessment

The initial transportation accident assessment will be performed by the first arriving emergency response personnel.

Responders shall utilize, at a minimum, the Emergency Response Guide to assess actual and potential consequences and provide the results of this assessment to the county warning point in the county where the incident is located.

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.

The results of the assessment will also be reported immediately to local and state emergency response organizations in accordance with Section 4.0 of the Southwest Florida LEPC, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials.

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

- Survey of the incident from a safe location to identify the name, UN/NA identification number, type of placard, or other distinctive marking;
- Identification of the nature, amount and location of released materials;
- Identification of potentially responsible parties;
- Determine the probable direction and time of travel for released materials, recommended planning tools are below;
- Emergency Response Guide
- E-Plan
- SAFER Mobile Response
- First Responder Support Tool (FIRSTWISER)
- 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.

Levels of Response

The chart below provides a guide to assist in determining the severity/extent of a hazardous materials incident as well as resources assistance:

Severity of Incident	Extent of Incident	Resources
Minor – A spill, release, or potential release of a known hazardous substance. No deaths, if injuries, minor in nature.	Limited to initial area of involvement and unlikely to spread.	Resources: Local resources are able to manage the incident.
Moderate – A spill, release, or potential release of a known or unknown hazardous substance. No deaths, if injuries, can be minor to severe.	Release may not be controllable without special resources. Limited areas.	Local Response agencies may need assistance from outside resources.
Severe – A spill, release, or potential release of a hazardous substance with and associated fire, explosion, or toxic/corrosive cloud. Injuries or deaths may have already occurred.	Large area may be impacted possibly impacting essential community services; Extensive environmental contamination is possible.	Local Response agencies will need assistance from outside resources/specialty teams.

Severity of Incident	Extent of Incident	Resources
Major – A spill or release of a hazardous substance that has resulted in a serious fire, explosion, or environmental contamination over an extended area.	Has an impact over a wide area with the probability that it will spread to a larger area.	Mutual aid will be needed with a need from large number of resources/specialty teams.

Mutual-Aid/Requesting Resources

- Mutual-Aid shall be requested when:
 - there is a release or potential release from a transportation incident that presents an actual or potential threat to public safety or the environment; and
 - local emergency response personnel have been dispatched, are on scene, and have made an initial assessment of the incident and the incident exceeds local capabilities, therefore instituting a request for mutual-aid by the local authority.
- Response personnel should operate only at the incident level that matches their knowledge, training, and equipment. If conditions indicate a need for a higher response level then additional personnel, appropriate training, and equipment should be requested.
- The Regional Specialty Teams are available to respond whenever an incident exceeds local capabilities with technical support, manpower, and specialized equipment.
- Emergency response personnel shall request mutual-aid under existing local agreements.
- Emergency response personnel shall also request mutual-aid under the guidance of the Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP).
- This plan provides central coordination for fire rescue resource response through a regional concept in conjunction with Emergency Support Functions (ESF) 4/9 (Firefighting/Search & Rescue) at the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC); and
- Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery, that supports all fire rescue agencies responding in support of the FFCA SERP; and
- Supports the response to hazardous material incidents in coordination with ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials/Environmental Protection.

Statewide Mutual-Aid Agreement

- Each fire department is a signatory of the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

(SMAA), and as such, are allowed to participate in cooperative relationships to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts.

- Any participating party may request assistance (oral or written) during emergency or disaster.

Requesting Assistance

- When a fire department is affected by an emergency situation locally, the fire chief will request additional assistance from area mutual aid departments.
- When the department is no longer able to obtain the needed assistance from area departments through local mutual aid, requests for Statewide Mutual Aid assistance can be made through the FFCA SERP, by directing such request to their County EOC. The County EOC will complete a Division of State Fire Marshal (DSFM) Request for Assistance (RFA) form, on behalf of the requesting agency, and forward to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

1.8.8 Equipment/Resources

Hazardous materials response equipment, apparatus, and materials shall be determined by the nature and scope of the incident.

Resource: Hazardous Materials Resource Typing			
Component	Metric	Type II Hazardous Materials Resource	Type III Hazardous Materials Resource
Personnel	Staffing	A minimum of 15 hazardous materials technicians: HM Officer/Supervisor/Team Leader (1) Safety Officer (1) Reference Officer (1) Logistics Officer (1) Medical Personnel/ Toxmedic (2) Entry Team Leader (1) Entry Team (3) Backup/RIT Team (2) Decon Leader (1) Decon personnel (2)	A minimum of 7 hazardous materials technicians: HM Officer/Supervisor/ Team Leader (1) Safety Officer (1) Entry Team (2) Backup/RIT Team (2) Decon Leader (1)
Team	Safe and Effective Response Operation Incidents	Enhanced Hazardous Materials Response Team that is capable of responding to and mitigating WMD related incidents. 8 team members will respond immediately upon dispatch. 7 team members will be responding with 1 hour.	Standard Hazardous Materials Response Team. All team members will respond immediately upon dispatch.
Team	Areas of Specialization	Trained in the presumptive recognition and identification of chemical/ bio WMD substances	Trained in presumptive testing of toxic industrial agents.

Resource: Hazardous Materials Resource Typing			
Component	Metric	Type II Hazardous Materials Resource	Type III Hazardous Materials Resource
Team	Sustainability	Capable of operating for a 12-hour Period. Teams are to be 72-hour self-sustainable.	Capable of operating for an 8-hour Period. Teams are to be 72-hour self-sustainable.

*Additional resources can be found in *Attachment A: Local Hazardous Materials Resources*

1.8.9 Location

These procedures and materials shall be used as needed, based upon the incident location.

1.9 Supporting Plans

The following federal, state, local and facility emergency plans are available to support the implementation of the Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan:

- Charlotte County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Charlotte County/Punta Gorda Comprehensive Plan
- Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Emergency Response Guide (2020)
- Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan
- Florida Fire Chief’s Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan (July 2015)
- Florida Mutual-Aid Plan/Agreement
- Florida State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Hazardous Materials – Guidelines for Hazardous Materials Training (2015)
- Florida Hazardous Materials Field Operations Guide (January 2011)
- FLAHR Typing Policies for Florida’s Hazardous Materials Resources (2005)
- Glades County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Hendry County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Lee County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

- Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Southwest Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study Update
- Southwest Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan
- State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

1.10 Authorities and References

1.10.3 Legislation and Regulations

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
- State Emergency Management Act, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- Executive Order 80-29, “Disaster Preparedness”
- Southwest Florida Local Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

1.10.4 Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements are currently in existence between surrounding counties and municipalities. These agreements include: conditions, rules and standards governing any mutual aid; provisions for immunity from liability, waiver of claims and indemnification from third party claims; notification of persons authorized to request or invoke mutual aid; compensation consideration; and procedures for the direction and control of personnel and units rendering aid.

An official copy of each mutual aid agreement is on file with the clerk of each local government. Additionally, the Florida Fire Chief’s Association has mutual aid agreements on file for all fire departments. Also, each mutual aid agreement is housed at the local county level by the Fire Chiefs County Group.

1.11 General and Technical References

- 1 Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans (CPG 101), Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- 2 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1), National Response Team.
- 3 Community Teamwork, U.S. Department of Transportation.
- 4 Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program Handbook, Chemical Manufacturers Association.
- 5 Site Emergency Response Planning, Chemical Manufacturers Association.
- 6 Community Emergency Response Exercise Program, Chemical Manufacturers Association.
- 7 Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study (Florida), September 2000: Migrant Health Program, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Service Administration.
- 8 CHRIS: Manual II, Hazardous Chemical Data, Washington D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard USCG Publication M.16456.12A, 1984.
- 9 Emergency Response Guidebook, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2012.
- 10 Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing, 2nd ed., Cincinnati, Ohio: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc., 1985.
- 11 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, 1985.
- 12 Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Washington, D.C.: National Institute to Occupational Safety and health, DHHS Publication No. 78-210, 1994.
- 13 Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis (Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances): EPA, FEMA, DOT, December 1987.
- 14 Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA).
- 15 Community Model for Handling Hazardous Materials Transportation Emergency Executive Summaries (PB86-224375); Prepared for DOT; January 1986.

1.12 Endnote References

i Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (A Description of the Region) Part one, February 1987, pg IV-7.

ii *Ibid.*

iii *Ibid.*, pg. I-21.

iv *Ibid.*

v *Ibid.* pg. I-25.

vi *Florida County Atlas and Municipal Fact Book*, 1988.

vii *Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race for Florida Counties, 1998-2010*; Florida Population Studies, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, July 1999.

2.0 Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities

2.1 General

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

2.2 Local Government Organizations and Responsibilities

2.2.1 Chairperson, Local County Board of County Commissioners

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

The Chair is responsible for assuring overall continuity of resources to assure 24-hour operations for a protracted period. If conditions warrant, the BCC will declare a local state of emergency.

2.2.2 County Administrator

The County Administrator may conduct news conferences and issue disaster preparedness news bulletins or other disaster preparedness public information statements in any manner authorized by the BCC.

2.2.3 Director of Public Safety

The Emergency Management Program is currently under the county's Public Safety Division. The director is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of procedures to implement the county's Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan consistent with existing conditions and procedures.

The director or their designee will be responsible for providing communications and other logistical support to the public safety agencies involved in emergency operations in response to a hazardous materials release. The director is responsible for early warning and notification of the population within the area

affected by the release of hazardous materials. 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. The director is responsible for developing and implementing a public education program designed to advise the public of the risks associated with hazardous material and appropriate actions to take in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. The director is authorized to issue any public information statements during a disaster period necessary to implement any contingency plan previously approved by the BCC. The director is designated as the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) for the county. The director will coordinate overall emergency operations and support needs with the State



Division of Emergency Management (DEM), state and federal support agencies, and the appropriate facility owner/operator.

2.2.4 Sheriff's Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies

Responsibilities shared by the Sheriff's Office and municipal law enforcement agencies include:

- Determination the occurrence of a hazardous materials release.
- Notify the fire department, which has jurisdiction, of the occurrence of a hazardous materials release and request that appropriate response be initiated.
- Isolate and establish command over the area where evacuation, public safety, traffic control and protection of property are of concern.
- Provision of traffic control along evacuation routes and crowd control at reception centers and shelters.
- Secure evacuation areas until residents are allowed to return to their homes.
- Provide additional resources and support as necessary.

2.2.5 County and Municipal Fire Departments and Independent Fire Districts

- Respond to, investigate, and assume direct control of the management of hazardous material incident scenes occurring within its jurisdiction.

- Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved.
- Determine the necessity for an evacuation, issue evacuation orders when appropriate, and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated.

- Notify the emergency communication center, the appropriate local Division of Emergency Management, which will make proper notification to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws.



- Request assistance from appropriate federal and state agencies through the local Division of Emergency Management.

- Initiate request for assistance from appropriate agencies necessary to neutralize and/or contain the hazardous materials involved.
- Give full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action to be taken to contain the hazardous material and restore the area to normal.
- Provide vehicle wash down and monitoring, when necessary, at prescribed locations and in a manner consistent with DEP and/or the Florida Department of Health direction and procedures.

2.2.6 Florida Department of Health (Local County Health Department)

DOH-Lee, DOH-Charlotte, DOH-Hendry, DOH-Glades, DOH-Collier, and DOH Sarasota

The appropriate Florida Health local office is responsible for:

- Monitoring potential public health problems;
- 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;
- Coordinating all health and medical services; and
- Informing DEM, through the emergency management direction, of degraded public health conditions.
- Florida Health is also responsible for the appropriate staffing for special

needs shelter per 381.0303 Florida Statutes.

2.2.7 Engineering and Public Works Department

The appropriate Department of Engineering and Public Works will provide the following assistance:

- Assist local fire departments in assembling and disassembling wash down stations and disposing of waste materials;
- Assist Mass Care Providers by providing garbage pickup and disposal for reception centers and shelters.
- Assist law enforcement agencies with evacuation operations by providing traffic control equipment and personnel; and
- Assist in containment and cleanup of spills by providing equipment and personnel as necessary.
- Assist Florida Health, if requested with special needs shelters.



2.2.8 Local School Board

County School Boards may provide facilities, equipment for preparation of food, and food from their kitchen supplies for temporary shelter operations. The School Board will also assist in providing buses for evacuees needing transportation, if requested by the director of the county's Division of Emergency Management.

2.2.9 Transportation Authority

The Transportation Authority will provide emergency bus transportation to assist in the evacuation of hospitals, nursing homes, and schools, as well as the general public. The Department of Transportation will serve as the lead transportation coordinating authority as per ESF-1. Transportation resources obtainable by Emergency Support Function 1 of the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan will be used to assist in the following:

- Evacuation of person from threatened or immediate danger;
- Monitoring, control, and coordination of vehicular traffic flow;
- Provision of infrastructure status reports for all modes of transportation;

- Multi-modal logistical transportation of evacuees, personnel, equipment, and materials and supplies;
- Provision of maps for all modes of transportation;
- Identification of obstructions and damage to the multi-modal transportation infrastructure, as well as general impact assessment in support of the State Emergency Response Team priorities, and;
- Prioritization and initiation of emergency work tasking to clear debris and obstructions from, and make emergency repairs to, the multi-modal transportation infrastructure.



2.2.10 Emergency Medical Services Division

The appropriate local Emergency Medical Services Division 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 At the request of Florida Health.

2.2.11 County Hospitals

Area 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.

2.2.12 Other 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

2.3.1 Governor

Under the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, the Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting the population of the State from the dangers created by emergencies which are beyond the capabilities of local governments or which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. The Governor will provide protection by assigning appropriate state resources and agencies. Any or all of the above responsibilities are implemented by:

- Providing direction and control should the emergency is beyond the capabilities of the local government affected.
- Issuing necessary Executive Orders, proclamations, and regulations.
- 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 offsite consequences of emergency involving hazardous materials.

If a county determines the emergency or disaster is beyond its ability to effectively respond, a state of emergency can be declared by the Governor through an executive order. The action of the Governor will be in support of the local jurisdiction's expressed needs. The declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor serves to:

- Activate the emergency response, recovery, and mitigation phases of the state and local emergency management plans; and
- Provide authority for the mobilization and deployment of all resources to



which the plans refer, pursuant to Section 252.31-62, Florida Statutes, or any other provision of law to emergencies.

2.3.2 Attorney General

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

2.3.3 Lead Agency – Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the lead agency for Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection.

- Act as the technical advisory agent in identifying, containing and removing hazardous materials threatening, or affecting, water or air quality, as authorized by Florida Statutes.
- Locate sites and establish acceptable procedures for the disposal of hazardous materials.
- Act as the primary operational agency in the containment and cleanup of inland hazardous materials spills.
- Act as the sole authority on the use of chemical dispersant in combating a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide a coordinator for the agency is designated as the primary operational agency.
- When pollutants, as defined in Section 376.031(7), Florida Statutes, are determined to be discharged into navigable waters within the geographic responsibility of the United State Coast Guard, the state response shall be as provided in the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan.
- Coordinate traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide manpower and logistical support from any state park, or recreational area that is directly affected by a hazardous materials incident.



The DEP has under contract primary and backup emergency cleanup contractors equipped and staffed to respond to hazardous materials releases in coastal and inland Florida.

2.3.4 Support Agencies

These agencies will be accesses from their primary emergency support functions as necessary to support the response efforts of DEP.

Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

Provide the coordinated effort by maintaining the State Emergency Operation Center. DEM is responsible for coordinating the State's response to emergencies involving hazardous materials, and is the link through which all emergency support functions must follow and be activated. The Hazardous Materials Information System database can be accessed through emergency support function #5 (Information and Planning).

DEM will also request and coordinate assistance as necessary from federal emergency response agencies. DEM will:

- Notify appropriate state, local and federal agencies of an emergency involving hazardous material.
- Ascertain the requirements of state and local political subdivisions for supplies and equipment, and locate and provide needed supplies and equipment.

2.3.5 Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

Utilized on an as needed basis to response to releases on state maintained roadways and rights of way with absorbent, barricades and signs; and to coordinate public transit and transport services.

2.3.6 Florida Department of Health (FDOH)

Utilized on an as needed basis to respond to bio hazardous, radiological and mixed hazardous materials. FDOH will be accessed through emergency support function # 8. Its public health and medical functions include:

- Ambulance deployment
- Coordination for treatment of mass casualties/mass fatalities
- Coordination of deployment of Strategic National Stockpile resources
- Deployment of Environmental Health or Epidemiological Strike Teams as required
- Resource and coordination support at the request of DOH at the local level.

2.3.7 Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

FWC's Division of Law Enforcement will be utilized on an as needed basis to assist with investigation of illegal dumping following the disaster, to assist in the wildlife damage assessment and toxin analysis in animal tissue. FWC will provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes. FWC will be accessed through emergency support function # 16.

2.3.8 Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS)

Utilize on an as needed basis to respond to hazardous materials releases involving pesticides. DACS will be accessed through emergency support function # 17. A will be responsible for regulating LP Gas.

2.4 Federal Government Organizations and Responsibilities

Federal support and respond will be provided under the National Contingency Plan.

2.4.1 U.S. Coast Guard

- Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance on the state's coastline and on navigable waterways within the state.
- Operates the National Response Center (NRC) on a 24 hour per day basis.

2.4.2 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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

2.4.3 U.S. Department of Transportation

Regulate the transportation of hazardous materials.

2.4.4 Regional Response Team (RRT)

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

2.4.5 National Response Team (NRT)

The NRT, comprised of representative of various federal government agencies with major environmental, transportation, emergency management, worker safety, and public health responsibilities, is responsible for coordinating emergency preparedness and planning on a nationwide basis.

2.5 Facility Owners/Operation

- Designate a representative/coordinator to participate in the emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator and assist local emergency management directors and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in the preparation and maintenance of emergency response plans for hazardous materials present at the facility.
- Notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) if subject to the requirements of SARA/Title III.

- Submit Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and emergency inventory forms to the SERC, LEPCs, and local fire departments.
- Submit toxic chemical release forms to the SERC and EPA for each toxic chemical defined in Section 313 of SARA/Title III that was manufactured, processed or otherwise used in quantities exceeding the established threshold planning quantity during the preceding calendar year.
- Provide immediate notification to the local fire departments, SERC and LEPC of the emergency release of a listed hazardous substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance.
- Provide written follow-up emergency notice to both the SERC and LEPC after the release.

2.6 Volunteer Organizations

County Emergency Management Programs/EOCs in coordination with on-scene Command will determine the need to establish reception centers/shelters for evacuees. Mass Care Providers to include the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, county/municipal employees, County volunteers and fire District CERT Teams will manage and provide services at these locations. Services may include shelter management staff, registration of evacuees, feeding, first aid, and mental health counseling. The EOC may allocate additional space should the relocation period last longer than anticipated.

2.6.1 Emergency Alert System (EAS)

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

2.6.2 Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol

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

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

2.6.3 Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is responsible for providing communications between all primary shelters, the EOC and local officials.

2.6.4 7th District USCG Auxiliary

The overarching mission of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary is to contribute to the safety and security of its citizens, ports, and waterways as directed by the United States Coast Guard.

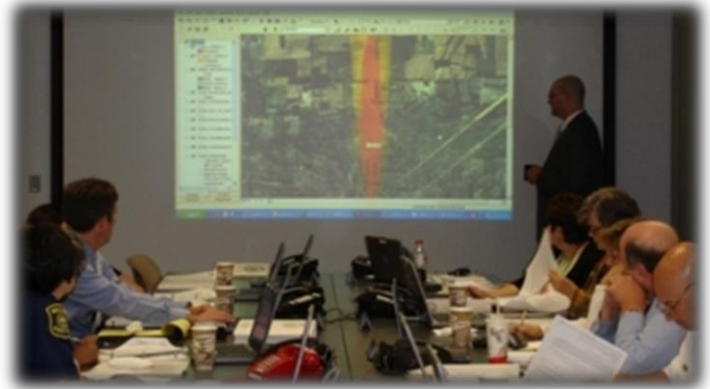
3.0 Direction and Control

3.1 General

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

3.2 Local Government Role

Local governments, independent emergency response districts, the private sector, and volunteer organizations shall cooperate to assure proper response to hazardous materials releases. These agencies have the primary role in preventing unnecessary hazards to the public from an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. When the



accidental release of hazardous materials occurs, the effects of which are strictly confined to the premises of a private industry in the county, governmental response agency assistance should be on a cooperative basis only. Care must be exercised that a local government is not unnecessarily subjected to liability for damages because actions were forced upon a facility operator in an incorrect manner. When there is any possible off-site threat to the general public or the environment, however, a public safety agency must assert its authority and take decisive charge of the scene. Initial response to hazardous materials accidents will be the responsibility of the law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services agencies within the jurisdiction in which the accident occurred. In the unincorporated areas of a county, initial response will be the responsibility of the sheriffs' office and/or respective County Fire/Rescue.

The Board of County Commissioners (BCC) Chair has the authority to coordinate and direct emergency response through emergency management organizations and other county emergency response agencies. The Community Emergency Coordinator will coordinate overall emergency response activities and operations until such time as increased state assistance are deemed necessary. Direction and control will be exercised through the county's EOC. All disasters are considered local even when state and federal resources are utilized. Additionally, the BCC Chair should provide delegation of authority to the Incident Commander for specifics on incident response which may include cost and legal constraints, and other policy considerations.

3.2.1 On-Scene Command

The senior fire official at the site of the release will be the designated Incident Commander. In this capacity, the Incident Commander would be responsible for:

- Life safety issues, first;
- Incident stabilization, second, and;
- Property conservation, third.

Under certain conditions, the Incident Commander may elect to implement a unified command structure to ensure effective response to the hazardous material release. If needed, the Incident Commander will contact partner agencies to request additional resources, such as a mobile command center. A unified command is when more than one agency shares direct control of managing the incident scene. Examples of situations under which this command structure might be enacted include when the incident affects large areas of two or more jurisdictions (i.e., city-county, county-county), when many local agencies are involved in response actions necessary, or when the nature of the incident requires multiple on-scene command centers. All response agencies will be notified of the decision to use a unified command structure and who has been designated as the command agencies.

3.2.2 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The county's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated by the county's Public Safety 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.

Under such conditions, the EOC would serve as the focal point for coordinating support of on-scene activities and off-site protective measure decisions. It would also assist in coordinating cleanup and recovery operations. Once fully activated, the EOC will continue to function on a continuous basis until the emergency is over and its effects can be more effectively controlled through normal governmental channels.



3.3 State Government Role

The role of state government in response to a hazardous materials emergency is to support local government operations unless the scope of the emergency warrants increased state action. The state government support is coordinated by DEM. Upon receipt of notification from the county that a release of hazardous materials has occurred, staff from the DEP may be dispatched to the scene to provide guidance to local emergency operations personnel to mitigate environmental damage.

Increased state actions may be warranted for emergencies which involve multi-jurisdictional hazards, when local governments believe the emergency is beyond the capabilities of local resources, or when the Governor determines there is an overriding concern for the safety of the public. For these situations the Governor can designate the primary responsibility for emergency response to the state by issuing an Executive Order under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes. An example of an Executive Order is shown in **Figure 3-1**.

The issuance of the Executive Order will be coordinated with local governments. Upon issuance of an Executive Order the local government will continue to coordinate the emergency response operations of the local agencies.

If federal resources are employed, the federal on-scene coordinator will work as part of unified command.

3.4 Federal Government Role

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



Figure 3-1

**EXAMPLE 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 the local 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, _____, 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 the local county due to the potentially hazardous effects of a chemical release from the _____Chemical Plant.
2. That the State 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 the local county or the Chairperson's designee shall act as coordinator of the local emergency management effort within the County.

4. That the Division of Emergency Management is hereby authorized to order the evacuation of those portions of the 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.
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 the 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.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, the Capitol, this _____ day of _____, 2021.

(SEAL)

/s/ _____
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

/s/ _____
SECRETARY OF STATE

4.0 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 instructions to the general public.

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, the federal government has designated several hundred substances as “extremely hazardous substances” based on their acute lethal toxicity. Under the law, releases of these extremely hazardous substances trigger reporting requirements to state and local authorities, as well as the federal authorities. The owner or operator of a facility that releases an extremely hazardous substance in an amount greater than its established Superfund Reportable Quantity (RQ) must follow requirements on “[how to report](#)” to the appropriate authorities (in many cases, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)) for the location where the incident occurs.

4.2 Warning Points

Lee County District

The four primary answering points of the Lee County Enhanced 9-1-1 Telephone System are the designated warning points in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. These answering points are: The Lee County Sheriff Office, the City of Cape Coral Police Department, the City of Fort Myers Police Department, and the City of Sanibel Police Department. For hazardous materials emergencies located within a city's jurisdiction, the appropriate warning point is responsible for notifying its jurisdiction's response personnel. It will also notify the Emergency Dispatch Center (Lee Control) at the Lee County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) who will alert key county and state emergency response personnel. For hazardous materials emergencies occurring within the county, the Emergency Dispatch Center will be notified and alert county and state emergency response personnel. Each of these four centers are staffed 24-hours daily for receiving notification of a hazardous materials release by the facility owner/operator, a city or county agency, or the public. The 9-1-1 number is for emergency use only. The telephone number of the Public Safety Director is (239) 533-3911 or the main number for Emergency Management is (239) 533-0622.



Sarasota County District

The Sarasota County 9-1-1 Communications Center of the Sarasota County Sheriff Department is the designated County Warning Point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. This number (9-1-1) is to be used only in case of emergency. The county warning point is staffed 24-hour daily for receipt of notification by the facility owner/operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. For information from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, calls should be made to the Sarasota County Department of Emergency Management (941) 861-5000.



Hendry County District

The Hendry County Sheriff Department is the designated county warning point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. The sheriff department is staffed 24-hour daily for receipt of notification by the facility owner/operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. The telephone number for the County warning point is (863) 674-4060 (non-emergency), and 9-1-1 (emergency). The 9-1-1 system is to be used only in case of an emergency.



Charlotte County District

The Charlotte County 9-1-1 Communications Center of the Charlotte County Sheriff's Department is the designated county warning point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. The county warning point is staffed on a 24hour per day basis for receipt of notification by the facility owner/operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. The 9-1-1 system should be used only in case of an emergency. For information from 9:00 am to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, calls should be made to the Charlotte County Department of Emergency Management (941) 833-4000.



Collier County District

The Collier County Sheriff's Department Communication Center is the designated county warning point in the event of a hazardous material emergency. The County Warning Point is staffed on a 24-hour daily for receipt of notification by the facility operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. The telephone number for the County Warning Point is (239) 252-9300 or 9-1-1. The number (9-1-1) is to be used only in case of an emergency.



Glades County District

The Glades County Sheriff's Dispatch Center is the primary point for initially receiving and disseminating emergency warnings, utilizing their twenty-four hours communications facility. The telephone number for the Sheriff's Office is (863) 946-1600 or 9-1-1. 9-1-1 is only to be used during an emergency. Once the Emergency Operations Center is notified and operational, communications and warning activities will be conducted from the EOC.



State Watch Office

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 1-866-742-0481, or 1-800-320-0519. 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 (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 releases to the appropriate on-scene commander, and provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordination a national response action when required. A 24-hour telephone number for the NRC is (800) 424-8802.

County Warning Points		
County	Contact #	County Warning Point Agency
Lee	Enhanced 911	Lee County Sheriff's Office, City of Cape Coral Police Department, City of Fort Myers Police Department, City of Police Department
Sarasota	911	Sarasota County Sheriff's Department
Hendry	911	Hendry County Sheriff's Department
Charlotte	911	Charlotte County Sheriff's Department
Collier	911	Collier County Sheriff's Department
Glades	911	Glades County Sheriff's Department

4.3 Notification and Activation

Facility owners or operators are required to notify immediately local, state (and in some cases federal) authorities following the release of a listed extremely hazardous substance in an amount that exceeds the reportable quantity for that particular substance. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the facility from which hazardous materials have been released to notify the 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 4-1**. In the event that the State Watch Office (State Warning Point) 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. Following a reportable release the facility owner or operator must:

1. Contact the community emergency coordinator for the LEPC for each area likely to be affected by the release;
2. Contact the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC); and
3. Contact the National Response Center (NRC) if a substance is reportable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).



THIS FORM PROVIDES GUIDANCE FOR INITIAL NOTIFICATION

**Figure 4-1
This form provides guidance for initial notification
SARA/TITLE III
SECTION 304 REPORTING FORM
Reporting Number 1-800-320-0519 or (850) 413-9911**

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

D. State DEP

B. Local FD

E. Other

C. Local Environmental

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| A. Local FD | _____ | E. Local Health | _____ |
| B. County EM | _____ | F. State DEP | _____ |
| C. Local Environmental | _____ | G. Other | _____ |
| D. Local Law Enf. | _____ | | _____ |

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 REQUIREMENT FOR A FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the county warning point will make every effort to verify information contained in the initial report. Local response organizations will be notified of the emergency by the county warning point, at the direction of the County Communications Coordinator. The names and telephone numbers of both the primary and alternate contacts for each emergency response organization identified in **Figure 4-2** will be maintained by the County Division of Emergency Management. These names and telephone numbers will be verified and updated continuously to assure accurate and timely notification. The notification message will specify that the organization stand by or start to mobilize emergency response personnel.

Emergency response personnel will be called to duty using established county notification procedures. Support agencies will be alerted by the agency they are supporting. Should mobilization be required, emergency response personnel will report to their agency response center for specialized equipment and further instructions. The sequences for notification and activation of emergency response personnel for each level of threat are discussed below. Details of notification and activation are contained in county implementing procedures.



4.3.1 Notification of Potential Emergency Conditions

a. Description

An incident or chemical release at the reportable quantity must be reported to applicable authorities pursuant to EPCRA.

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the facility owner or operator the county emergency communicator will notify the following emergency personnel (see **Figure 4-2**):

- Appropriate independent fire district or;
- Dispatcher, County Fire/Rescue;
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Sheriff; Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division; and
- State Watch Office

Figure 4-2 Emergency Contact List

Potential Emergency Conditions

1. Director, County Division of Emergency Management
2. County Sheriff
3. Municipal Police Departments
4. Chief, County Fire/Rescue
5. Municipal Fire Departments
6. Director, Emergency Medical Services Division
7. State Watch Office

Limited Emergency Conditions

1. Director, County Division of Emergency Management
2. County Administrator
3. Public Safety Director
4. County Sheriff
5. Municipal Police Departments
6. Chief, County Fire/Rescue
7. Municipal Fire Departments
8. Director, Emergency Medical Services Division
9. Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county) Director, Engineering and Public Works Department
10. Chair, County School Board
11. Director, Transportation Authority
12. Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross
13. State Watch Office

Full Emergency Conditions

1. Director, County Division of Emergency Management
2. County Administrator
3. Public Safety Director
4. County Sheriff
5. Municipal Police Departments
6. Chief, County Fire/Rescue
7. Municipal Fire Departments
8. Director, Emergency Medical Services Division
9. Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county) Director, Engineering and Public Works Department
10. Chair, County School Board

11. Director, Transportation Authority
12. Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross
13. State Watch Office

a. Activation

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

4.3.2 Notification of Limited Emergency Condition

a. Description

An incident involving a greater hazard and/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 county emergency communicator will notify the following emergency personnel (see **Figure 4-2**):

- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Administrator;
- Public Safety Director;
- County Sheriff;
- Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Chief, County Fire/Rescue
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division;
- Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county)Director, Public Works Department;
- Chairman, County School Board;
- Director, Transportation Authority;
- Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross; and
- State Watch Office

c. Activation

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

situation warrants, the county emergency management director will activate the county EOC.

4.3.3 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 county emergency management communications center will notify the following emergency personnel (see **Figure 4-2**):

- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Administrator;
- Public Safety Director;
- County Sheriff;
- Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Chief, County Fire/Rescue
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division;
- Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county)Director, Public Works Department;
- Chairman, County School Board;
- Director, Transportation Authority;
- Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross; and
- State Watch Office



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.

4.4 Notification to the Public

Upon the determination that a limited emergency condition or a full emergency condition is in progress, the county’s Emergency Management Director will activate procedures to provide the Incident Commander’s notification and clear instructions, including periodic status updates, to the general public within the area affected by the release.

Local Emergency Management may activate or request activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) through their servicing National Weather Office or through the State Watch Office to notify the public, residents and transients may also be advised to tune to the following radio and television stations for detailed information and instructions; including CodeRED high speed community and emergency notification system and IPAWS message system.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY	
TELEVISION	RADIO
NBC - Channel 2	WIKX 92.9 FM Charlotte Harbor
FOX - Channel 4	WENG 1530 AM Englewood
CBS - Channel 5	WKII 1070 AM Solana
ABC - Channel 7	WSEB 91.3 FM Englewood
	WVIJ 91.7 FM Port Charlotte
	WZJZ 107.1 FM Port Charlotte
	WCVU 104.9 FM Solana

LEE COUNTY	
TELEVISION	RADIO
NBC - Channel 2	WJYO 91.5 FM Fort Myers
FOX - Channel 4	WGCU 90.1 FM Fort Myers
CBS - Channel 5	WCRM 1350 AM(Spanish) Fort Myers
ABC - Channel 7	WINK 1240 AM/96.9 FM Fort Myers
WGCU - Channel 30/31 PBS	WAYJ 88.7 FM Fort Myers
WWDT - Channel 43	WJBX 99.3 FM Fort Myers Beach
WRXY - Channel 49	WOLZ 95 FM Fort Myers
	WSOR 90.9 FM Naples
	WWCL 1440 AM (Spanish) Lehigh Acres
	WWCN 770 AM North Fort Myers
	WJPT 106.3 FM Lehigh Acres
	WCKT 107.1 FM Lehigh Acres
	WXKB 103.9 FM Cape Coral
	WSRZ 107.9 FM Coral Cove
	WPTK 1200 AM Pine Island Sound
	WMYR 1410 AM Fort Myers
	WAYJ 88.7 FM Fort Myers
	WJYO 91.5 FM Fort Myers

LEE COUNTY	
	WTLT 93.7 FM Naples
	WOLZ 95.3 FM Fort Myers
	WDEO 98.5 FM San Carlos
	WWGR 101.9 FM Fort Myers
	WJGO 102.9 FM Tice
	WBBT 105.5 FM Naples

SARASOTA COUNTY	
TELEVISION	RADIO
CNN - Channel 6	WKZM 104.3 FM Sarasota
WWSB (ABC) - Channel 7	WENG 1530 AM Englewood
	WHNZ 570 AM Tampa
	WHPT 102 FM Sarasota
	WHNZ 570 AM Tampa
	WDUV 105.5 FM Tampa
	WBRD 1420 AM Palmetto
	WCTQ 92 FM Sarasota
	WSRZ 106.3 FM Coral Cove
	WKZM 105.5 FM Sarasota
	WYUU 92.5 FM Safety Harbor

COLLIER COUNTY	
TELEVISION	RADIO
NBC - Channel 2 Naples	WINK AM 1240 Naples
WFTX (FOX) - Channel 4	WODX AM 1480 Marco Island
WINK (ABC)- Channel 7	WODZ 1480 Marco Island
Local - Channel 10	WSRX 89.5 FM Ft. Myers
WZVN - Channel 26	WGCU 90.1 FM Ft. Myers/Naples
WGCU (PBS)- Channel 30	WGCQ 92.1 FM Naples
WXCW (CW)- Channel 46	WBGY 88.1 FM Everglades City
	WARO 94.5 FM Naples
	WLOG 95.3 FM Naples
	WINK 96.9 FM Naples
	WSOR 90.9 FM Naples
	WGUF 98.9 FM Naples
	WJST 106 FM Naples
	WSGL 104.7 FM Naples
	WMKO 91.7 FM Marco Island
	WVOI 1480 AM Marco Island
	WAFZ 1490 AM Immokalee
	WCIW 107.9 FM Immokalee
	WAFZ 92.1 FM Immokalee
	WNOG 93.5 FM Naples
	WSRX 89.5 FM Naples

COLLIER COUNTY	
	WNOG 1270 AM Naples
	WCNZ 1660 AM Naples
	WAVV 101 FM Marco Island

GLADES COUNTY	
TELEVISION	RADIO
NBC - Channel 2 (Ft. Myers)	WAFC 106.3 FM Clewiston
FOX - Channel 4 (Ft. Myers)	WWFR 91.7 FM Labelle
CBS - Channel 5 (Ft. Myers)	WOKC 1570 AM Okeechobee
ABC - Channel 7 (Ft. Myers)	

HENDRY COUNTY	
TELEVISION	RADIO
NBC - Channel 2 (Ft. Myers)	WAFC 106.3 FM Clewiston
FOX - Channel 4 (Ft. Myers)	WWFR 91.7 FM Labelle
CBS - Channel 5 (Ft. Myers)	WOKC 1570 AM Okeechobee
ABC - Channel 7 (Ft. Myers)	WINK 96.9 FM Ft. Myers
WPEC - Channel 12	WRMF 97.9 FM West Palm Beach
WTVX - Channel 34	WJCB 88.5 FM Clewiston
	WPSF 91.5 FM Clewiston

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. If a toxic cloud is already in the air, information contained in **Media Release B, Figure 6-2**, and should be given by loudspeaker at this time.

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 Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, County Sheriff's Department, 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.

5.0 Emergency Communications

5.1 General

A number of communication systems exist at both the county and city levels to support emergency communication needs during hazardous materials incidents. County EOCs of the region are fully operational

communication centers manned by professional staff and emergency communicators and capable of coordinating communications among response organizations during an emergency or incident. Communications frequencies are provided in Appendix X of the Florida Field Operations Guide.



5.2 Coordination of Emergency Communications

The EOC will provide all off-site communications support to the Incident Commander for the public safety agency having responsibility for coordinating emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within a particular jurisdiction of the county.

Upon activation of the EOC, all emergency communications systems will be placed into service and tested. The County Communications Coordinator will organize all communications within the county for emergency use. The Communications Coordinator will establish liaison with county communications, Mass Care Providers communications personnel, Emergency Medical Services, Civil Air Patrol, amateur radio operators, and any other organization with the capability to provide supplemental communications.

The Communications Coordinator will arrange for staffing of the communications center (including volunteer communicators) to operate emergency communications systems. Emergency communications personnel will be directed to report to the EOC for assignment. County Division of Emergency Management Communicators will be responsible for the operation of the Communications Center. 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 communications nets with the EOC. Amateur radio operators assigned to shelters will report to the Mass Care Providers Communications Chair; those assigned to the EOC will operate the RACES and amateur repeater positions. Law enforcement and fire department radio positions will be staffed at the EOC by personnel from those departments.

County Communications will be assigned supporting functions at the EOC, and volunteer organizations (Civil Air Patrol, etc.) will provide staff for their respective operations at the EOC.

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

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

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

5.3 Communications Systems

Radio communications guidelines are derived from the Cooperative Agreements for use of radio frequencies between fire service agencies and the Florida Department of Management Services allowing for the mutual use of radio frequencies during mutual aid efforts. Any of the following systems may be used to communicate during a hazardous materials emergency:

5.3.1 Sheriff's Radio and Inter -City Police Radio (See respective Local Jurisdiction Hazardous Materials Plan)

This system is used for evacuation related messages and to facilitate alert and warning of the general public.

5.3.2 County Fire Radio and Forestry Services (See respective Local Jurisdiction Hazardous Materials Plan)

This system is used for incident command operations, search and rescue operations, and evacuation related messages.

5.3.3 Emergency Ambulance Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used for medical support information.

5.3.4 State & Local Government Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system may be used to transmit emergency operations messages, situation reports and general information among county operations.

5.3.5 County Government Radio (VHF) (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used to coordinate with other local agencies and organizations (County DOT & Engineering and County Utilities), provide shelter information and general information.

5.3.6 County Government Radio (UHF) (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used to coordinate with other agencies and organizations (School Board, appropriate county Transportation Emergency Management), provide shelter information and general information.

5.3.7 County MHz Trucking Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is also used to coordinate with other county agencies (Public Safety, Airport Port Authority Police, and Environmental Services) to provide shelter information and general information.

5.3.8 American Red Cross Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used to coordinate shelter management operations and general information.

5.3.9 Civil Air Patrol Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

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

5.3.10 Hard Copy Transmission System (See respective Local Government Plan)

A high speed facsimile system is in place in the local 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 communication systems. Portable facsimile machine capability is available to the Incident Commander (IC) at the scene through each county Division of Emergency Management.

5.3.11 Florida National Guard Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system serves as a coordination link between the EOC and the local counties' Armory (when activated).

5.3.12 Commercial Telephone (See respective Local Government Plan)

Commercial telephone service is available at each EOC, County Warning Point, and can be used as an alternate system.



6.0 Public Information and Education

6.1 General

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

6.2 Public Information Officers (PIO)

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



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

6.2.1 Local Public Information Officer

The Incident Commander will designate an On-Scene Public Information Officer (PIO) when conditions dictate the need to keep the media informed at the incident scene. The On-Scene PIO will hold periodic briefings with other PIOs and media representatives. The On-Scene PIO will handle the release of all information, and receive approval of information to be released from the Incident Commander.

A county Public Information Officer (PIO) will be appointed and serves as the

official spokesperson of the BCC provided the local EOC is activated because of an emergency involving a hazardous materials release. Information to the news media from any local agency will be coordinated through the PIO and/or BCC Chair. If the local EOC is activated, the PIO will establish contact with the on-scene PIO to coordinate the timing and content of news releases to the media. For hazardous materials incidents occurring within a city that do not require the activation of the local EOC, the PIO designated by the appropriate local jurisdiction will release information to the news media.

6.2.2 State Public Information Officer

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the State PIO. Releases of information to the news media from any state agency will be coordinated through the State PIO and/or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR).

DEM will provide a PIO who will work from the local EOC or the DEM Press Room, as appropriate.

6.2.3 Federal Public Information Officer

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



6.2.4 Facility Public Information Officer

The facility coordinator or designated PIO will serve as a PIO in cooperation with the local PIO(s) and the State PIO.

6.3 Emergency News Facilities

The county will provide space and equipment for media representatives for the dissemination of information during an emergency. If warranted, a Joint Information Center will be established to dissemination information regarding an incident.

6.3.1 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the focal point for news and information releases during an emergency. From this location, public information staff (including technical experts from the facility, state and county) will provide news releases. Spokesperson from each organization will conduct periodic press conferences as conditions warrant. The EOC will be activated by the Chair of the BCC 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 Incident Commander will establish, when necessary, a briefing area where news media representatives can receive information about the emergency. The area should be properly marked, in a safe location, and provide the media adequate access to information regarding the emergency situation.

6.3.2 DEM Press Room

DEM will act as the lead State agency for emergency support functions. Information will flow from the State EOC in the form of media briefings, press releases and situation reports. DEM will provide a PIO who will work from the local EOC or the State EOC, as appropriate.

6.4 Coordination of Media Releases

As stated above, the EOC is the focal point for news releases during a hazardous materials incident. The dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated by the PIOs from the county, facility and state. Each PIO will collect, from their respective personnel in emergency response operations, information regarding emergency operations and recommended protective actions. Upon verification of information, the PIOs will develop a coordinated news release for approval by appropriate decision makers. Sample media releases are included in **Figures 6-1 through 6-7**.



6.5 Rumor Control

A Citizens' Information Center for rumor control will be activated to answer public inquiries and to assess public attitudes during a hazardous materials incident. Several telephone lines are available in each local county and will be staffed by county personnel and/or volunteers. These telephone numbers will be released to the general public upon activation of the EOC.

6.6 Public Education

Each local Division of Emergency Management will coordinate with the LEPC and local governments to assure the provision of information and materials to recommend to residents and transients of appropriate protective measures during a hazardous materials incident. Emergency public information (EPI) materials which are designed to educate the public of the risks associated with the release of hazardous materials, and what protective actions to take, will be made available to the public each year. These materials will address all hazards affecting county residents and property, and will be distributed through local newspapers, radio and television stations, special mail-outs, and other means. As a result of the influx of non-English speaking residents

and transients into local counties, EPI materials will be distributed in both English and Spanish.

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

6.7 Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

Federal, State, territorial, tribal and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface. Visit FEMA's website for more information <https://www.fema.gov/integrated-public-alert-warning-system>

6.8 Mass Notification Systems

EOCs use various notification systems to notify the residents during emergencies or large disasters. Many of the systems can alert residents via telephone, text, and/or email. Some of those systems include:

- Everbridge
- CodeRED
- Apps for both iPhone and Android
- Breaking News Text Alerts
- Facebook
- Twitter
- Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS)

REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAM

The Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) has continued to advance the safety of local communities and enhance the emergency information available to the citizens of the region. The LEPC's ongoing activities focus on a comprehensive approach of providing public outreach and education, emergency preparedness exercise training, hazardous materials specialty training, and emergency response planning. The LEPC uses every opportunity to train emergency responders and educate the regulated community through conferences, seminars, lectures, discussions, press releases, and response to requests for information. Additionally, the LEPC continues to serve the local community as the repository of

data pursuant to the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986. Specifically, the LEPC is the recipient of Section 302, 304, 311 and 312 EPCRA data. Emergency Preparedness Exercise Training and Hazardous Materials Exercises are an important component of the mission of the LEPC to provide a safe and sustainable emergency response community. Moreover, exercises promote emergency preparedness, test emergency plans, train personnel and demonstrate operational capability. Other exercises were administered and included as part of individual training programs conducted by LEPC.



Public Outreach and Education

Innovative programs developed by the LEPC during the course of the year targeted the public as well as specific interest groups such as facility representatives, emergency responders, and government officials. Additionally, the LEPC has established procedures to provide information to the public in an efficient manner. EPCRA compliance manuals are mailed to facility owners and operators upon request. Public outreach and education initiatives have included the following:

EPCRA Section 324 Notices provided in print and electronic formats.

Published four (4) press releases and public service announcements during 2022 and coordinated four (4) quarterly meetings of the LEPC during the following months:

1. February 24, 2022
2. May 26, 2022
3. August 25, 2022
4. December 1, 2022

OSHA & Hazardous Materials Specialized Training

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets minimum standard requirements for training of emergency response personnel who may be required to respond to hazardous materials incidents. In July 1994, the Florida State Emergency Response Commission adopted *Hazardous Materials Training Guidelines for Public Sector Employees* consistent with federal OSHA standards. Response personnel, including volunteers, are required to complete training based upon their duties and responsibilities. The five levels of training established in the OSHA standards and adopted by US EPA are:

1. First Responder Awareness
2. First Responder Operations
3. Hazardous Materials Technician
4. Hazardous Materials Specialist
5. On-Scene Incident Commander

The SWFLEPC has designed training programs to provide emergency responders with the knowledge and skills necessary to engage in emergency response operations during a spill of hazardous materials substances on coastal and inland waters, at facilities, and along the roadways of the region.

Emergency Response Planning & Training

Emergency response planning obviously can cover a broad spectrum from classroom training to the implementation of a formal document that provides a framework for operating procedures by all participants. Essentially, planning is a process for evaluating the community's current standing, identifying problems and recommending actions to achieve a desirable quality of life.

The Southwest Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Plan is updated on a regular basis; you can find the most recent version on the LEPC's web page at: <https://www.swfrpc.org/programs/lepc/>

The LEPC regularly participates in the community planning workshops and coordinates Hazardous Materials Events and training throughout the year. As a result of these activities, hundreds of individuals benefit from the training implemented or supported by the LEPC for the region's hazardous materials training program. The LEPC's Training Task Force committee solicits requests for training on an annual basis from its members, and then creates a training schedule to accommodate as many requests as possible, within the LEPC's training budget.



Figure 6-1

MEDIA RELEASE A: Alert-No Protective Action

The County Division of Emergency Management received a report that a release has occurred.

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

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

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue:

Issued by:

Figure 6-2

MEDIA RELEASE B: In-Place Shelter Notice

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

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue:

Issued by:

Under Further Consideration:

If a gas or vapor is soluble or even partially in water, hold a wet cloth or handkerchief over your nose and mouth if the gas start to bother. For a higher degree of protection, go into the bathroom, close the door, and turn on the shower in a strong spray to “wash” the air. Seal any openings to the outside of the bathroom. Don’t worry about running out of air to breathe. That is highly unlikely in normal homes and buildings.

Figure 6-3

MEDIA RELEASE C: Evacuation Preparation

Notification required by an existing City/County protocol affirms 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.

If you have pets, the following is recommended:

- Identify a shelter.
- Gather the pet supplies.
- Ensure your pet has proper ID and up-to-date veterinarian records.
- Provide a pet carrier and leash.

Then take the following steps to prepare to shelter your pet:

- Call your local emergency management office, animal shelter, or animal control office to get advice and information.
- Keep veterinary records to prove vaccinations are current.
- Find out which local hotels and motels allow pets and where pet boarding facilities are located. Be sure to research some outside your local area in case local facilities close.
- Know that, with the exception of service animals, pets are not typically permitted in emergency shelters as they may affect the health and safety of other occupants.

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

MEDIA RELEASE D: Evacuation Notice

Notification required by an existing City/County protocol affirms the need to issue 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 material 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:
-
-

If you have pets, the following is recommended:

- Identify a shelter.
- Gather the pet supplies.
- Ensure your pet has proper ID and up-to-date veterinarian records.
- Provide a pet carrier and leash.

Then take the following steps to prepare to shelter your pet:

- Call your local emergency management office, animal shelter, or animal control office to get advice and information.
- Keep veterinary records to prove vaccinations are current.
- Find out which local hotels and motels allow pets and where pet boarding facilities are located. Be sure to research some outside your local area in case local facilities close.
- Know that, with the exception of service animals, pets are not typically permitted in emergency shelters as they may affect the health and safety of other occupants.

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 6-5

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 6-6

MEDIA RELEASE F: All Clear

Notification required by an existing City/County protocol has determined that the emergency conditions at _____ have ended. It is now safe to return to your residence and/or business. Repeating...the emergency conditions in the area of _____ have now ended. You may return home and resume normal activities. There is no longer any threat to persons in the area.

If you need additional information, you may contact _____.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue:

Issued by:

Figure 6-7

MEDIA RELEASE G: School Evacuation

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

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

If you need additional information, you may contact _____.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

Date/Time of issue:

Issued by:

7.0 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

7.2.1 Emergency Operations Centers

Counties Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)

Sarasota County

The County EOC is located at 6050 Porter Way in Sarasota. 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. The City of Sarasota EOC is located at 2099 Adams Lane in downtown Sarasota. The County's Emergency Management Department is a division of the County's Emergency Services Department that includes the fire departments, lifeguards, and public safety communications.

Lee County

The Lee County EOC is located at 2665 Ortiz Avenue, in the City of Fort Myers between Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (S.R. 82) and Colonial Boulevard. It houses Lee County Emergency Management, which is managed through the county's Division of Public Safety. 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.

Collier County

The County EOC address is 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, Florida 34113. The EOC is the center for overall coordination of local response for all major (levels 2 and 3) hazardous materials incidents. The EOC has back-up power and provisions to support emergency operations.

Charlotte County

The County EOC is located at the Charlotte County Airport Complex in Punta Gorda. The physical address is 26571 Airport Road, Punta Gorda. 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.

Glades County

The Glades County EOC is located at 1097 Health Park Drive in Moore Haven, just off U.S. 27. The EOC is the focal point for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

Hendry County

The Hendry County EOC is located at 4425 W. State Road 80, LaBelle, Florida 33935. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

Southwest Florida Emergency Operation Centers

EOC	Physical Locations
Sarasota County EOC	6050 Porter Way, Sarasota, FL 34232
Lee County EOC	2665 Ortiz Avenue, Fort Myers, FL 33905
Collier County EOC	8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, FL 34113
Charlotte EOC	26571 Airport Road, Punta Gorda, FL 33982
Glades EOC	1097 Health Park Drive, Moore Haven, FL 33471
Hendry EOC	4425 W. State Road 80, LaBelle, FL 33935

It is not anticipated that any 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 local county EOC offices will be fully staffed and activated during a full emergency condition.

EOC staffing in each county will typically include representatives from the following:

- Board of County Commissioners;
- Office of the County Administrator;
- County Division of Emergency Management;
- Department of Public Safety;
- Office of the Sheriff;
- City Police Department;
- City Fire Department;
- Emergency Medical Service;
- County Fire Prevention Bureau;

- Public Works and Engineering Department;
- County School Board;
- Florida Department of Health Parks and Recreation Department;
- Facility Owner/Operator;
- Mass Care Providers; and
- Appropriate Public Transportation Operations

State Emergency Operations Center

The Florida Division of Emergency Management is responsible for providing and staffing the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) <https://www.floridadisaster.org/state-eoc/>. The SEOC is the center for coordination of state response for any major emergency. It is located within the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) offices at 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. During a limited emergency condition, key personnel will report to the State EOC. Upon declaration of a full emergency condition, the State EOC will be fully activated to coordinate all state operations and establish communications with involved county EOCs.

7.2.2 On-Scene Command Post

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

7.3 Equipment and Resources

7.3.1 Equipment

Each local fire district/department will respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials releases within the capability of their resources and personnel training. If the emergency caused by the release is beyond their capability, the county Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Team will be activated. **Figure 7-1** lists the recommended equipment and resources the team should have or have access to in response to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials.



Certain hazardous materials releases may cause emergencies beyond the capabilities of the county HazMat Team. If such events occur, the county or impacted facility may request the services of a private contractor for response assistance and support. The private contractor would provide the county or impacted facility with emergency response services that would include, but not be limited to:

1. Identification of the suspected hazardous materials/wastes;
2. Technical assistance regarding protection of the general public, protection of emergency responders, and emergency containment of the hazardous materials/waste;
3. Cleanup of the hazardous materials release in a timely manner;



**Figure 7-1
Recommended Equipment and Resources for Each County Hazardous Material
Team**

Protective Clothing	
1.	Chemical Suits of Coveralls, Total Body
	Teflon
	Viton
	Chlorinated Polyethylene
	Polyvinyl Chloride
	Butyl Rubber
	Chemrel
2.	Gloves
	Cryogenic
	Viton
	Butyl
	Polyvinyl Chloride Neoprene
	Nitrile
3.	Boots
	Polyvinyl Chloride/Nitrile
	Neoprene
	Polyvinyl Chloride
4.	Other
	Nomex Hoods
	Hearing Protectors
	High Visibility Vests
Respiratory	
1.	Self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure demand
2.	Full face piece, air-purifying canister equipped respirator
3.	Spare air bottles or tanks
Communications	
1.	Portable hand held radios
2.	In-suit radios
3.	Computer and CAMEO Database
Other Equipment	
1.	Combustible Gas Detectors
	MSA 2A bulb type
	Draeger detection tube
	Explosive/Toxic meter
2.	Radiological Monitoring Kits
3.	Chlorine Kits
4.	Plug and Patch Kits
5.	Portable Weather Stations

6.	Non-Sparking Tools
7.	Explosion Proof Flashlights
8.	High Powered Binoculars
9.	Barricade Tape
10.	Hydraulic Hurst Tool Motor
11.	Foam (AFFF, Alcohol)
12.	Nozzles and Eductors
13.	Assorted Absorbent Materials, (Pads, Booms, Bags)
14.	Piping Materials
15.	Safety Valve Protectors
16.	Recovery Drums
	85 gallon
	55 gallon
	5 gallon
17.	Heavy Duty Plastic Trash Bags
18.	Decontamination Equipment
19.	Assorted Reference Materials/Manuals
20.	Assorted Area Maps
21.	First Aid Kit
22.	Traffic Cones
23.	Camera or Videotape Recorder

4. Proper and timely neutralization, removal, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials/wastes according to all applicable federal, state and local statutes and ordinances; and
5. Expert witness service as deemed necessary by county officials.

To assure that such assistance can be provided in a timely manner, it is recommended that the county retain the services of a private contractor. The contractor services would be maintained through an agreement or contract with either the county's Division of Emergency Management or Division of Environmental Services. These services could also include specialized training for county HazMat Team members to improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of the team to respond to "exotic" spills or releases.

7.3.2 Laboratory Analytical Support

Each county Environmental Services Laboratory has the following capabilities for analyzing hazardous materials (**Figure 7-2**):

- pH;
- alkalinity;

- conductivity;
- corrosives;
- chloride;
- metals;
- nitrates;
- fluorides;
- nitrites;
- sulfates;
- phosphates; and
- 502 series of volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

Other laboratories can provide the same assistance. Private contractors may also be called upon for laboratory and analytical support. A list of available local private contractors is provided in **Figure 7-3**.

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.

**Figure 7-2
County Environmental Services Laboratory Analytical Capabilities in Select
Areas of the Region**

Alkalinity	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Carbon	Carbon Dioxide
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Chloride
Chlorophyll	Color
Compounds (Method 502)	Conductivity
Corrosively	Fixed
Fluoride	Hydrogen Sulfide
Lime Purity	Settlement Matter
Sludge Volume Index	Solids
Sulfate	Surfactant
Suspended	Total
Total Dissolved	Trihalomethanes
Turbidity	Volatile
Volatile Organic	
Metals	
Aluminum	Ammonia
Arsenic	Barium
Cadmium	Calcium
Copper	Iron
Lead	Magnesium
Manganese	Mercury
Nickel	Nitrate
Nitrite	Nitrogen
Potassium	Selenium
Silicon	Silver
Sodium	Strontium
Tin	Total Kjeldahl
Zinc	

**Figure 7-3
Private Contractors' Laboratory and Analytical Capabilities**

1.	Florida Spectrum Environmental Laboratories, Inc. 1460 West McNab Road Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309 (954) 978-6400	
	Hazardous Waste Characteristics	Metals
	Turbidity	Demands
	Dioxin	Nutrients
	Chemistry Primary Inorganic	Extractable Organics
	Chemistry Secondary Inorganic	General Parameters I
	Chemistry Organic	General Parameters II
	Trihalomethanes	Microbiology
	Base Neutral Extractable	Pesticides
	Volatile Organic Compounds	Herbicides
	Purgeables	PCB's
	Acid Extractable	Purgeable Organics
2.	Howco Environmental Services, LTD 3701 Central Avenue St. Petersburg, FL 33713 (727) 327-8467 Facility EPA ID #FL0152764767 (800) 435-8467	Petroleum related products only
3.	KNL Environmental Testing, Inc. 3202 North Florida Avenue Tampa, FL 33603 ENV #E84025 (813) 229-2879	
4.	Thornton Laboratories Testing and Inspection Services, Inc. 1145 E Cass Street Tampa, FL 33602 ENV #E84100 (813) 223-9702	
	Drinking Water	Reuse
	Wastewater	Soil
	Groundwater	Air
	Sludge	Specializes in Fertilizer & Agricultural
5.	Sanders Laboratories, Inc. Testing CERT #3544.01	Sanders Laboratories, Inc. 10090 Bavaria Road

1050 Endeavor Court
Nokomis, FL 34275
P: (941) 234-1000
F: (941) 484-6774

Fort Myers, FL 33913
P: (239) 590-0337
F: (239) 590-0536

National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) accredited, our laboratories use approved methods for the analysis of:

Groundwater	Drinking Water
Sludge	Wastewater
Soils	Surface Water

We also specialize in providing quality analysis for:

Solids	Metals
Physical Properties	Demands
Inorganics	Nutrients
Microbiology	

Through our network of sister laboratories, we can also provide analysis in such areas as:

Asbestos	Radiochemicals
Cryptosporidium and Giardia	Organics

6. **Pace Analytical**
110 S Bayview Blvd
Tampa, FL 34677
P: (813) 855-1844
F: (813) 354-4661

Pace Analytical Services, Inc. provides analytical services including environmental testing and sampling. Laboratories utilize EPA, ASTM Standard Methods, NIOSH and other accepted test procedures and methods in accordance with both federal and state regulations. Pace also provides specialty analytical support for air toxics, aquatic toxicity, bioassay, biota, dioxin/furans, low-level mercury, radiochemistry, vapor intrusion, environmental forensics, industrial hygiene, etc.

7. **EDLab – Corporate Offices**
4911 Creekside Drive, Suite C
Clearwater, FL 33760
P: 800-422-7873
F: (727) 572-5859

Air Analysis
Surface Analysis
Water Analysis

8. **Benchmark EA South**
1001 Corporate Avenue
Suite #102
North Port, FL 34289
DEP #E85086
P: (941) 625-3137
F: (941) 423-7336

Drinking water (potable water)
Environmental water (non-potable water)
Solids (soil and sediment)

The Florida Department of Health (DOH) has public health laboratories in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami. The laboratories provide diagnostic, reference, emergency and research public health laboratory services to county public health units, FDH program components, physicians, hospitals and private laboratories.

Sample and submission hazardous substances or WMD are subject to protocols as outlined in the State of Florida Comprehensive Laboratory Response Plan for Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Incidents. **Table 7-1** lists the laboratories which provide analytical support under Florida's plan.

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.

All contact regarding the Florida Department of Health should start at the local level. The Health Officer in the respective county will provide guidance on the appropriate course of action regarding all public health matters.

7.3.3 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. Through CHEMTREC, assistance can also be requested from the Pesticides Safety Team Network and Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP). The CHEMTREC telephone number is 1-800-424-9300. This number is for emergency use only.

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. The OHM-TADS is available at the South Florida District Office of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation in Fort Myers.

Manufacturers Technical Bulletins - Manufacturers technical bulletins are the best single source of general information about the chemical in questions. It also contains the most recent data about the chemical.

Safety Data Sheets - Manufacturers Technical Bulletins Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are the best single source of general information about the chemical in question. They also contain the most recent data about the chemical.

ATSDR - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) provides information on the toxic properties of hazardous materials. Training materials are available on the pre-hospital and hospital care of contaminated patients.

CAMEO and ALOHA - Computer software for assisting the emergency response and planning for hazardous materials incidents.

**Figure 7-4
Laboratories that Provide Analytical Support**

ORGANIZATION	SERVICE	PHONE #	WEBSITE
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)			
Animal Diagnostic Labs (Bronson Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory)	Lab	(321) 697-1400	https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Business-Services/Animals/Bronson-Animal-Disease-Diagnostic-Laboratory-BADDL
Food Safety Labs – Bureau of Chemical Residue Labs	Lab	(850) 617-7500	https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Consumer-Resources/Health-and-Safety/Food-Safety-Laboratories
Food Safety Labs - Microbiology	Lab	1 (800) 435-7352	http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Food-Safety/Bureaus-and-Sections/Bureau-of-Food-Laboratories
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)			
Emergency Response (Tallahassee HQ)	Lab	(850) 245-2010	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/
Emergency Response (Fort Myers)	Lab	(239) 344-5600	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/
Florida Department of Health (FDOH)			
Bureau of Labs – Jacksonville	Laboratory Services	(904) 791-1500	
Bureau of Labs – Miami	Laboratory Services	(305) 324-2432	http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/public-health-laboratories/index.html
Bureau of Labs – Tampa	Laboratory Services	(813) 233-2203	
Bureau of Radiation Control	Environmental Radiation	(850) 245-4266	http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/radiation-control/index.html

8.0 Accident Assessment

8.1 General

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

8.2 Initial Assessment

The initial accident assessment will be performed by the facility owner/operator as soon as possible after the accident. The results of the assessment will be reported immediately to local and state emergency response organizations in accordance with 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 county warning point in the county where the facility is located. Upon arrival by offsite emergency personnel, the responsibility for assessing the impacts or potential impacts of a release will be assumed by the lead local agency. This may be the designated incident commander operating from an on scene command post, or the director of the county Division of Emergency Management operating from the EOC.



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

- identification of the nature, amount and location of released materials;
- direct consultation with the Florida Department of Health jurisdictions Health Officer regarding any threat to public health and identification of health priorities; identification of potentially responsible party(ies);
- determine the 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.

8.3 Assessment and Monitoring

8.3.1 Resources and Capabilities

Assessment and Monitoring within the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility from which hazardous materials were released will be provided by the county health department and/or the responding HazMat Team. Public health concerns will be assessed by the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health. Additional assistance and support in assessing the environmental and public health consequences of a release of hazardous materials from the State's Departments of Environmental Protection and Environmental Health Services, respectively. The local Division of Emergency Management will maintain a current listing of local, state, federal and private resources capable of assessing and monitoring the effects of a hazardous materials release. Laboratory support and equipment available for use by field monitoring personnel are identified in Section 7.0 of this plan. The Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) Region 6 will provide monitoring and assessment if a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) is involved.

8.3.2 Activation of Field Teams

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the county's Division of Emergency Management will contact the facility's emergency coordinator to verify the existence of an emergency.

The county's Division of Emergency Management will use existing information in accordance with established procedures to evaluate the potential for offsite exposure and to determine the adequacy of any protective actions. Based upon the results of the above, the

director of the county's EOC will recommend whether to activate assessment and monitoring personnel. The decision to deploy assessment and monitoring personnel will be made by the BCC Chair, after consultation with the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health and the county's Division of Emergency Management. The facility from which hazardous materials are released is responsible for providing technical support to local, state and federal monitoring teams.



8.3.3 Coordination of Assessment and Monitoring Activities

The mission of the local hazmat during the event of a hazardous materials emergency will be to:

- Evaluate the potential exposure projections to person's offsite which may result from the emergency.
- Make recommendations to the Chair of the BCC regarding appropriate protective actions.
- Conduct field monitoring to prepare and confirm projections.
- Evaluate potential exposure resulting from contamination of materials in the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility.
- Evaluate exposure to emergency personnel resulting from operations related to the emergency.
- Establish appropriate operational dose limits and maintain permanent records of dose received.
- Evaluate exposure and appropriate limits for recovery, re-entry and post accident operation.

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

Data collected in the field will be transmitted to the EOC to be evaluated by the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health. These evaluations will be provided to the Chair of the BCC at the EOC for use in decision-making, and as a basis for recommendations for protective actions. Summaries and recommended protective actions will be forwarded to the State EOC and surrounding counties.

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

8.3.4 Additional Assessment and Monitoring Support

When it is determined that a hazardous materials emergency cannot be adequately controlled with resources available to each county response personnel, the BCC will declare a local state of emergency. A request will be forwarded to the Governor for the additional resources needed. The request will contain the following information:

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

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.



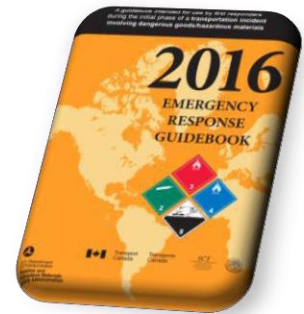
9.0 Exposure Control For Emergency Workers

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 2020 Emergency Response Guidebook ([ERG](#)) and should know how to find and interpret shipping manifests.



In 2020, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) developed a free, [mobile web app](#) of the 2020 ERG. The new safety tool provides the nation's emergency responders with fast, easily accessible information to help them manage hazardous material incidents.

9.2 Exposure Monitoring

After notification that a release has occurred, it is crucial to monitor and assess its impact, both on-site and off. A detailed log of all sampling results should be maintained and health officials should be kept informed of the situation. Decisions about response personnel safety, citizen protection, and use of food and water in the area will depend upon an accurate assessment of spill or plume movement and concentration. The government will coordinate food and water to those areas deemed health hazards. Both initial and periodic monitoring is required at hazardous materials incidents. Initial monitoring must be conducted by government officials 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), and permissible exposure limits (PELs), emergency action, personal protective equipment, and first aid procedures. SDSs should be consulted for information including: manufacturer's name, chemical synonyms, trade name, chemical family, hazardous ingredients, physical data, fire and explosion hazard data, health

hazards, reactivity data, spill or leak procedures, special precautions, and special protection information.

Local governments should institute a medical surveillance program for all emergency workers who are or may be exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards above the established recommended exposure limits (RELs) for 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 for 30 years after the worker leaves employment.

9.2.1 EPA Levels of Protection

Based on the results of the preliminary evaluation, personal protective equipment must be selected and used. The selection process is aided by consulting the Department of Transportation's 2016 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 (cocoon) 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-face piece 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 may include Firefighters Protective Clothing -structural, as Level B could also be chemical resistant clothing, such as a hazmat suit **NOT** rated for heat or fire as well as 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 face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA;
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: overall, 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-face piece, 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 should also not be worn in the contamination-reduction (warm) zone and is for Support (cold) zone workers only.

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.

9.2.2 Exposure Records

The on-scene Medical Director or Safety Officer is responsible for maintaining emergency workers exposure record form 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 BCC Chair will, if necessary, authorize exposure of county emergency personnel to exposure levels in excess of established recommended exposure limits (RELs) after consulting with Incident Command or the Medical Director. 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.

9.4 Decontamination

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 local county public health department and county law enforcement agencies. These sites will be decontaminated with the assistance of Department of Environmental Protection personnel and other appropriate federal and state agencies. Personnel who are injured in the affected area of a hazardous material emergency will be treated as possible contamination victims until a positive determination can be made.

Emergency medical personnel will take precautions to prevent the spread of contamination on an injured person, to medical support personnel, and to medical equipment until the injured person can be transported to a medical facility with decontamination capabilities.



Figure 9-1

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE FORM

Name: _____

Department/Agency: _____

Age: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Social Security Number: _____

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

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

10.2 Vulnerable Zones

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

10.3 Levels of Concern (LOC)

A Level of Concern (LOC) is the concentration of an EHS in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time. As noted in **Appendix A**, a list of Extremely Hazardous Substances and data for hazard analysis is located in the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's CAMEO database.

For the purpose of this plan, an LOC has been estimated by using one-tenth of the "Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health" (IDLH) level published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), or one-tenth of an approximation of the IDLH from animal toxicity data.

10.4 Evacuation

Authority to issue an immediate evacuation order for any vulnerable zone is delegated to Incident Commander 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 in Section 10.4.1.

All evacuation routes will lead citizens toward registration centers. Once at the centers, citizens will be screened for conditions requiring immediate medical attention, transported to medical facilities if necessary, and assigned to a shelter. Strict traffic control measures will be utilized to permit ingress and egress of ambulances, fire/rescue, and other emergency vehicles and equipment. County and municipal law enforcement personnel will control traffic along evacuation routes. Law enforcement personnel will block state roads as needed to prevent unauthorized use. Periodic patrols of the evacuation routes by law enforcement personnel will be used to maintain order and 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 north and southbound coastal 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.

10.4.1 Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes from each facility are identified in the facility specific hazard analysis in the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations [CAMEO](#) database at the LEPC.

10.4.2 Evacuation of the 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 carpooling arrangements be made to accommodate those without transportation of their own. It is anticipated that Residents without transportation will be picked up by public transit or school buses and transported to the nearest decontamination/reception center.

10.4.3 Evacuation for Special Needs

Florida State Statute defines “Person with special needs” as: an adult person requiring independent living services in order to maintain housing or develop independent living skills and who has a disabling condition; a young adult formerly in foster care who is eligible for services under s. 409.1451(5); a survivor of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28; or a person receiving benefits under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program or the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program or from veterans’ disability benefits.



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 in order 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. Each county will keep a current listing of all special needs evacuees. During an evacuation, this list will be utilized by the Florida Department of Health and Emergency Management to inform people with special needs of the evacuation and dispatch appropriate transportation as needed. Generally, buses will be available for public use.



10.4.4 Schools

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

All children will remain under the control of school personnel until turned over to the parents at some point in the evacuation chain. School personnel will provide supervision of the children on buses and during the waiting period. At the pickup point, children will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary. School personnel will maintain a listing of the number of children picked up and report this information every 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. Any school children not picked up within six hours after they have arrived at the reception center will be taken to shelter, and will remain under the supervision of School Board personnel.

10.4.5 Medical Facilities

If required, medical facilities will be evacuated to facilities outside the vulnerable zone using hospital transportation supplemented by any additional means of transportation that can be provided.

10.4.6 Incarceration Facilities

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

10.5 Reception and Care

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

After a previously agreed upon length of temporary shelter stay, evacuees will be mobilized and moved to other shelter locations or to temporary housing. When the emergency subsides, evacuees will be allowed to reenter the affected area in accordance with established procedures. Following the initial screening and any required decontamination, a preliminary registration consisting of name, address and telephone number will be conducted. Evacuees will then be assigned to shelters and provided with maps and routing instructions.

A second, more detailed registration of evacuees will be accomplished at shelters. Personal data on evacuees will be collected by Mass Care Providers 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 40 square feet per occupant. School shelter capacity is further identified in terms of non-classroom and total. Non-classroom areas are those which would permit continuance of classroom schedules on a modified basis and the hosting of evacuees simultaneously. Total capacity reflects the capability of the facility to shelter evacuees with the suspension of classroom activities.

10.6 Sheltering (In-Place)

In the event that a toxic cloud has become airborne and poses an immediate threat to persons attempting to evacuate, the decision to recommend taking shelter indoors instead of evacuation will be made by the Incident Commander. This protective action would be used when no other safe option of escape is possible or practical. 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. Notification to take shelter indoors will be issued by public address siren system, radio and television broadcast, and police, fire, emergency personnel using loudspeakers and other available means. Protective actions for special needs facilities will be given separate consideration. Protective action instructions will be issued by the Incident Commander, who will request the County Division of Emergency Management may activate the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) and disseminate such instructions through the electronic media.

10.7 Relocation

Some hazardous materials releases may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to people living in this particular location. It may be necessary to move affected persons out of such an area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduce the hazardous effects.

The procedures contained in Sections 10.4 and 10.5 of this plan will be activated for short term relocation. Each local Board of County Commissioners will also request, through the Florida Division of Emergency Management, the Governor's assistance if long term relocation is necessary. This request would include, not but be limited to: assistance in funding temporary housing programs, emergency food and water assistance if necessary, removal and disposal of contaminated soils, testing and verification of contaminated soil and water samples, and requesting any eligible assistance through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or other appropriate federal agency.

10.8 Water Supply Contamination/Protection

Surface and ground water supplies could be contaminated by a hazardous materials release. Procedures must be provided for the quick identification of threat to drinking water supplies, notification of the affected public and private water system operators, and warning the users of the affected water supply.

When a hazardous materials release has the potential of contaminating a water supply, the On-Scene Incident Commander will request notification of private and public water supply system operator(s) of the type and quantity of the release either

through the appropriate city agency or the county's Emergency Dispatch Center. The affected water supply system operator(s) will take whatever protective actions necessary within their capabilities to avoid contamination of water supplies. If a water supply is contaminated, the Florida Department of Health may provide and/or coordinate sampling and analysis assistance to determine the exact pollutant, quantity



and effectiveness of treatment. If the analysis confirms that a toxic chemical is present in the potable water supply, public notification will be provided by the appropriate party. The respective county Division of Emergency Management will assist in this notification through the use of the Emergency Alerting System (EAS). If the toxic chemical results in loss of potable water for more than 10 to 24 hours, consideration will be given to the following options: disseminating instructions to the public on purifying water, trucking in potable water to central locations for distribution, diverting potable water from other water supply systems operators within the County, or relocations of affected persons.

10.9 Sewage System Contamination/Protection

A hazardous materials release entering a sewage system could cause serious and long-term damage to a treatment plant. If this were to occur, sewage may have to be diverted, causing additional public health threats and environmental problems.

Sewage System Contamination and Protection is jointly monitored by the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The On-Scene Incident Commander should contact FDEP's State Watch Office and their local FDOH staff for clarification and assistance.



The On-Scene Incident Commander will take whatever steps necessary within available current resource capabilities to ensure that a hazardous materials release or agents containing the release does not enter a sewage system. This could include diking or diverting the release from entering the system, using sealing plugs to block drains and sewers, using leak seals to contain the release in its container, or any other safe and appropriate measure. If the release enters a sewage system, the On-Scene Incident Commander will request notification of the affected sewage system operator(s) of the type and quantity of the release, and where the release entered the system either through the appropriate city agency or the county Emergency Dispatch Center.

Sewage system operators within a county should develop contingency plans and procedures in the event a hazardous materials release contaminates all or part of their operation. This should include plans for protection of the gravity system, pumping stations and force mains, and the treatment plant(s).

11.0 Medical and Public Health Support

11.1 General

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

The Florida Department of Health is a state agency with staff represented at the local, regional and state level. Personnel from the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) may coordinate the delivery of medical support services to victims of hazardous materials incidents. If there is a need for regional or state coordination, the Health Officer from the local jurisdiction will make the appropriate notifications to state level FDOH.



11.2 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 on-going 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, Incident Command will direct and coordinate all participating medical/rescue units using the current established radio networks for the county or through established UHF or VHF mutual aid frequencies.

Within the incident command structure, the Division of Emergency Medical Services Dispatch Section 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, and aid in the coordination of ambulance and fire/rescue vehicles during emergency medical operations.

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

Hospitals in each county will keep the maintain current hospital census information as required per statute in the AHCA ESS (Emergency Status System). The Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health will remain advised of the current hospital system status. Coordination of the delivery of all state medical and health support services to the victims of hazardous materials incidents is the responsibility of the Florida Department of Health (FDOH). The DOH Health Officer for each of the DOH districts is responsible for assuring the State Surgeon General that adequate medical and health support services exist for treating and transporting victims of hazardous materials incidents to medical support facilities.

11.2.1 Hospitals and Ambulance Service

Those hospitals and other emergency medical service facilities that can provide medical support for exposed individuals are identified in **Figure 11-1**. Hospitals can provide mental health care as needed as per the associated mental health facilities included in **Figure 11-1**.



**Figure 11-1
Region’s Hospitals & Medical Facilities**

Facility
Charlotte County Hospitals & Medical Facilities
Bayfront Health Port Charlotte 2500 Harbor Boulevard Port Charlotte, FL 33952 P: (941) 766-4122
Charlotte Regional Medical Center 809 East Marion Avenue Punta Gorda, FL 33950 P:(941) 639-3131
Fawcett Memorial Hospital 21298 Olean Boulevard Port Charlotte, FL 33952 P: (941) 629-1181
Peace River Regional Medical Center 2500 Harbor Boulevard Port Charlotte, FL 33952 P:(941) 766-4122
Nursing Homes
Charlotte County
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
Charlotte Regional Medical Center
Charlotte County EMS & Ambulance Services
Ambitrans P: (941) 629-1009
Charlotte County Fire/EMS 2657 Airport Road Punta Gorda, FL 33982 P: (941) 833-5600
Collier County Hospitals & Medical Facilities
David Lawrence Residential Treatment Facility 6075 Golden Gate Blvd. Naples, FL 34116P:(239)455-8500

<p>Marco Island Urgent Care 40 S Heathwood Drive Marco Island, FL 34145 P: (239) 624-8540</p>
<p>Naples Community Hospital 350 7th Street, North Naples, FL P:(239) 263-5151</p>
<p>NCH – Creekside 1285 Creekside Blvd Naples, FL 34109 P: (239) 624-1700</p>
<p>North Collier Hospital 11190 Health Park Road Naples, FL 34110 P:(239) 513-7000</p>
<p>Physicians Regional Medical Center-Collier Blvd 8300 Collier Blvd Naples, FL 34114 P:(239) 354-6000</p>
<p>Physicians Regional Medical Center-Pine Ridge 6101 Pine Ridge Road Naples, FL P:(239) 348-4000</p>
<p>The Willough at Naples 9001 Tamiami Trail, E Naples, FL 34113 P:(800) 722-0100</p>
<p>Nursing Homes</p>
<p>Collier County</p>
<p>Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)</p>
<p>Naples Community Hospital</p>
<p>The Willough at Naples</p>
<p>Collier County EMS & Ambulance Services</p>
<p>Ambitrans Medical Transport P: (239) 226-1305</p>
<p>Collier County EMS – Medic 1 (Naples City South) 835 8th Avenue South Naples, FL 34102 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-430-7115</p>

Collier County EMS – Medic 2 (Naples City North)

977 26th Avenue
Naples, FL 34103
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-430-7178

Collier County EMS – Medic 10 (Corkscrew)

14756 Immokalee Road
Naples, FL 34142
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-354-2385

Collier County EMS – Medic 21 (Naples Manor)

11121 E. Tamiami Trail
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-417-6257

Collier County EMS – Medic 22 (Jeepers Drive)

4375 Bayshore Drive
Naples, FL 34112
P: (239) 252-3600

Collier County EMS – Medic 23 (Manatee Road)

6055 Collier Blvd.
Naples, FL 34114
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-774-9342

Collier County EMS – Medic 24 (Grey Oaks)

2795 Airport Road North
Naples, FL 34105
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-263-3796

Collier County EMS – Medic 25

3675 The Lords Way
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 252-3600

Collier County EMS – Medic 30 (Immokalee)

112 South First Street
Immokalee, FL 34142
P: (239) 252-3600
P: (239-252-7097 & 239-657-1756

Collier County EMS – Medic 31 (Immokalee)

1107 Carson Road
Immokalee, FL 34142
P: (239) 252-3600
P: (239) 657-2111

Collier County EMS – Medic 32 (Ave Maria)

4817 Ave Maria Blvd.
Naples, FL 34142
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-348-0876

Collier County EMS – Medic 40

1441 Pine Ridge Road
Naples, FL 34105
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-593-2598

Collier County EMS – Medic 42

7010 Immokalee Road (Quail Creek)
Naples, FL 34119
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-593-2597

Collier County EMS – Medic 43

16325 Vanderbilt Drive (Bonita Shores)
Naples, FL 34108
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-498-1789

Collier County EMS – Medic 44

766 Vanderbilt Beach Road (Pelican Bay)
Naples, FL 34108
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-593-2761

Collier County EMS – Medic 46

3410 Pine Ridge Road (Pine Ridge/I-75)
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-434-5038

Collier County EMS – Medic 48

1280 San Marco Road
Marco Island, FL 34145
P: (239) 252-3600

Collier County EMS – Medical Rescue 50
1280 San Marco Road (Marco Island)
Marco Island, FL 34145
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-394-6667

Collier County EMS – Medic 61
201 Buckner Avenue (Everglades City)
Everglades City, FL 34139
P: (239) 252-3600

Collier County EMS – Medic 70
4741 Golden Gate Pkwy.
Naples, FL 34116
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-354-2384

Collier County EMS – Medic 71
95 13th Street SW (Golden Gate Estates)
Naples, FL 34117
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-354-2386

Collier County EMS – Medic 75
4590 Santa Barbra Blvd.
Naples, FL 34104
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-252-6913

Collier County EMS – Medic 81
835 8th Avenue S.
Naples, FL 34102
P: (239) 252-3600

Collier County EMS – Medical Rescue 90
175 Isles of Capri Road
Naples, FL 34114
P: (239) 252-3600
P: 239-394-8770

Collier County EMS – Med-Flight 1
Medflight HQ – Station 3
2375 Tower Drive
Naples, FL 34104
P: (239) 252-3600

Glades County Hospitals and Medical Facilities
<p>Glades General Hospital 1201 South Main Street Belle Glade, FL 33430 P: (561) 996-6571</p>
<p>Raulerson Hospital 1796 Hwy 441 North Okeechobee, FL 34972 P: (863) 763-2151</p>
Glades, Hendry & DeSoto Counties Nursing Homes
<p>Glades, Hendry & DeSoto Counties</p>
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
<p>Glades/Hendry Mental Health Clinic</p>
Glades & Hendry County Hospitals and Ambulance Service
<p>Glades County EMS Moore Haven Station Pollywog Crossover Station P: (863) 946-0566</p>
<p>Hendry Regional Medical Center 524 West Sagamore Avenue Clewiston, FL 33440 P: (863) 902-3000</p>
<p>Hendry County EMS – Station 1:19 118 Commercio Street Clewiston, FL 33440 P: (863) 983-1450</p>
<p>Hendry County EMS – Station 2 1050 Forestry Division Road LaBelle, FL 33935 P: (863) 674-4075</p>
<p>Positive Medical Transport (Glades County) 201 Commercial Court Sebring, FL 33876 P: (877) 605-3204</p>

Lee County Hospitals & Medical Facilities

Cape Coral Hospital
636 Del Prado Boulevard
Cape Coral, FL
P: (239) 574-2323

Golisano Children's Hospital of Southwest Florida
9981 S. Health Park Drive
Fort Myers, FL 33908
P: (239) 343-5437

Gulf Coast Medical Center
13681 Doctor's Way (Metro Parkway & Daniels Road)
Fort Myers, FL
P: (239) 343-1000

Health Park Medical Center
9981 Health Park Circle
Fort Myers, FL 33908
P: (239) 343-5000

Lee Health Coconut Point
23450 Via Coconut Point
Estero, FL 33928
P: (239) 468-0000

Lee Memorial Hospital
2776 Cleveland Avenue
Fort Myers, FL 33901
P: (239) 343-2000

Lehigh Regional Medical Center
1500 Lee Boulevard
Lehigh Acres, FL 33936
P: (239) 369-2101

NCH Internal Medicine Bonita
3501 Health Center Blvd #2190
Estero, FL 33928
P: (239) 948-4479

Lee County EMS & Ambulance Services
Ambitrans Medical Transport P: (239) 226-1305
Lee County Emergency Medical Services 2665 Ortiz Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33905 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 1 2100 Crystal Dr Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 2 2033 Jackson St Fort Myers, FL 33901 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 4 4610 Coronado Pkwy Cape Coral, FL 33904 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS – Medic 7 121 Pondella Road North Fort Myers, FL 33903 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 8 15961 Winkler Rd Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS - Medic 9
8013 Sanibel Blvd
Fort Myers, FL 33967
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS – Medic 11
10941 Palm Beach Blvd.
Fort Myers, FL 33905
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS – Medic 12
2307 Hancock Bridge Pkwy.
Cape Coral, FL 33909
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS - Medic 13
28055 Mango Dr
Bonita Springs, FL 34134
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS - Medic 14
4107 Pelican Blvd
Cape Coral, FL 33914
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS Medic 15
16551 McGregor Blvd
Fort Myers, FL 33908
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS - Medic 17
2900 Trail Dairy Cir
North Fort Myers, FL 33917
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS - Medic 21
21500 Three Oaks Pkwy
Bonita Springs, FL 34135
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS – Medic 22
152 SE 13th Street
Cape Coral, FL
P: (239) 533-3911

Lee County EMS - Medic 23
9700 Treeline Ave
Fort Myers, FL 33913
P: (239) 533-3911

<p>Lee County EMS – Medic 24 1029 Diplomat Pkwy E. Cape Coral, FL 33909 P: (239) 533-3911</p>
<p>Lee County EMS - Medic 27 15660 Pine Ridge Rd Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 533-3911</p>
<p>Lee County EMS - Medic 28 707 SW 1st St Cape Coral, FL 33991 P: (239) 458-0746</p>
<p>Lee County EMS – Medic 31 2860 Garden Street North Fort Myers, FL 33917 P: (239) 533-3911</p>
<p>Lee County EMS - Medic 34 Del Prado Blvd S Cape Coral, FL 33990 P: (239) 533-3911</p>
<p>Lee County EMS - Medic 37 8850 W Terry St Bonita Springs, FL 34135 P: (239) 533-3911</p>
<p>Lee County EMS - Medic 82 2390 N Airport Rd Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 533-3911</p>
<p>Lee County Nursing Homes</p>
<p>Lee County</p>
<p>Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)</p>
<p>Charter Glades</p>
<p>Sarasota County Hospitals & Medical Facilities</p>
<p>Doctor’s Hospital of Sarasota 5731 Bee Ridge Road Sarasota, FL 34233 P: (941) 315-8460</p>
<p>Englewood Community Hospital 700 Medical Boulevard Englewood, FL 34223 P: (941) 270-4222</p>

Lakewood Ranch Medical Center 8330 Lakewood Ranch Boulevard Lakewood Ranch, FL 34202 P: (941) 782-2100
Sarasota Memorial Hospital 1700 South Tamiami Trail Sarasota, FL 34239 P: (941) 917-9000
Venice Regional Bayfront Health Hospital 540 Rialto Venice, FL 34285 P: (941) 485-7711
Sarasota County EMS & Private Emergency Transport Services
Ambitrans Medical Transport P: (941) 954-4748 (North Sarasota County) P: (941) 485-8111 (South Sarasota County)
Sarasota County Fire Department – Station 7 4754 17 th Street Sarasota, FL P: (941)861-2107
Sarasota County Fire Department – Station 9 840 Apex Road Sarasota, FL 34240
Sarasota County Fire Department – Station 17 298 N. Cattlemen Road Sarasota, FL 34292 P: (941) 861-5000
Venice Ambulance Service 787 Commerce Drive Venice, FL 34292 P: (941) 484-9252
West Coast – Southern Medical Service, Inc. P: (941) 925-7192
Sarasota County Nursing Homes
Sarasota County
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
Doctor’s Hospital of Sarasota
Sarasota Memorial Hospital

Mental Health/Substance Abuse – Case Management/Assessment – Psychiatric Case Management

Facility	Services
25110 Bernwood Drive Bonita Springs, FL 34135	Home Health/Personal Care
Hendry/Glades Mental Health Clinic, Inc. 601 W. Alverde Avenue Clewiston, FL 33440 P: (863) 983-1423	Mental Health Services – Case Management
Ruth Cooper Center 2789 Ortiz Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33905 P:(239) 275-3222	Mental Health Services
United Home Care Services 12734 Kenwood Lane, Suite 74 Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 278-3032	Home Health/Personal Care
Hendry/Glades Mental Health Clinic, Inc. 87 Euclid Place LaBelle, FL 33935 P: (863)674-4050	Mental Health Services – Case Management
David Lawrence Center & Foundation 209-219 Airport Road S Naples, FL 34104 P: 239.263.4013	Disability Services

Region's Assisted Living Facilities

County
CHARLOTTE
Harbor View Acres, Inc. 24450 Harborview Road Port Charlotte, FL 33980 (941) 743-7775
Kimberly Place of Port Charlotte, Inc. 26315 Northern Cross Road Punta Gorda, FL 33983 (941) 625-0030
New Horizons Adult Living Inc. 1391 Capricorn Blvd. Punta Gorda, FL 33983 (941) 743-5586
Liz's Adult Care Garden Home Facility 1222 Zinnea Street Port Charlotte, FL 33952 (941) 743-3329
Westchester Club and Harbour Terrace 23013 Westchester Blvd Port Charlotte, FL 33980 (941) 625-1100
Regents Club, LLC 22332 Vick Street Port Charlotte, FL 33980 (941) 627-5388
Royal Palm Ret Centre 2500 Aaron Street Port Charlotte, FL 33952 (941) 627-6762
Courtyards of Horizon LLC (The) 26455 Rampart Blvd. Port Charlotte, FL 33983 (941) 624-2225
Young at Heart Adult Care Center 26563 Sandhill Blvd. Punta Gorda, FL 33983 (941) 629-4417

Punta Gorda Elderly Care Center, Inc.
2295 Shreve Street
Punta Gorda, FL 33950
(941) 575-9390

Village Place
18400 Cochran Blvd.
Port Charlotte, FL 33948
(941) 766-8900

Alterra Sterling House Of Punta Gorda
250 Bal Harbor Blvd.
Punta Gorda, FL 33950
(941) 575-9900

Alterra Sterling House Of Port Charlotte
18440 Toledo Blade Blvd.
Port Charlotte, FL 33952
(941) 743-9300

Alterra Sterling House Of Englewood
550 Rotonda Blvd. West
Rotonda West, FL 33947
(941) 698-1198

Sandhill Gardens Retirement Center
24949 Sandhill Blvd.
Punta Gorda, FL 33983
(941) 764-6577

Country Comfort
23454 Nelson Avenue
Port Charlotte, FL 33954
(941) 575-4416

Lexington Manor
20480 Veterans Blvd.
Port Charlotte, FL 33954
(941) 766-7991

European Manor
21000 Midway Blvd
Port Charlotte, FL 33952
(941) 627-6381

Peace River Manor Inc
315 Addison Drive
Port Charlotte, FL 33953
(954) 673-3792

COLLIER COUNTY

All Seasons In Naples
15450 Tamiami Trail N
Naples, FL 34110
P: (239) 316-4400

Angels For The Golden Years of Naples Inc.
441 22Nd St Ne
Naples, FL 34120
P: (239) 348-9131

Arbor Glen at Arbor Trace
1000 Arbor Lake Drive
Naples, FL 34110
P:(239) 598-2929

Arden Courts of Lely Palms
6125 Rattlesnake Hammock Road
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 417-8511

The Inn at Aston Gardens at Pelican Marsh
4750 Aston Gardens Way
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 34109

Barrington Terrace of Naples
5175 Tamiami Trail East
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 775-5050

Bayshore Memory Care
1260 Creekside Blvd. E.
Naples, FL 34108
P:(239)-213-9370

Beach House Naples Assisted Living & Memory Care
1000 Airport Pulling Rd S
Naples, FL 34104
P: (239) 307-1800

Bentley Village
870 Classic Court
Naples, FL 34110
P: (888) 506-9426

Brookdale North Naples
1710 S.W. Health Parkway
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 232-1538

Carlisle Naples
6945 Carlisle Court
Naples, FL 34109
P:(239) 249-6877

Cove At Marbella, The
7425 Pelican Bay Blvd.
Naples,FL 34108
P: (239) 593-2325

Discovery Village at Naples LLC
8417 Sierra Meadows Blvd.
Naples, Fl 34113
P: (239) 438-4706

Golden Retreat of Naples Inc
3670 58Th Ave Ne
Naples, FL 34120
P: (239) 213-4257

Hogar Dulce Hogar
5597 Wendy Lane
Naples, FL 34112
P: (888) 848-5698

Keystone Place at Naples Preserve
3490 Thrive Drive
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 354-7081

Kiva At Canterbury
10 7th Street
Bonita Springs, FL 33923
P: (239) 949-3611

La Shekinah Assistance Living LLC
1732 45 Terrace SW
Naples, FL 34116
P: (239) 692-1436

Manorcare At Lely Palms
1000 Lely Palms Drive
Naples, FL 34113
P: (877) 345-1714

Memory Care of Naples
2626 Goodlette Road
Naples, FL 34103
P: (239)403-0826

Moorings Park Oakstone at Grey Oaks
2355 Rue Du Jardin
Naples, FL 34105
P: (239) 213-7554

Naples Care Inc.
241 Benson Street
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 732-6102

Naples Green Village
101 Cypress Way E
Naples, FL 34110
P: (239) 514-0300

Orchid Terrace
111 Moorings Park Drive
Naples, FL 34105
P: (239)-643-9136

Paddock Cove at Naples
7801 Airport Pulling Road NE
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 566-8077

Paradise Facility Home Care, Inc.
3431 Wilson Blvd. N
Naples, FL 34120
P: (239) 352-0792

Restoration Senior Living of Naples
3053 Airport Pulling Road N
Naples, FL 34105
P: (239) 799-7100

Solaris Senior Living North Naples
10949 Parnu Street
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 592-5501

Terracina Grand
6825 Davis Blvd.
Naples, FL 34104
P: (239) 455-1459

The Arlington of Naples, Inc.
8000 Arlington Circle
Naples, FL 34113
P: (866) 986-9690

The Collier at Naples
770 Goodlette Frank Road N
Naples, FL 34102
P: (239) 430-3535

The Opals at North Naples
1155 Encore Way
Naples, FL 34110
P: (239) 598-1368

The Pineapple House at Sapphire Lakes
7901 Radio Road
Naples, FL 34104
P: (239) 259-0707

Tuscany Villa of Naples
8901 Tamiami Trail East
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 775-2233

Villa at Terracina Grand
6855 Davis Boulevard
Naples, FL 34104
P: (239) 455-1459

Watercrest Naples Assisted Living And Memory Care
9015 Bellaire Bay Drive
Naples, FL 34120
P: (239) 734-5639

COLLIER COUNTY NURSING HOMES

Advinia Care at Naples
7801 Airport Pulling Road N
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 566-8077

Bentley Care Center Vi
875 Retreat Drive
Naples, FL 34110
P: (239) 431-2100

Gardens at Terracina Health & Rehabilitation
6869 Davis Boulevard
Naples, FL 34104
P: (239) 348-6000

Heritage Healthcare And Rehabilitation Center
777 9Th St N
Naples, FL 34102
P: (239) 261-8126

Manorcare at Lely Palms
6135 Rattlesnake Hammock Road
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 775-7715

Manorcare Nursing and Rehabilitation Center
3601 Lakewood Blvd
Naples, FL 34112
P: (239) 775-7757

Orchid Cove Naples
2900 12Th Street N
Naples, FL 34103
P: (239) 261-2554

Premier Place at The Glenview (Glenview @ Pelican Bay)
100 Glenview Place
Naples, FL 34108
P: (239) 591-0011

Solaris Healthcare Imperial
900 Imperial Golf Course Blvd
Naples, FL 34110
P: (239) 591-4800

Solaris Senior Living North Naples
10949 Parnu Street
Naples, FL 34109
P: (239) 592-5501

The Arlington of Naples Inc.
8000 Arlington Circle
Naples, FL 34113
P: (239) 307-3100

The Chateau at Moorings Park
130 Moorings Park Drive
Naples, FL 34105
P: (239) 430-6319

GLADES COUNTY

No Facilities to Report

HENDRY COUNTY

Kinghouse Retirement Center
151 South Missouri Street
LaBelle, FL 33935
P: (863) 675-3314

LEE COUNTY

Anthurium (The)
1835 12th Street, East
Lehigh Acres, FL33972
P: (239) 368-1177

Barkley Place
36 Barkley Circle
Fort Myers, FL 33907
P: (239) 939-3553

Cypress Square
7205 Cypress Drive, S.W.
Fort Myers, FL 33907
P: (813) 278-0136

Villa Palms
6722 Winkler Rd.
Fort Myers, FL 33901
P: (239) 433-5553

Pleasantview Retirement & Alf Center
1318 Santa Barbara Blvd.
Cape Coral, FL 33991
P:(941) 772-5609

Cross Key Manor
1550 Lee Blvd.
Lehigh Acres, FL 33936
P: 239-369-2194

King's Crown at Shell Point Ret. Comm.
15000 Shell Point Blvd.
Fort Myers, FL33908
P: (239) 454-2077

Cordia Commons at Westbay
4920 Viceroy Court
Cape Coral, FL 33904
P: (239) 542-3121

Gulf Coast Village Assisted Living
1333 Santa Barbara Blvd
Cape Coral, FL 33991
P: (239) 772-1333

Park Club of Fort Myers(The)
1896 Park Meadow Drive
Fort Myers, FL 33907
P: (239) 939-5421

Cape Chateau Inc.
804 S.E. 16th Place
Cape Coral, FL33990
P: (239) 574-9494

Woodlands (The)
825 Santa Barbara Blvd.
Cape Coral, FL 33991
P: (239) 574-8789

Calusa Harbour
2525 E. First Street
Fort Myers, FL33901
P:(239) 332-3333

Palms of Fort Myers
2674 Winkler Avenue
Fort Myers, FL 33901
P: (239) 275-7800

Hidden Oaks of Fort Myers
3625 Hidden Tree Lane
Fort Myers, FL 33901
P: (239) 939-1393

Springwood Court
12780 Kenwood Lane
Fort Myers, FL 33907
P: (239) 278-0078

Alterra Sterling House of Lehigh Acres
1251 Business Way
Lehigh Acres, FL 33936
P: (239) 204-5057

Grace Home (The)
413 N Richmond Ave
Lehigh Acres, FL 33972
P: (239) 369-7075

Alterra Clare Bridge of Cape Coral
911 Santa Barbara Blvd
Cape Coral, FL33991
P: (239) 201-3101

Alterra Clare Bridge of Fort Myers
13565 American Colony Blvd
Fort Myers, FL33912
P: (239) 201-3182

Westwood Manor Assisted Living Facility
2339 Hoople Street
Fort Myers, FL 33901
P: (239) 243-2953

Alterra Sterling House of Ft. Myers
14521 Lakewood Boulevard
Fort Myers, FL 33919
P: 239-481-6666

Summerville At Bonita Springs
26850 South Bay Drive
Bonita Springs, FL 34134
P: (239) 948-2600

Encore Senior Village at Fort Myers
9461 Healthpark Circle
Fort Myers, FL 33908
P: (239) 829-5119

Alterra Sterling House of Cape Coral
1416 Country Club Road
Cape Coral, FL 33990
P: (239) 244-1893

Lakes (The)
7460 Lake Breeze Drive
Fort Myers, FL 33919
P: (239) 314-0665

Arden Courts of Ft. Myers
15950 McGregor Blvd.
Fort Myers, FL 33908
P: (239) 454-1277

Inn of Cypress Cove at Health Park
10300 Cypress Cove Drive
Fort Myers, FL 33908
P: (239) 324-0985

Bridge Assisted Living at Life Care Cent
3850 Williams Road
Estero, FL 33928
P: (239) 495-4000

Barrington Terrace of Ft Myers
9731 Commerce Center Court
Fort Myers, FL 33908
P: (239) 334-2500

Cape Villa, Inc.
4216 SW 5th Place
Cape Coral, FL 33914
P: (239) 540-4561

SARASOTA COUNTY

Village on Isle
950 South Tamiami Trail
Venice, FL 34285
P: (941) 484-9753

Balmoral Court on Fruitville, Inc.
4004 Fruitville Road
Sarasota, FL 34232
P: (941) 371-7147

SLC Of Sorrento, Inc.
336 Monet Drive
Nokomis, FL 34275
P: (941) 966-5883

Cypress Gardens at Sarasota
5501 Swift Road
Sarasota, FL 34231
P: (941) 922-8778

Live Oak Manor, Inc.
6331 Bee Ridge Road
Sarasota, FL 34241
P: (941) 377-2868

Bayshore Guest Home
512 Bayshore Road
Nokomis, FL 34275
P: (941) 400-3847

Sunniland Retirement Center
4234 Sunniland Street
Sarasota, FL 34233
P: (941) 921-3801

North Port Retirement Center
4950 Pocatella Avenue
North Port, FL 34287
P: (941) 426-9175

Springrove Alf
11 Christie Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34232
P: (941) 378-3918

Sunnyside Manor
5201 Bahia Vista Street
Sarasota, FL 34232
P: (941) 371-2750

Sea View Inn at Forest Lakes
3548 Sea View Street
Sarasota, FL 34239
P: (941) 923-0484

Bahia Oaks Lodge
2186 Bahia Vista Street
Sarasota, FL 34239
P: (941) 584-8119

River Oaks
925 South River Road
Englewood, FL 34223
P: (941) 479-3555

Fountains at Lake Pointe Woods
7850 Beneva Road
Sarasota, FL 34238
P: (94) 306-3739

Pines of Sarasota
1251 N. Orange Ave
Sarasota, FL 34236
P: (941) 365-0250

Plymouth Harbor, Inc.
700 John Ringling Blvd.
Sarasota, FL 34236
P: (941) 365-2600

Lakehouse West
3435 Fox Run Road
Sarasota, FL 34231
P: (941) 923-7525

Inglenook
280 North Pine Street
Englewood, FL 34223
P: (941) 474-5563

Mcintosh Manor Assisted Living
4612 Mcintosh Road
Sarasota, FL 34233
P: (941) 923-3309

Hacienda La Grande
2681 Englewood Road
Venice, FL 34293
P: (888) 848-5698

Renaissance Manor
1401 16th Street
Sarasota, FL 34236
P: (941) 365-8645

Waterside Retirement Estates
4540 Bee Ridge Road
Sarasota, FL 34233
P: (941) 377-0102

Savannah Grand of Sarasota
7130 Beneva Road
Sarasota, FL 34238
P: (941) 404-1473

Ashton Place
4151 Ashton Road
Sarasota, FL 34233
P: (941) 922-2722

Alterra Clare Bridge of Sarasota
8450 Mcintosh Road
Sarasota, FL 34238
P: (941) 584-5725

Family Traditions Iii
352 Lake Road
Venice FL, 34293
P: (941) 497-0134

Palmetto Court Park (Acf)
513 Menendez Street
Venice, FL 34285
P: (941) 486-1415

Harbor Inn of Venice, Inc.
321 Harbor Drive
Venice, FL 34285
P:(941) 468-4678

Merrill Gardens at Sarasota
730 South Osprey Avenue
Sarasota ,FL 34236
P: (941) 955-4646

Pinewood Gardens an Assisted Living Comm
100 East Base Avenue
Venice, FL 34285
P: 941.412.4748

Croton Manor
2512 Croton Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34239
P: (941) 927-0139

Crestwood Manor
729 Crestwood Road
Englewood,FL 34223
P: (941) 474-5456

French Blossoms Two, Inc
1782 Coconut Drive
Venice, FL 34293
P: (941) 496-4449

Bella Vita
1420 East Venice Avenue
Venice, FL 34292
P: (941) 234-4251

Summerville at Venice
200 Nassau Street
Venice, FL 34285
P: (941) 488-1618

Beneva Park Club
743 S. Beneva Road
Sarasota, FL 34232
P: (941) 462-1781

Colonial Park Club
4730 Bee Ridge Road
Sarasota, FL 34233
P: (941) 462-1782

Sunshine Meadows
1809 18th Street
Sarasota, FL 34234
P: (941) 906-9217

Alterra Sterling House of Venice
1200 Avenida Del Circo
Venice, FL 34285
P: (941) 234-4472

Cabot Reserve on Green
4450 8th Street
Sarasota, FL 34232
P: (941) 377-3231

Harborage of Venice
950 Pinebrook Road
Venice, FL 34292
P: (941) 444-6696

Anchin Pavilion
1959 N. Honore Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34235
P: (941) 225-8369

Alderman Oaks Retirement Center, Inc.
727 Hudson Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34236
P: (941) 955-9099

Arden Courts Manorcare Health Services
5509 Swift Road
Sarasota, FL 34231
P: (941) 925-3900

Bay Village of Sarasota, Inc.
8400 Vamo Road
Sarasota, FL 34231
P: (941) 966-5611

Sunset Lake Village
1121 Jacaranda Blvd
Venice, FL 34292
P: (941) 584-5775

Heron House
3221 Fruitville Rd.
Sarasota, FL 34237
P: (941) 306-2785

Harbor Inn of Venice South
160 Rutland Road
Venice, FL 34293
P: (941) 468-4678

Heron East
2290 Cattleman Rd.
Sarasota, FL 34232
P: (941) 893-1939

Coash Gardens
8192 Coash Road
Sarasota, FL 34241
P: 941-929-0099

Cypress Gardens at Palmer Ranch
5111 Palmer Ranch Parkway
Sarasota, FL 34238
P: (941) 441-2914

Oppidan, Inc.
4024 Fruitville Road
Sarasota, FL 34232-1617
P: (941) 371-9158

Aurora Manor, Inc
2841 6th Street
Sarasota, FL 34237
P: (941) 365-8644

Joy of Living II
8548 Alam Ave
Venice, FL 34287
P: (941) 223-0031

Palmer Club at Prestancia (The)
3749 Sarasota Square Blvd.
Sarasota, FL 34238
P: (941) 893-1940

Mary's On Bayshore
441 Bayshore Drive
Venice, FL 34285
P: (941) 484-3219

Jacaranda Trace
3600 Willaim Penn Way
Venice, FL 34293
P: (941) 408-2000

12.0 Recovery and Re-entry

12.1 General

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



12.2 Recovery

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

12.2.1 Environmental Analysis

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

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

12.2.2 Containment and Cleanup

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

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

- 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 of 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 mechanisms; and
- h. other situations or factors which may pose threats to public health, welfare or the environment.

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

ACTION	SITUATION
Fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions.	Where humans or animals have access to the release.
Drainage controls	Where precipitation or runoff from other sources may enter the release area.
Stabilization of berms, dikes or impoundments	Where needed to maintain the integrity of the structures.
Capping of contaminated soils or sludge	Where needed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances into soil, groundwater or air.
Using chemicals or other materials to	Where use of such chemicals will reduce

ACTION	SITUATION
retard spread of its effects.	the spread of re-release or to mitigate.
Removal of contaminated soils from drainage or other areas	Where removal will reduce the spread of contamination
Removal of bulk containers that hold hazardous substances	Where it will reduce the likelihood of spillage, leakage, exposure to humans, animals or food chain, or fire or explosion
Provision of alternative water supply	Where it will reduce the likelihood of exposure of humans or animals to contaminated water



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

Remedial actions, which are consistent with a permanent remedy, may be necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety or to the environment. Before any remedial action is taken, however, the lead agency should first determine the nature and threats presented by the release, and then evaluate proposed remedies.

This may involve assessing whether the threat can be prevented or

minimized by controlling the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances were originally located (source control measures) and/or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances have spread to other areas (management of migration). The following factors should be assessed in determining whether and what type of remedial and/or removal action is to be considered:

- a. population, environmental and health concerns at risk;
- b. routes of exposure;
- c. amount, concentration, hazardous properties and form of substances present;
- d. hydro-geological factors;
- e. current and potential groundwater use;
- f. climate;
- g. extent to which the source can be adequately identified and characterized;
- h. whether substances at the site may be reused or recycled;
- i. likelihood of future releases if the substances remain on-site;
- j. extent to which natural or manmade barriers currently contain the substances and the adequacy of those barriers;
- k. 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 the public health, safety, or to the environment;
- l. extent to which state and federal environmental and public health requirements apply to the specific site;
- m. extent to which contamination levels exceed established state and federal requirements, standards and criteria;
- n. contribution of the contamination to an air, land, water and/or food chain contamination problem;
- o. ability of the responsible party to implement and maintain the remedy until the threat is permanently abated;
- p. availability of appropriate enforcement mechanisms; and
- q. any other appropriate factors.

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

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

ACTION	SITUATION
Elimination or containment of contamination to prevent further contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Treatment and/or removal to reduce or eliminate contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Physical containment to reduce or eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Restrictions on use to eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Actions to remove, treat or contain soil or waste to reduce or eliminate its hazard potential	Contaminated soil/waste

12.2.3 Documentation and Follow-up

During all phases of response, documentation should be collected and maintained to support all actions taken under this plan, and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation should be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the condition, the identity of responsible parties, accurate accounting of local or private party costs incurred, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health, welfare and the environment. Evidentiary and cost documentation procedures and requirements to be followed will be those specified in the USCG Marine Safety Manual (Commandant Instruction MI6000.3) and 33 CFR Part 153.

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

- time and date of incident;
- name and address of affected facility;
- name of facility owner/operator;
- hazardous material(s) involved;
- nature and source of release;
- summary of actions taken by emergency response agencies and organizations;
- summary of actions taken to protect public health/safety, the environment and other property;
- summary of injuries and property damage;
- documentation of costs; and
- need for additional actions.

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the Chair of the LEPC and the Chair of the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials.

12.3 Re-entry

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

The county Emergency Management Director will coordinate local 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 reentry by the general public will not be allowed.

When the re-entry phase is completed, the on-scene command post will be deactivated. Once the command post is deactivated, all responding city/county agencies will be notified by the appropriate dispatching agency or the respective county Emergency Dispatch Center.

13.0 Exercises And Drills

13.1 General

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



13.2 Exercises

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

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



13.2.1 Full Scale Exercise

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

13.2.2 Functional Exercise

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

13.2.3 Tabletop Exercise

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

13.2.4 Scheduling and Scenario Development

Exercises will be scheduled jointly by the facility owner/operators and the County Division of Emergency Management. Exercise objectives and the scenarios for the exercises will be developed and prepared jointly by the facility owner/operator and the County Division of Emergency Management.

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; and
6. A description of arrangements for advance materials to be provided to observers.

13.2.5 Critique and Reports

Controllers and observers will fully participate in all exercises. These controllers and observers will be selected from nonparticipating 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.

13.3 Drills

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at developing, testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations. A drill may be a component of an exercise. 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.



13.3.1 Communications Drills

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

13.3.2 Medical Drills

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



13.3.3 Chemical Monitoring Drills

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

13.3.4 Biennial Exercise

2022 Southwest Florida Hazardous Materials Exercise

Scenario Summary

Allegiant Commercial Flight #000, enroute from MIA to Las Vegas, contacts SRQ ATC. Pilot reports experiencing a small explosion in the passenger compartment and a release of unidentified chemicals on board. Requests to land immediately. 5 minutes out, an Airbus 320 with 94 Souls on Board and 8,500 lbs of fuel.



Exercise Objectives and Core Capabilities

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

Objective	Core Capability	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to establish and maintain a unified, coordinated operation structure in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 	Operational Coordination		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response agencies shall demonstrate interoperable communication methods in support of security, situational awareness, and operations in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 	Operational Communications		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First responders shall demonstrate the ability to protect their own health and safety as well as that of the general public in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 	Environmental Health and Safety Response		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous Materials teams shall locate, identify, mitigate and demonstrate the ability to neutralize the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 		P			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First responders shall locate, identify, and mitigate any explosive devices (Law) in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 		P			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First responders shall assist Law Enforcement with evidence collection in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 		P			

Objective	Core Capability	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Responders shall provide lifesaving medical triage, treatment and transportation of all patients via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 	Public Health and Medical Services		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First responders shall demonstrate the ability to ensure the safety and protection of affected communities and response personnel in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices. 	On-Scene Security and Law Enforcement	P			
Ratings Definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed without Challenges (P): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s) and did not negatively impact the performance of other activities. Performed with Some Challenges (S): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s) and did not negatively impact the performance of other activities. However, opportunities to enhance effectiveness and/or efficiency were identified. Performed with Major Challenges (M): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s), but some or all of the following were observed: demonstrated performance had a negative impact on the performance of other activities; Unable to be Performed (U): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were not performed. 					

The full After-Action Report can be found in Appendix D

14.0 Training

14.1 General

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

14.2 Annual and Refresher Training

Each local governmental entity is responsible for ensuring that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually. The county's Division of Emergency Management will maintain records of personnel completing training courses. These records will be updated periodically to reflect refresher training. The type of training recommended for each emergency response agency/organization is identified in **Figure 14-1**.



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 March 6, 1990. Different levels of training are required for first responders hired after the effective date of this rule, depending on the duties and functions performed by each. However, all employees must complete the training or demonstrate competency at their respective level of response. These levels include:

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

14.3 Schedule and Availability of Training

A hazardous materials emergency response training program has been developed by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM), in cooperation with the State Fire College, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal EPA, U.S. DOT. This program is designed to improve the capabilities of local governments to effectively respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials.

The State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committee are providing training materials to public officials and the eleven Local Emergency Planning Committees to satisfy the training criteria for Levels One and Two. The EPA and the State Emergency Response Commission are sponsoring tuition-free courses in designated sites in Florida that will partially satisfy the training requirements for Levels, III, IV, and V.

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

**Figure 14-1
Training for Emergency Personnel**

Training Need	Haz. Mat.	Fire & Rescue	Law Enf.	Emer. Medical	Public Health	Emer. Mgmt.	Support Agencies	School Board	Hospital	Facility Operato
First Responder Awareness Level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
First Responder Operations Level	X	X				X				X
Hazardous Material* Technician	X	X								
Hazardous Materials Specialist	X									
On-Scene Incident Command	X	X								
Safety Operations	**	X	X	X						
Use of Protective Clothing and Equipment	**	X		X		X				
Decontamination Procedures	**	X		X					X	
Treatment of Contaminated Patient Injuries		X		X					X	

14.4 Local Training Objectives

The local emergency planning committee has received U.S. DOT federal funds over the years under federal HMEP through the Florida Division of Emergency Management to administer hazardous material training locally. One approach to implement training throughout the Region has been setting up "Train the Trainer" workshops. This approach allows the employers to train their personnel. The National Fire Academy's (IRHMI) Initial Response to Hazardous Material Incidents Basic Concepts and Concepts Implementation courses were the training tools used in this effort.

Future goals are to continue to educate first responders at both the awareness and operational levels. This can be achieved by providing continued support for the Initial Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents and concept Implementation training as well as presentation of a variety of



programs directed towards all disciplines which have hazardous materials responsibilities. The Committee is currently addressing hazardous materials training in areas congruent to basic life support, advanced life support, incident command for hazardous materials, and incident safety related to hazardous materials.

2022-2024 HMEP Sponsored Training		
Title	Location	Date(s)
160 Hour HazMat Tech Course	Collier County	May 19 2022- July 2, 2022
Detection & Rapid Analysis of Hazardous Materials	Charlotte, Collier, and Lee Counties	July 5, 2022- July 7, 2022
2024 HazMat Symposium	Daytona Beach	Jan 17 2024- Jan 20, 2024

**APPENDICES TO THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA REGION 9
LEPC COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

EXPLANATION AND INDEX TO APPENDICES

Appendix A	List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Data for the Hazard Analysis (Please refer to Figure 1.1)
Appendix B	Hazard Analysis (Please refer to the Hazard Analyses on site at the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (SWFRPC) for Facilities Subject to Sections 302 & 303 of SARA/Title III)
Appendix C	Draw Bridges within Southwest Florida
Appendix D	2022 Southwest Florida LEPC Hazmat Full-Scale Exercise After-Action Report
Appendix E	Safety Data Sheets for Chemicals Stored in Regional Facilities

APPENDIX A
List of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)
and Data for Hazard Analysis

This list is in the CAMEO database and is located at the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council. For a list of hazardous facility sites, please refer to Figure 1-1.

APPENDIX B

Hazard Analysis

The Hazard Analyses for the counties of Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee and Sarasota are located at the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council. For a list of hazardous facility sites, please refer to Figure 1-1.

APPENDIX C

List of Draw Bridges Within Southwest Florida

CHARLOTTE COUNTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tom Adams Draw Bridge
COLLIER COUNTY	None
HENDRY COUNTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Road 29 (LaBelle) • Fort Denaud
GLADES COUNTY	None
LEE COUNTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Road 31 • Alva Broadway • Pine Island (County Road 78) • Sanibel Island Causeway- Bridges A, Bridge B, Bridge C (Inactive) • Big Carlos Pass • State Road 80 (Billy Creek)
SARASOTA COUNTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stickney Point Drawbridge (East Bound) • Stickney Point Drawbridge (West Bound) • Siesta Key Drawbridge • Circus Draw Drawbridge (East Bound) • Circus Draw Drawbridge (West Bound) • State Road 789 • Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (North Bound) • Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (South Bound) • Albee Road Nokomis • Blackburn Point Road (East/West –rotating bridge) • Venice Avenue Bridge (East/West)

APPENDIX D
2022 SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LEPC
HAZMAT FULL-SCALE EXERCISE AFTER-ACTION REPORT

REGION 6 RDSTF HURRICANE AMELIA “MARSHALLING HAZMAT” FULL SCALE EXERCISE

After-Action Report/Improvement Plan

March 8, 9, 10, 2022

Prepared by:
Emergency Management Systems, Inc.



The After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) aligns exercise objectives with preparedness doctrine to include the National Preparedness Goal and related frameworks and guidance. Exercise information required for preparedness reporting and trend analysis is included; users are encouraged to add additional sections as needed to support their own organizational needs.

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EXERCISE SUMMARY

Preparedness involves a cycle of outreach, planning, capability development, training, exercising, evaluation, and improvement. Successful exercises lead to an ongoing program of process improvements. This report is intended to assist the Region 6 Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) by analyzing exercise results and:

- Identifying strengths to be maintained and built upon.
- Identifying potential areas for further improvement.
- Recommending exercise follow-up actions.
- Recommending progressive exercise program improvements.

The suggested actions in this report should be viewed as recommendations only. In some cases, Region 6 RDSTF and the key consortium partners may determine that the benefits of implementation are insufficient to outweigh the costs. Alternative solutions that are more effective or efficient may be subsequently identified. Each agency should review the recommendations and determine the most appropriate action and the time needed for implementation.

The *Marshalling HazMat* Full Scale Exercise was a 12-hour session held/repeated three days in a row on Tuesday, March 8, 2022; Wednesday, March 9, 2022; and Thursday, March 10, 2022. Evaluators assessed the functions assigned to them based on the Core Capabilities and Exercise Objectives identified by the Exercise Planning Team.

This exercise simulated a full activation, deployment, base of operations set up, exercise mission, and demobilization in a formal, semi-stressful learning environment. The multi-disciplinary full-scale exercise included a review of the Incident Command System capabilities, communication capabilities, and the coordination between all members of Region 6 RDSTF and the member’s respective home agencies. Participants were encouraged to identify response criteria and issues in arriving at decisions and actions. The desired outcome of this exercise was improvement of response capabilities of participating agencies and identification of issues or potential challenges that could impact response, deployment, and public safety.

Major Strengths

The major strengths and successes identified during this exercise included:

- Although each day saw different local hazardous materials teams deploying, their deployment readiness and ability to be self-sustaining was evident each day;

- With different teams being deployed together, communications were key for them in order to have a successful deployment and effective missions. All teams each day focused on how to communicate with each other and filled out ICS205 forms;
- Region 6 hazardous materials teams effectively and efficiently responded to many hazmat incident missions and successfully mitigated those incidents;
- All members worked well together.

Primary Areas for Improvement

Throughout the exercise, several opportunities for improvement in the participating agencies' abilities to respond to the incident were identified. The primary areas for improvement, including recommendations, are as follows:

- Training on equipment and Base of Operations set up;
- Training on the different types of patching kits;
- The need for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Conclusion

In conclusion, representatives from Region 6 RDSTF and all of the participating agencies recognized a need for training and evaluation of their plans, procedures, and protocols. This simulated incident involved a multi-agency response that required members to work together in an emergency. Therefore, the exercise was both timely and necessary to prepare response personnel for such an incident. Overall, the exercise was received positively. There were some issues that were addressed and handled by sound problem solving practices during the exercise, while others may require future resolution or additional training.

Region 6 RDSTF can use the outcomes of this exercise to continue to enhance knowledge and training among all participants. This exercise will help improve and expand familiarity with roles and responsibilities in the event of a real-world emergency/deployment. The Improvement Plan Matrix at the end of this document will allow Region 6 RDSTF and key community partners to visualize what improvement actions can be implemented to continue the cycle of training and exercises to strive for a maximized emergency response.

This exercise provided a significant learning experience, and we believe that all parties involved have learned some very valuable lessons that will be applied in the future and will lead to additional training for continued improvement. We would like to commend all

the participating agencies for their enthusiasm and their desire to better serve the citizens they protect. **Outstanding job!**



EXERCISE OVERVIEW

Exercise Name	RDSTF: <i>Marshalling HazMat</i> Full Scale Exercise
Exercise Date	March 8, 9, 10, 2022
Scope	This exercise is a Full-Scale Exercise, planned for 8-12 hours each day, on three consecutive days in a row utilizing two different local hazardous materials teams each day. The overall goal is to demonstrate the proficiency of the Region 6 RDSTF Hazardous Materials Team’s capabilities and integration of mutual aid resources including operational communications; operational coordination; situational awareness; threat and hazard identification; and environmental response/health and safety.
Mission Area(s)	Response Mitigation
Objectives, Core Capabilities and Mission Areas	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Demonstrate the operational coordination capabilities to deploy and arrive safely at the designated base camp location (Core Capabilities: Operational Coordination; Operational Communications). 2) Demonstrate the ability to be self-sustaining for a period of time due to no infrastructure available at base camp location (Core Capability: Operational Coordination). 3) Demonstrate the ability to communicate known hazards and assure for the safety of responders and victims (Core Capabilities: Operational Communications; Situational Awareness; Threat and Hazard Identification). 4) Demonstrate the ability to maintain an appropriate command structure and line of communication (Core Capability: Operations Communications). 5) Demonstrate the ability to accurately assess, identify, and mitigate hazardous materials threats during a dynamic entry into an unknown incident (Core Capabilities: Situational Awareness; Threat and Hazard Identification; Environmental Response/Health and safety).

Threat or Hazard	HazMat Team Deployment Unknown hazardous materials incident
Scenario	A deployment of local hazardous materials teams (two per day; three days in a row) who must be self-sustaining for the duration of the deployment and respond to an unknown hazardous materials scenario upon arrival at base camp.
Sponsor	Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (SWFLEPC)
Participating Organizations	HM6A: Fort Myers Fire Department HM6B: Sarasota County Fire Department HM6D: Charlotte County Fire/EMS HM6E: Cape Coral Fire Department HM6F: Southern Manatee Fire Rescue HM6G: Collier County Hazardous Materials Team APPENDIX B
Point of Contact	<p><u>Southwest LEPC:</u></p> <p>Mathew Marshall Fire Battalion Chief – Special Operations Cape Coral Fire Department Office: 239-242-3699 Cell: 239-287-1051 mmarshal@capecoral.gov</p> <p><u>SWFLEPC:</u></p> <p>Amelia Williams LEPC Coordinator VISTA Program Supervisor Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council 844-988-8244 Ext. 703 awilliams@swfrpc.org</p>

ANALYSIS OF CORE CAPABILITIES

Aligning exercise objectives and core capabilities provides a consistent taxonomy for evaluation that transcends individual exercises to support preparedness reporting and trend analysis. *Table 1* includes the exercise objectives, aligned core capabilities, and performance ratings for each core capability as observed during the exercise and determined by the evaluation team.

Objective	Core Capability	Performed without Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
1. Demonstrate the operational coordination capabilities to deploy and arrive safely at the designated base camp location.	Operational Coordination / Operational Communications				
2. Demonstrate the ability to be self-sustaining for a period of time due to no infrastructure available at base camp location.	Operational Coordination				
3. Demonstrate the ability to communicate known hazards and assure for the safety of responders and victims.	Operational Communications / Situational Awareness / Threat and Hazard Identification				
4. Demonstrate the ability to maintain an appropriate command structure and line of communication.	Operational Communications				
5. Demonstrate the ability to accurately assess, identify, and mitigate hazardous materials threats during a dynamic entry into an unknown incident.	Situational Awareness / Threat and Hazard Identification / Environmental Response/Health and Safety				

Table 1. Summary of Core Capability Performance

Ratings Definitions:

- Performed without Challenges (P): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s) and did not negatively impact the performance of other activities. Performance of this activity did not contribute to additional health and/or safety risks for the public or for emergency workers, and it was conducted in accordance with applicable plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws.
- Performed with Some Challenges (S): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s) and did not negatively impact the performance of other activities. Performance of this activity did not contribute to additional health and/or safety risks for the public or for emergency workers, and it was conducted in accordance with applicable plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws. However, opportunities to enhance effectiveness and/or efficiency were identified.
- Performed with Major Challenges (M): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s), but some or all of the following were observed: demonstrated performance had a negative impact on the performance of other activities; contributed to additional health and/or safety risks for the public or for emergency workers; and/or was not conducted in accordance with applicable plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws.
- Unable to be Performed (U): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were not performed in a manner that achieved the objective(s).

The following sections provide an overview of the performance related to each exercise objective and associated core capability, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement.

The following sections provide an overview of the performance related to each exercise objective and associated core capability, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement grouped by each day.

This section of the report reviews the performance of the exercised capabilities and objectives. In this section, observations are organized by capability and associated objectives. The capabilities linked to the exercise objectives of the *Marshalling HazMat* are listed below. Each capability is followed by related observations, which include an analysis of the capability, recommendations, and action items for implementation.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 2022

Core Capabilities: Operational Coordination and Operational Communications

Capability Summary: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure throughout deployment with all critical stakeholders in a hurricane response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Objectives 1 & 2: Demonstrate the operational coordination capabilities to deploy and arrive safely at the designated base camp location and the ability to be self-sustaining for a period of time due to no infrastructure available at base camp location.

Strengths

The **FULL capability** level can be attributed to the following strengths:

- **Strength 1:** ICS214s (Activity Log) for each HazMat Team were completed along with ICS205 (Radio Communications Plan), and Mutual Aid Staging Form.
- **Strength 2:** Very effective, clear, concise all-hands brief upon arrival to staging area. All comms rules of play briefed and verified with agency team leads prior to dispatching.
- **Strength 3:** A team member was tasked right away to coordinate communications equipment.
- **Strength 4:** Site IC effectively communicated up the chain making appropriate request for Evac, State Warning Point, and Emergency Management.
- **Strength 5:** HazMat Branch quickly established.

Core Capabilities: Operational Communications; Situational Awareness; Threat and Hazard Identification; Environmental Response/Health and Safety

Capability Summary: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure throughout deployment with all critical stakeholders in a hazmat response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Capability Summary: Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of situational assessment, public safety, and operations by any means available, among, and in between the teams in a hazardous materials response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Capability Summary: Ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities in an unknown hazardous materials response.

Objective 3: Demonstrate the ability to communicate known hazards and assure for the safety of responders and victims.

Objective 4: Demonstrate the ability to maintain an appropriate command structure and line of communication.

Objective 5: Demonstrate the ability to accurately assess, identify, and mitigate hazardous materials threats during a dynamic entry into an unknown incident.

Strengths

The **PARTIAL capability** level can be attributed to the following strengths:

- **Strength 1:** Communications were consistent up and down the chain throughout.
- **Strength 2:** (AmeriGas) After arrival NLT 1100, IC established objectives. filled out ICS208HM form, and comms established with downrange team.
- **Strength 3:** (AmeriGas) After initial brief with site manager, appropriate PPE selected, perimeter established for LPG burn-off, safety officer appointed, site manager integrated into IC plan, and continuous checks on air.
- **Strength 4:** (Cheney Brothers) IC initiated evacuation to critical sites based upon target readings and plume modeling. State Warning Point notified.

- **Strength 5:** (Cheney Brothers) After initial footprint set up (upwind; cold zone; warm zone; hot zone), joint entry hazmat ops between both hazmat team personnel was established with roles and objectives.
- **Strength 6:** (Cheney Brothers) Good and clear communications from entry team to operations as readings were picked up by monitors.
- **Strength 7:** (Cheney Brothers) Upon entry to target door, recon team rapidly identified leak and quickly began patch procedures.
- **Strength 8:** (Cheney Brothers) Safety Officer maintained log of all personnel at all times on and off the air.
- **Strength 9:** (Water Treatment Plant) IC established very quickly.
- **Strength 10:** (Water Treatment Plant) The process began prior to arrival at target location and evolved at link up with facility manager, then throughout.
- **Strength 11:** (Water Treatment Plant) Initial recon information validated placement of decon.
- **Strength 12:** (Water Treatment Plant) Excellent use of personnel and entry team design as well as use of mitigation kits.
- **Strength 13:** (Water Treatment Plant) Design and speed of application of information from entries highly effective.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

- **Area for Improvement 1:**
- **Reference:**
- **Analysis:**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 2022

Core Capabilities: Operational Coordination and Operational Communications

Capability Summary: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure throughout deployment with all critical stakeholders in a hurricane response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Objectives 1 & 2: Demonstrate the operational coordination capabilities to deploy and arrive safely at the designated base camp location and the ability to be self-sustaining for a period of time due to no infrastructure available at base camp location.

Strengths

The **FULL capability** level can be attributed to the following strengths:

- **Strength 1:** ICS214s (Activity Log) for each HazMat Team were completed along with ICS218 (Support Vehicle/Equipment Inventory), ICS205 (Radio Communications Plan), FFCA Form 2-5.2 (HazMat Response Team Roster), FFCA Form-3 (Responder Emergency Contacts), and Mutual Aid Staging Form.
- **Strength 2:** Unified and tactical communications briefed at initial regional mission brief at staging area were used effectively throughout response operation.
- **Strength 3:** All Region 6 post-storm response agencies received a clear and concise situation brief.

Core Capabilities: Operational Communications; Situational Awareness; Threat and Hazard Identification; Environmental Response/Health and Safety

Capability Summary: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure throughout deployment with all critical stakeholders in a hazmat response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Capability Summary: Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of situational assessment, public safety, and operations by any means available, among, and in between the teams in a hazardous materials response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Capability Summary: Ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities in an unknown hazardous materials response.

Objective 3: Demonstrate the ability to communicate known hazards and assure for the safety of responders and victims.

Objective 4: Demonstrate the ability to maintain an appropriate command structure and line of communication.

Objective 5: Demonstrate the ability to accurately assess, identify, and mitigate hazardous materials threats during a dynamic entry into an unknown incident.

Strengths

The **PARTIAL capability** level can be attributed to the following strengths:

- **Strength 1:** (AmeriGas) Fluid communications between leader and entry team personnel. Sped up entry teams to solve problem.
- **Strength 2:** (AmeriGas) Outstanding utilization of personnel for recon and mitigation entry.
- **Strength 3:** (AmeriGas) After link-up with facility manager, protective actions taken.
- **Strength 4:** (AmeriGas) Geographical survey conducted during and after briefing with facility manager.
- **Strength 5:** (AmeriGas) Assessment of situation continuous and taken into consideration by all personnel.
- **Strength 6:** (AmeriGas) Effective and continuous communications from start to finish.
- **Strength 7:** (Water Treatment Plant) IC established rapidly upon team lead arrival and link-up with facility manager. Impressive unified command and intelligent use of all resources from multiple agencies.
- **Strength 8:** (Water Treatment Plant) Even with staggered arrival of responding agencies, IC maintained integrity while bringing agency team leads into the developing response plan.
- **Strength 9:** (Water Treatment Plant) Initial recon team entry launched within 44 minutes of first agency on scene.

- **Strength 10:** (Water Treatment Plant) Excellent decision and use of resources in getting emergency decon set up while waiting for tech decon setup. This allowed an initial recon team entry and sped up follow up entries and solving the problem.
- **Strength 11:** (Water Treatment Plant) Entry teams and decon displayed great technique throughout.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

- **Area for Improvement 1:** One personnel on the second entry team stated they had never seen the Level B kit in use.
- **Reference:** HazMat Technician training.
- **Analysis:** Practice using all tools during trainings.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 2022

Core Capabilities: Operational Coordination and Operational Communications

Capability Summary: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure throughout deployment with all critical stakeholders in a hurricane response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Objectives 1 & 2: Demonstrate the operational coordination capabilities to deploy and arrive safely at the designated base camp location and the ability to be self-sustaining for a period of time due to no infrastructure available at base camp location.

Strengths

The **FULL capability** level can be attributed to the following strengths:

- **Strength 1:** ICS214s (Activity Log) for each HazMat Team were completed along with FFCA Form 3 (Personnel Emergency Contact), FFCA Form 2-5.1 (HazMat Task Force Roster), and FFCA Form 2-9 (General Roster).
- **Strength 2:** The speed and efficiency of response and problem solving upon arrival are evident of a highly effective design for a multi-location post-storm response scenario.

Core Capabilities: Operational Communications; Situational Awareness; Threat and Hazard Identification; Environmental Response/Health and Safety

Capability Summary: Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure throughout deployment with all critical stakeholders in a hazmat response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Capability Summary: Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of situational assessment, public safety, and operations by any means available, among, and in between the teams in a hazardous materials response in accordance with appropriate plans and procedures.

Capability Summary: Ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities in an unknown hazardous materials response.

Objective 3: Demonstrate the ability to communicate known hazards and assure for the safety of responders and victims.

Objective 4: Demonstrate the ability to maintain an appropriate command structure and line of communication.

Objective 5: Demonstrate the ability to accurately assess, identify, and mitigate hazardous materials threats during a dynamic entry into an unknown incident.

Strengths

The **PARTIAL** capability level can be attributed to the following strengths:

- **Strength 1:** (Cheney Brothers) All IC positions labeled with orange vests.
- **Strength 2:** (Cheney Brothers) Objectives briefed, and situation assessment was monitored continuously for all hazards.
- **Strength 3:** (Cheney Brothers) Appropriate requests made for evacuation and additional resources.
- **Strength 4:** (Cheney Brothers) Recon to establish escape routes (egress) was conducted.
- **Strength 5:** (Cheney Brothers) Good comms throughout from entry team to ops and from scene to IC.

- **Strength 6:** (Cheney Brothers) Radio and tablet streaming video from entry team to operations.
- **Strength 7:** (Cheney Brothers) Three personnel entry team effective using SCBA and Level A for entry due to corrosivity of leaking substance and brought detection equipment and patch kit.
- **Strength 8:** (Cheney Brothers) Wind direction, plume and public safety evacuation all considered, and footprint established.
- **Strength 9:** (Water Treatment Plant) Upon initial link-up, building plans were requested. A team lead immediately went to work to make a quick scientific determination for communications and requests to maintain public safety in regards to shelter-in-place/evacuation and safe positioning of responders.
- **Strength 10:** (Water Treatment Plant) Agency team leads worked extremely well together to get the problem solved as quickly and safety as possible.
- **Strength 11:** (Water Treatment Plant) Even with a staggered team arrival, the first entry team launched in less than one hour of the first team’s arrival on scene. Gross decon was being set up before all teams arrived.
- **Strength 12:** (Water Treatment Plant) Within 20 minutes of the first team’s arrival on scene, two entry teams and RIT teams were assigned and planned.
- **Strength 13:** (Water Treatment Plant) Design and speed of application of information from entries highly effective.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

- **Area for Improvement 1:** Equipment cart was located too close to the leak.
- **Reference:** HazMat Response/Operations
- **Analysis:** Consider placing the equipment cart at a further distance from leaking hazard to avoid splash contamination.

APPENDIX A: IMPROVEMENT PLAN

This IP has been developed specifically for Region 6 RDSTF as a result of “Marshalling HazMat” Full-Scale Exercise conducted on March 8, 9, and 10, 2022.

Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element ¹	Primary Responsible Organization	Organization POC	Start Date	Completion Date
Core Capability 1: OPERATIONAL COORDINATION	1. Demonstrate the operational coordination capabilities to deploy and arrive safely at the designated base camp location.		PLANNING				
	2. Demonstrate the ability to be self-sustaining for a period of time due to no infrastructure available at base camp location.		PLANNING				
			PLANNING				
			PLANNING				
Core Capability 2: OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION	3. Demonstrate the ability to communicate known hazards and assure for the safety of responders and victims.		PLANNING				
			TRAINING				

¹ Capability Elements are Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, or Exercise.

Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element ¹	Primary Responsible Organization	Organization POC	Start Date	Completion Date
			PLANNING				
	4. Demonstrate the ability to maintain an appropriate command structure and line of communication.		PLANNING				
Core Capability 3: SITUATIONAL AWARENESS			PLANNING				
			TRAINING				
	5. Demonstrate the ability to accurately assess, identify, and mitigate hazardous materials threats during a dynamic entry into an unknown incident.		PLANNING				

APPENDIX B: EXERCISE PARTICIPANTS

Participating Organizations
HM6A: Fort Myers Fire Department – DAY 3 – MARCH 10, 2022
HM6B: Sarasota County Fire Rescue – DAY 2 – MARCH 9, 2022
HM6D: Charlotte County Fire/EMS – DAY 1, 2, & 3 – MARCH 8, 9 & 10, 2022
HM6E: Cape Coral Fire Department – DAY 2 – MARCH 9, 2022
HM6F: Southern Manatee Fire Rescue – DAY 1 – MARCH 8, 2022
HM6G: Collier County Hazardous Materials Team – DAY 1 – MARCH 8, 2022



APPENDIX C: ACRONYMS

Acronym	Term
AAM	After Action Meeting
AAR	After Action Report
CC	Core Capabilities
C/E	Controller/Evaluator
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EEG	Exercise Evaluation Guide
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EndEx	End Exercise
ExPlan	Exercise Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FSE	Full-Scale Exercise
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
ICS	Incident Command System
IP	Improvement Plan
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LE	Law Enforcement
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MCI	Mass-Casualty Incident
MSEL	Master Scenario Events List
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
OPS	Operations
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PIO	Public Information Officer
POC	Point of Contact
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
SimCell	Simulation Cell
SME	Subject Matter Expert
StartEx	Start Exercise
UC	Unified Command

APPENDIX D: EXERCISE PICTORIAL HISTORY

(Photos courtesy Capt. M. Bloski)

















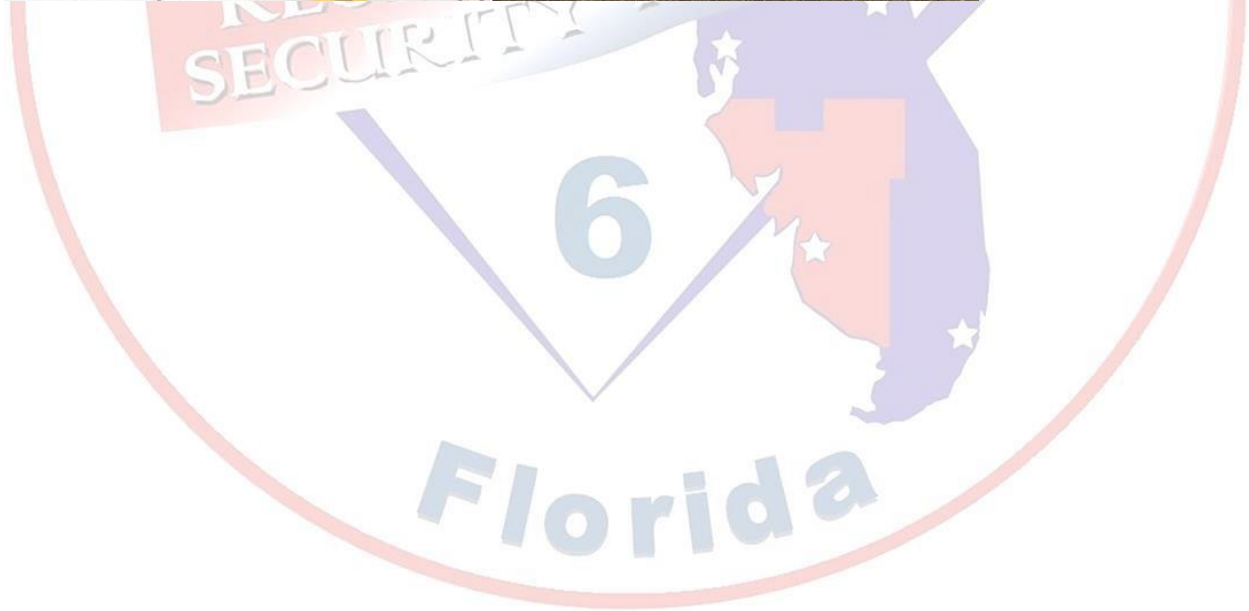




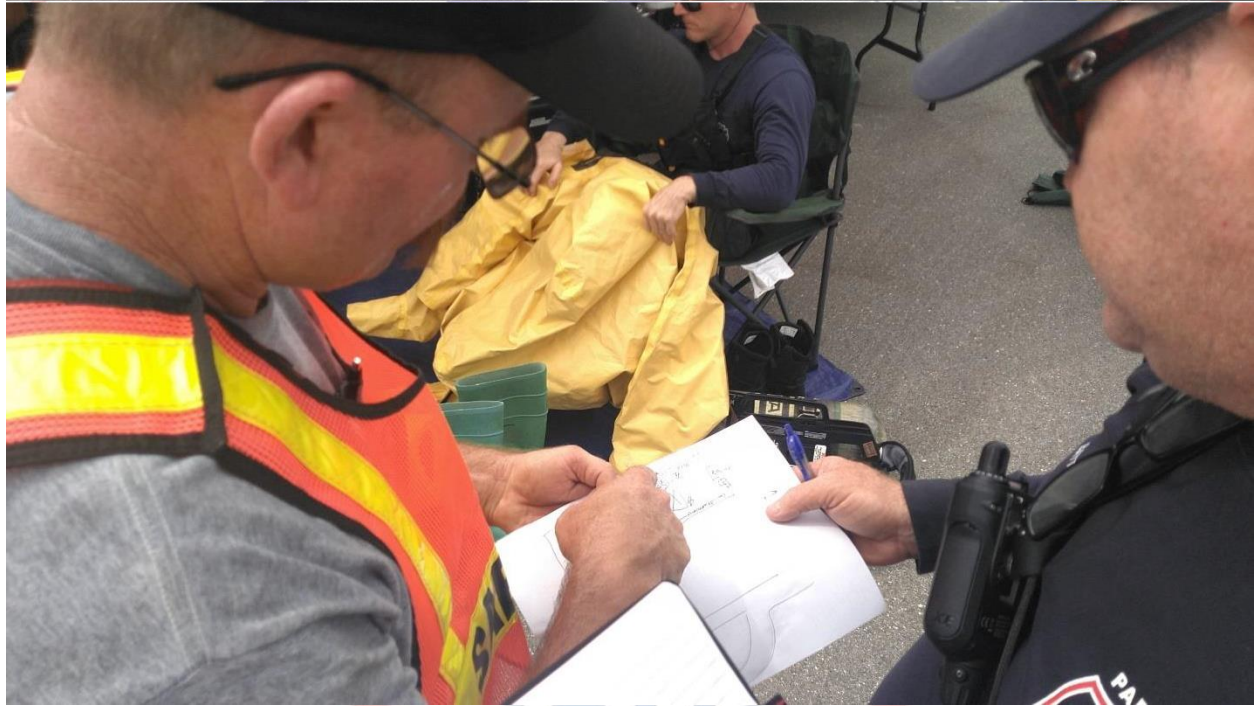














APPENDIX E: EXERCISE SIGN IN SHEETS

REGION 6 RDSTF HURRICANE AMELIA

"Marshalling HazMat" Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

MARCH 8, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
STUART RAMER	SMFR	Sramer@smfr.com
Robert Pietsch	SMFR	bpietsch@smfr.com
Mark Bauer	" "	mbauer@smfr.com
Peter Saxman	" "	psaxman@sunfire.com
Eric Sigfrid	SMFR	Esigfrid@SMFR.com
Brian Craycraft	" "	bcraycraft@smfr.com
MIKE BLOSKI <small>EXERCISE PROCTOR</small>	SMFR	mbloski@smfr.com
Rich Catanis	SMFR	Rscatanis@smfr.com

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

"Marshalling HazMat" Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

MARCH 8, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Daniel Strickland	48 th WMD - CST	Daniel.j.Strickland8.mil@army.mil
LOGAN CILIBERTO	48 th WMD - CST	LOGAN.P.CILIBERTO.MIL@ARMY.MIL
Kandiss McFarlane-Proctor	48 th WMD - CST	
Chris Atherton	48 th WMD - CST	christopher.l.atherton.mil@army.mil

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

“Marshalling HazMat” Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

MARCH 8, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
PAUL DEMOND	FMFD	Pdemond@cityftmyers.com
Drew DeMond	FMFD	ademond@cityftmyers.com
Ray Rodriguez	FMFD	rrodriguez@cityftmyers.com
Michael Young	FMFD	MYoung@cityftmyers.com
CHRIS TYLER	FMFD	CTYLER@CITYFTMYERS.COM
Evan Ponder's	FMFD	eponder@cityftmyers.com
Scott Davis	FMFD	SDAVIS@CITYFTMYERS.COM
Martika Gordash	FMFD	MGordash@cityftmyers.com
Chasity Norman	FMFD	CNorman@cityftmyers.com
Brian		

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

"Marshalling HazMat" Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

MARCH 8, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Cory L. Verne	CCFEMS	Cory.Verne@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
BRAD BUTLER	CCFEMS	BRAD.BUTLER@CHARLOTTECOUNTYFL.GOV
Onelio Baez	CCFEMS	Onelio.Baez@CharlotteCountyFL.Gov
Kyle Pond	CCFEMS	Kyle.Pond@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
Jason Maddams	CCFEMS	Jason.Maddams@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
Brooks Lough-Baker	CCFEMS	Brooks.Lough-Baker@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
Brian Neumeyer	CCFEMS	Brian.Neumeyer@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
Justin Benavenga	CCFEMS	Austin.Benavenga@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
Brandon Nestling	CCFEMS	Brandon.Nestling@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
ryan Ryan Kaliber	SMFR	rkaliber@smfr.com

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

"Marshalling HazMat" Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

MARCH 9, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Brandon Kelley	Sarasota Co. Fire Dept	bkelley@scgov.net
Tyler Esmus	Sarasota Co. Fire Dept.	tesmus@scgov.net
James Callahan-Bond	SCFD	jbond@scgov.net
Adam Collins	SCFD	acollins@scgov.net
Justin Foster	SCFD	jfoster@scgov.net
Paul Olson	SCFD	polson@scgov.net
Zach Ayers	SCFD	zacharyayers1@gmail.com
Bryan Rees	SCFD	brees@scgov.net
Scott Christensen	SCFD	schriste@scgov.net
Beau Smith-Kerr	SCFD	Bsmithkerr@scgov.net

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

"Marshalling HazMat" Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

MARCH 9, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Leighton McMANUS	CCFBMS	Leighton.McManus@charlottecountyfl.gov
MATTHEW MAKAR	CCFD	Mmakar@capecoral.gov
JASON PELAR	CCFD	JPelar@capecoral.gov
Tim Schwab	CCFD	Tschwab@capecoral.gov
John Barry	CCFD	Jbarry@capecoral.gov
Randy Novak	CCFD	rnovak@capecoral.gov
Lucas Heikkila	CCFD	Lheikkila@capecoral.gov
Joshua Brown	CCFD	Jbrown@capecoral.gov
Lambert, Jacob	CCFD	JLambert6840@gmail.com
Matt Shapiro	SCFD	Mshapiro@scgov.net

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

"Marshalling HazMat" Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

MARCH 9, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Rod Probovne	Sarasota Fire	rprobovne@sarasota.gov
Matt Shapiro	Sarasota Fire	
Chris Atherton	48th CST	
Logan Ciliberto	48th CST	
Darnel Strickland	48th CST	
Kandus McFarlane	48th CST	
Mark Bianchi	48th CST	
Greg Swan	48th CST	

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

MARCH 10, 2022
MARCH 9, 2022

“Marshalling HazMat” Full Scale Exercise
SIGN IN SHEET

Jones Loop
Staging Area

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
LT Charles McColla	Charlotte Fire	charles.mccolla@charlottecountyfl.ca
Nicholas Ladac	Charlotte	nicholas.ladac@charlottecountyfl.gov
Brett Ducharme	Charlotte	Brett.Ducharme@charlottecountyfl.gov
Brett Woodward	CCF/FMS	Brett.Woodward@charlottecountyfl.gov
Ruben Gonzalez	CCFEMS	ruben.gonzalez@charlottecountyfl.gov
Cody Fouch	CCFEMS	Cody.Fouch@charlottecountyfl.gov

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

MARCH 10, 2022
MARCH 9, 2022

"Marshalling HazMat" HOT WASH
SIGN IN SHEET

Punta Gorda Water
Treatment Facility

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Andrew Schoenfeld	City of Naples Fire Rescue	aschoenfeld@naples.gov.com
ELJON LAKO	City of Naples	ELAKO@naples.gov.com
Erick Saavedra	City of Naples	esaavedra@naples.gov.com
Richard Horvath	NCFR	Rhorvath@NorthCollierFire.com
Nick Kumpinski	NCFR	NK6

7 32

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

MARCH 10, 2022
MARCH 9, 2022

"Marshalling HazMat" HOT WASH
SIGN IN SHEET

Punta Gorda Water
Treatment Facility

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Cory L. Viteri	CCFEMS	Cory.Viteri@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
JON K. JENSEN	CCFEMS	
ROBERT GURRIK	CCFEMS	ROBERT.GURRIK@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
Julie Goodwin	CCFEMS	Julie.Goodwin@Charlotte
Juan Viteri	CCFEMS	Juan.Viteri@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
JEFF OPSATNICK	CCFEMS	JEFF.OPSATNICK@ " " "
Brett Ducharme	CCFEMS	Brett.Ducharme@ " " "
Jason Maddams	CCFEMS	Jason.Maddams@CharlotteCountyFL.gov
Jeff Opsatnick	CCFEMS	Jeffrey.Opsatnick@ " " "
Nathan McCarty	CCFEMS	nathan.mccarty@CharlotteCountyFL.gov

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

"Marshalling HazMat" HOT WASH
SIGN IN SHEET

Punta Gorda Water
Treatment Facility

MARCH 10, 2022
MARCH 9, 2022

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Andrew Johnson	City of Naples	ajohnson@naplesgov.com
Tyler Bess	City of Naples	tbess@naplesgov.com
Kyle Rambosk	City of Naples	KRambosk@naplesgov.com
Brian Rasmussen	Greater Naples FD	brasmussen@gnfire.org
Romain Favier	Greater Naples FD	RFavier@gnfire.org
Justin Humphrey	Greater Naples FD	JHumphrey@gnfire.org
Robert Smith	North Collier Fire	RSmith@NorthCollierFire.com
Bo Muller	North Collier Fire	BMULLER@NORTHCOLLIERFIRE.COM
Mario Mendoza	North Collier Fire	Mendoza@NorthCollierFire.com
Jesse DeWitt	North Collier Fire	JDeWitt@northcollierfire.com

**REGION 6 RDSTF
HURRICANE AMELIA**

"Marshalling HazMat" HOT WASH
SIGN IN SHEET

Punta Gorda Water
Treatment Facility

~~MARCH 10, 2022~~
~~MARCH 9, 2022~~

Name	Agency/Department	E-Mail
Adam Hardy	NCFR	ahardy@northcollierfire.com
Tsac Gaitan	NCFR	igaitan@northcollierfire.com
MICO SPANO	NCFR	MSPANNO@NORTHCOLLIERFIRE.COM
Nick Stolts	NCFR	nstolts@northcollierfire.com
Austin Sasaki	NCFR	ASASAKI@NORTHCOLLIERFIRE.COM
Michael Fejes	CCEMS	Michael.fejes@colliercountyfl.gov Mj.fejes
Fawn Peterson	CCEMS	
Michael Mejias	CCEMS	
Justin Hayes	CCEMS	
Rich Esquerete	CCEMS	

APPENDIX F: EXERCISE DEPLOYMENT ORDERS



RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT ORDER
 FLORIDA STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
 ESF-4/9 DESK
 PH: 850-921-0180 FAX: 850-413-9854
 ESF49@FLDFS.COM



Order Version: 001

SECTION-1: AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL

DATE:	03/08/2022 EXERCISE
NAME:	Michelle Cechowski
TITLE:	ESF4/9/10

ESF-4/9 Mission #:	EX-0299-22
EMConstillation #:	FL-1
EMAC #:	EXERCISE

SECTION-2: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE/RESOURCES

INCIDENT NAME:	Hurricane Amelia EXERCISE		
REQUESTING PARTY NAME:	Battalion Chief Marshall EXERCISE	TITLE:	Region 6
REQUESTING AGENCY NAME:	ESF4/9/10	COUNTY:	Charlotte, Sarasota and Lee Counties
		REGION:	6
TYPE OF ASSISTANCE/RESOURCES NEEDED:	Hazardous Materials Team		

SECTION-3: MISSION AND DEPLOYMENT DETAILS

DEPLOYMENT DATE:	03/08/2022	TIME:	0500	DURATION:	24 hours	
RESPONSE TYPE:	Standard		COUNTY:	Charlotte	REG:	6
REPORT LOCATION/STAGING NAME:	Jones Loop Rest Stop			USNG:	26.893881, -81.997956	
REPORT LOCATION/STAGING ADDRESS:	Jones Loop Road and I-75 Rest Stop	CITY:	Punta Gorda	STATE:	FL	ZIP: 33950
REPORT TO NAME/TITLE:	Captain Bloski	CELL:	941-725-0785	E-MAIL:	mbloski@smfr.com	

SECTION-4: RESOURCES AUTHORIZED TO DEPLOY

TEAM ID	UNIT ID OR INDIVIDUAL NAME	AGENCY NAME	COUNTY	REGION	RECEIVED FFCA FORMS	
					FORM-2	FORM-3
HM6A	HM6A - EXERCISE	FORT MYERS FIRE DEPARTMENT	LEE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HM6F	HM6F - EXERCISE	SOUTHERN MANATEE FIRE RESCUE	SARASOTA	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HM6D	HM6D - EXERCISE	CHARLOTTE COUNTY FIRE/EMS	CHARLOTTE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ADDITIONAL DEPLOYMENT DIRECTIONS & CLARIFICATIONS

Requesting regional hazardous materials teams due to Hurricane Amelia.

SECTION-5: RESOURCE DEMOBILIZATION

AUTHORIZING AUTHORITY			
PREPARED BY:	Michelle Cechowski - EXERCISE	TITLE:	ESF4/9/10
APPROVED BY:	John Kohnke EXERCISE	TITLE:	State Fire Marshall
APPROVED BY:	Kevin Guthrie EXERCISE	TITLE:	FDEM Director

RESOURCES AUTHORIZED TO RETURN TO HOME BASE					
TEAM/RESOURCE/INDIVIDUAL	DEMOB DETAILS	DATE:	TIME:	REHAB HOURS	
				CREW	EQUIP



RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT ORDER
FLORIDA STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
ESF-4/9 DESK
PH: 850-921-0180 FAX: 850-413-9854
ESF49@FLDFS.COM



Order Version: 001

SECTION-1: AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL

DATE:	03/09/2022 EXERCISE
NAME:	Michelle Cechowski
TITLE:	ESF4/9/10

ESF-4/9 Mission #:	EX-0299-22
EMConstitation #:	FL-1
EMAC #:	EXERCISE

SECTION-2: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE/RESOURCES

INCIDENT NAME:	Hurricane Amelia EXERCISE		
REQUESTING PARTY NAME:	Batallion Chief Marshall EXERCISE	TITLE:	Region 6
REQUESTING AGENCY NAME:	ESF4/9/10	COUNTY:	Charlotte, Sarasota and Lee Counties
		REGION:	6
TYPE OF ASSISTANCE/RESOURCES NEEDED:	Hazardous Materials Team		

SECTION-3: MISSION AND DEPLOYMENT DETAILS

DEPLOYMENT DATE:	03/09/2022	TIME:	0500	DURATION:	24 hours
RESPONSE TYPE:	Standard	COUNTY:	Charlotte	REG:	6
REPORT LOCATION/STAGING NAME:	Jones Loop Rest Stop		USNG:	26.893881, -81.997956	
REPORT LOCATION/STAGING ADDRESS:	Jones Loop Road and I-75 Rest Stop	CITY:	Punta Gorda	STATE:	FL
		CELL:	941-725-0785	ZIP:	33950
REPORT TO NAME/TITLE:	Capt Bloski	E-MAIL:	mbloski@smfr.com		

SECTION-4: RESOURCES AUTHORIZED TO DEPLOY

TEAM ID	UNIT ID OR INDIVIDUAL NAME	AGENCY NAME	COUNTY	REGION	RECEIVED FFCA FORMS	
					FORM-2	FORM-3
HM6E	HM6E - EXERCISE	CAPE CORAL FIRE DEPARTMENT	LEE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HM6B	HM6B - EXERCISE	SARASOTA COUNTY FIRE RESCUE	SARASOTA	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HM6D	HM6D - EXERCISE	CHARLOTTE COUNTY FIRE/EMS	CHARLOTTE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ADDITIONAL DEPLOYMENT DIRECTIONS & CLARIFICATIONS

Requesting regional hazardous materials teams due to Hurricane Amelia.

SECTION-5: RESOURCE DEMOBILIZATION

AUTHORIZING AUTHORITY			
PREPARED BY:	Michelle Cechowski - EXERCISE	TITLE:	ESF4/9/10
APPROVED BY:	John Kohnke EXERCISE	TITLE:	State Fire Marshal
APPROVED BY:	Kevin Guthrie EXERCISE	TITLE:	FDEM Director

RESOURCES AUTHORIZED TO RETURN TO HOME BASE					
TEAM/RESOURCE/INDIVIDUAL	DEMOB DETAILS	DATE:	TIME:	REHAB HOURS	
				CREW	EQUIP



RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT ORDER
FLORIDA STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
ESF-4/9 DESK
PH: 850-921-0180 FAX: 850-413-9854
ESF49@FLDFS.COM



Order Version: 001

SECTION-1: AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL

DATE:	03/10/2022 EXERCISE
NAME:	Michelle Cechowski
TITLE:	ESF4/9/10

ESF-4/9 Mission #:	EX-0299-22
EMConstillation #:	FL-1
EMAC #:	EXERCISE

SECTION-2: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE/RESOURCES

INCIDENT NAME:	Hurricane Amelia EXERCISE		
REQUESTING PARTY NAME:	Battalion Chief Marshall EXERCISE	TITLE:	Region 6
REQUESTING AGENCY NAME:	ESF4/9/10	COUNTY:	Charlotte and Lee Counties
		REGION:	6
TYPE OF ASSISTANCE/RESOURCES NEEDED:	Hazardous Materials Team		

SECTION-3: MISSION AND DEPLOYMENT DETAILS

DEPLOYMENT DATE:	03/10/2022	TIME:	0500	DURATION:	24 hours	
RESPONSE TYPE:	Standard			COUNTY:	Charlotte	REG: 6
REPORT LOCATION/STAGING NAME:	Jones Loop Rest Stop			USNG:	26.893881, -81.997956	
REPORT LOCATION/STAGING ADDRESS:	Jones Loop Road and I-75 Rest Stop	CITY:	Punta Gorda	STATE:	FL	ZIP: 33950
REPORT TO NAME/TITLE:	Captain Bloskil	CELL:	941-725-0785	E-MAIL:	mbloski@smfr.com	

SECTION-4: RESOURCES AUTHORIZED TO DEPLOY

TEAM ID	UNIT ID OR INDIVIDUAL NAME	AGENCY NAME	COUNTY	REGION	RECEIVED FFCA FORMS	
					FORM-2	FORM-3
HM6G	HM6G - EXERCISE	COLLIER COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAMS	LEE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HM6D	HM6D - EXERCISE	CHARLOTTE COUNTY FIRE/EMS	CHARLOTTE	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ADDITIONAL DEPLOYMENT DIRECTIONS & CLARIFICATIONS
Requesting regional hazardous materials teams due to Hurricane Amelia.

SECTION-5: RESOURCE DEMOBILIZATION

AUTHORIZING AUTHORITY			
PREPARED BY:	Michelle Cechowski - EXERCISE	TITLE:	ESF4/9/10
APPROVED BY:	John Kohnke EXERCISE	TITLE:	State Fire Marshal
APPROVED BY:	Kevin Guthrie EXERCISE	TITLE:	FDEM Director

RESOURCES AUTHORIZED TO RETURN TO HOME BASE					
TEAM/RESOURCE/INDIVIDUAL	DEMOB DETAILS	DATE:	TIME:	REHAB HOURS	
				CREW	EQUIP