



# FACILITY DISASTER PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

## *RECAP*

July 23, 2014 Meeting

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

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**Attendees Present** - Subcommittee Chair Patricia Krajnyak (HRP Associates), Rick Walker (LEPC Member/Pinellas County Emergency Mgmt.), Joe Mastandrea (LEPC Member/Hillsborough County Fire Rescue - Office of Emergency Mgmt.), Ed Kinley (LEPC Member/U.E.S.), Chet Klinger (LEPC Member), John Appenzeller (Hillsborough County Utilities), Gary Dunmeyer (Harcros Chemicals), John McLoughlin (USCG Auxiliary Tampa), Jennifer Logan-Porter (Goodwill Suncoast) and John Meyer (LEPC Staff).

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

### 1. INTRODUCTIONS

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

Mr. John Meyer acknowledged that a *Recap* of the April 16, 2014 FDPS meeting was previously transmitted to Subcommittee members via e-mail, posted to the LEPC website and acknowledged that additional handouts were available for all in attendance. Mr. Meyer proceeded to summarize the following items discussed at the last meeting:

- **Quarterly SERC Meeting Recap** (Risk Management Plan Audit Schedule, Hazmat Symposium, Domestic Security Oversight Committee Recommendation, and status of FY 2014-15 HA Contract changes)
- **Identification of (then) recent LEPC Initiatives** (i.e. HTC Workshops, TRANSCAER, “Hightide” Exercise)
- **Progress towards County-specific (if applicable) data and resources for All-Hazards Guide for Businesses.**

### 3. OVERVIEW OF JULY 17-18, 2014 SERC MEETINGS

Mr. Meyer identified the following as highlights to the April 4<sup>th</sup> SERC meeting:

#### Training Task Force

- Re-elected Don Sessions to serve as TTF Chair for another 2-year term;
- About to publish first TTF Newsletter to promote training activities occurring around State;
- Progress being made towards 2015 Hazmat Symposium;
- Fire departments were required to conduct self-assessment of their capabilities. Matt Marshall, Scott Chappell and others volunteered to travel to departments and confirm self-assessments, if interested;
- Development of the Supplemental Environmental Projects database is currently underway by FDEM staff; and
- Coalition of Committee members still working on oil spill issues and integration of hazmat teams in marine and shipboard environments.

#### LEPC Staff & Chairs

- Mary Hartney of the Florida Fertilizer & Agrochemical Association provided a presentation to highlight the activities and initiatives of the Fertilizer industry;
- Richard Butgereit (FDEM staff) provided a presentation about data entry of hazardous materials information into the Geospatial Assessment Tool for Operations and Response (GATOR);
- An update was provided by staff of the Hazards Analyses Working Group regarding the potential administration of the 2014-15 Hazards Analyses Program by the eleven LEPCs in the State;
- Paul Wotherspoon demonstrated the information available to the State Watch Office through the Network Operations Workstation (NOW) regarding real time and historic manifests of all Type I rail line (i.e. CSX) activities. The information includes identifies of products, quantities, location within train and recommended response activities. It is envisioned that this requirement will be expanded to include Type II & III facilities in the future; and
- Paul Wotherspoon also provided an overview of Executive Order 16350 entitled “Chemical Facilities Safety.” Mr. Wotherspoon’s described the 128-page document as best practices for LEPCs & SERCs, the pertinence of information sharing and the need for a NATIONAL Tier II database for facilities & first responders, although E-Plan is close.

#### State Emergency Response Commission

- All LEPC members were re-appointed for additional two-year terms in conjunction with the biennial requirement. Newly established nominees were also appointed for the same two-year term;
- Dwayne Mundy provided a presentation on the efforts of the Hazards Analyses Working Group and presented a proposal for the LEPC’s to administer HA Contracts for FY 2014-15. Included in the proposal was training for HA conductors and reviewers, a quality check of data and deliverables, as well as a request to maintain or increase fee per facility. Chair Bryan Koon likes the proposal but indicated that the funding does not presently exist for the LEPCs to administer the Contracts this year but we will work towards FY 2015-16;

- Mike Murphy (SERC Member/FFCA) indicated his desire for Industries represented on the SERC to identify highlight some their activities and initiatives on a quarterly basis, similar to the Hazmatters compiled for the LEPCs. Mr. Murphy also registered his frustration with the delay in filling SERC vacancies (i.e. FDEP, FDHS, FDOT, Florida COC, Transportation Industry, Associated Industries of Florida, and Environmental), if filled at all. Discussion ensued about the possibility of eliminating these membership categories so as not to jeopardize future SERC quorums. Bryan Koons indicated that he will check into the matter; and
- Farewell to Mr. Tim Date.

#### 4. RECENT LEPC INITIATIVES

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

**Regional “Hightide” Exercise.** Exercise was conducted on April 5, 2014 and involved a terrorist’s simulated release of Chlorine aboard a stationary vessel essentially midway between Tampa (Hillsborough County) and St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), nearby Picnic Island. Hazmat teams of Hillsborough Fire Rescue, Tampa Fire Rescue, St. Petersburg Fire Rescue and FDLE were all sent to the site to participate in a unified response. Unified command was established at the USCG Auxiliary station at the Gandy Boat Ramp. The associated After Action meeting was held on May 8, 2014 and the exercise scenario mitigation discussion was held with relevant parties following the last LEPC meeting on May 28, 2014.

The following pictures were taken of the “Hightide” Exercise:



**“Community Day” at DeSoto Park (in Tampa).** The first annual “Community Day” was held at DeSoto Park in Tampa. The Park is adjacent to the gates of Port Tampa Bay. The neighborhood has a large concentration of hispanic residents so it was vital to include bilingual personnel in the event. The event was held from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Attendance was slightly deterred due to the probability of rain although the event drew 153 residents. Aside from sponsors providing all attendees lunch, Home Depot came out with a wood work area for kids, Spanish radio stations played music and there were plenty of “freebies” for all those that attended from flashlights, vizqueen, first aid kits... The highlights of the event were to introduce the new siren system and corresponding messages as well as demonstrate “Shelter-in-Place” provisions.

The event was a collaborative effort of Tampa & Hillsborough EM, Port Tampa Bay, Tampa & Hillsborough Fire, HCSO, TPD, Tampa Parks & Recreation, Mosaic, Cargill, Savage Services, CSX, LEPC, local Spanish radio stations, Tampa Bay Propeller Club, Tampa Bay Spill Committee, Ammonia Working Group, TECO, American Red Cross, Greater Tampa CERT, Home Depot and others.

The following pictures were taken of the “Community Day” event:



## 5. COUNTY-SPECIFIC “ALL HAZARDS GUIDE FOR BUSINESSES.”

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

The following constitutes the work product at this point:

### All Hazards Guide for Businesses: Planning for Risks

*This Resource Manual is designed to assist businesses with the development of more thorough Disaster Plans by identifying a variety of hazards perhaps not previously considered.*















Tampa Bay Local Emergency Planning Committee  
Facility Disaster Planning Subcommittee  
4000 Gateway Centre Blvd., Suite 100  
Pinellas Park, FL 33782

### Business Disaster Planning



**Contingency Planning**  
Overview

**Continuity of Operations**  
Overview – Resource Supply Chain, Necessary pre-Coordination & pre-Communication between facilities & government resources to establish prioritization. Facilities notify their suppliers of closed transportation networks so alternate routes can be determined.

**Disaster Recovery**  
Overview - Assess impact(s) to Section 302 facilities and potential need for mitigation. Need to address temporary housing.

<b>FBDSK</b> State Resources County Resources Insurance Co. Applications	SecureFlorida.org FloridaDisaster.org
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## Hazardous Materials



Public awareness of the potential danger from accidental releases of hazardous substances heightened over the years as serious chemical accidents occurred around the world. The *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act* ("SARA Title III") in 1986 and the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act* (EPCRA) in 1988 were enacted to: improve chemical safety, protect public health, protect the environment and increase public awareness.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



### Resource Links:

#### PLANNING

EPA List-of-Lists  
EPCRA/Sara Title III  
LEPC/SERC  
OSHA/HAZWOPER  
Response Contractors  
National Weather Svc./NOAA  
State Watch Office  
National Response Center  
County Emergency Mgmt.  
Hazardous Waste Disposal  
Local Fire Departments  
Medical Facilities  
Local Media

#### RECOVERY

LEPC/SERC  
State Watch Office  
National Response Center  
Hazardous Waste Disposal  
Local Fire Departments  
FL DEP/ Bur. of Emer. Resp.  
Law Enforcement  
USCG  
Medical Facilities  
FDOT  
Local Media  
Stormwater Departments  
County Emergency Mgmt.

## SEVERE WEATHER



### Hurricanes

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone or severe tropical storm that forms in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

All Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas are subject to hurricanes. The Atlantic hurricane season lasts from June to November, with the peak season from mid-August to late October.

Hurricanes can cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and several hundred miles inland. Hurricane can produce winds exceeding 155 miles per hour as well as tornadoes and microbursts. Additionally, hurricanes can create storm surges along the coast and cause extensive damage from heavy rainfall. Floods and flying debris from the excessive winds are often the deadly and destructive results of these weather events.

## SEVERE WEATHER



### Tornadoes

Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk from this hazard. Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds obscure others. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

## SEVERE WEATHER



### Freshwater Flooding

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States, however not all floods are alike. Some floods develop slowly, while others such as flash floods, can develop in just a few minutes and without visible signs of rain. Additionally, floods can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.

Flash floods can occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or a sudden release of water held by an ice jam. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water carrying rocks, mud and other debris. Overland flooding, the most common type of flooding event typically occurs when waterways such as rivers or streams overflow their banks as a result of rainwater and cause flooding in surrounding areas. It can also occur when rainfall exceeds the capacity of underground pipes, or the capacity of streets and drains designed to carry flood water away from urban areas.

## SEVERE WEATHER



### Thunderstorms/Lightning

The Tampa Bay Region is #1 in lightning strikes in the U.S. Your business should be able to handle the occasional power outages and protect your facility from potential fires and strikes.

All thunderstorms are dangerous. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. While lightning fatalities have decreased over the past 30 years, lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States. In 2010 there were 29 fatalities and 182 injuries from lightning. Although most lightning victims survive, people struck by lightning often report a variety of long-term, debilitating symptoms.

## SEVERE WEATHER



### Resource Links:

#### PLANNING

County-Specific Hurricane Maps  
 National Hurricane Center  
 National Weather Service  
 FloridaDisaster.org  
 Ready.gov/Hurricanes  
 City websites  
 511  
 Local Media  
 FloridaDisaster.org  
 NWS/NOAA  
 National Flood Insurance Program

#### RECOVERY

Local Media  
 County EM websites  
 Florida Evacuates and 511  
 Medical Facilities  
 American Red Cross  
 Local Power Companies (Duke, TECO, FP&L, Withlacoochee, Peace River)

## Fires



Fire is the most frequent hazard affecting businesses. Take steps to protect your facility and your employees. OSHA standards require employers to provide proper exits, fire fighting equipment, emergency plans, and employee training to prevent fire deaths and injuries in the workplace. You can take a few simple precautions which will protect your business and may well preserve the environment you enjoy.

### Links:

#### PLANNING

Local Fire Stations  
 Firewise Principles  
 County websites  
 Local Media  
 NFPA

#### RECOVERY

Local Fire Stations  
 Local Media

## Terrorism/Violence in Workplace



Throughout human history, there have been many threats to the security of nations. These threats have brought about large-scale losses of life, the destruction of property, widespread illness and injury, the displacement of large numbers of people and devastating economic loss. Responding to the psychological impact to employees should be addressed. Recent technological advances and ongoing political unrest are components of the increased risk to national security.

Additionally, businesses can minimize their risk to violence in the workplace by establishing and maintaining strict hiring practices, anti-violence policies and security procedures as well as a host of other measures.

### Links:

Employee Assistance Plan  
 Dept. of Homeland Security  
 FDLE

ICISF.org  
 FEMA  
 FBI.gov

## Cyberterrorism



According to Wikipedia, Cyberterrorism is defined as *the use of Internet based attacks in terrorist activities, including acts of deliberate, large-scale disruption of computer networks, especially of personal computers attached to the Internet, by the means of tools such as computer viruses.*

For facilities that produce or inventory hazardous materials, the following resources can be used to plan for a cyber attack results in a loss of control of the chemical inventories and/or processes .

US-CERT.gov  
 CyberTerrorismcenter.org  
 National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium

## Civil Disorder/Unrest



According to Wikipedia, *civil disorder or civil unrest is a broad term that is typically used by law enforcement to describe one or more forms of unrest caused by a group of people. Civil disturbance is typically a symptom of, and a form of protest against, major socio-political problems; the severity of the action coincides with public expression(s) of displeasure. Examples of civil disorder include, but are not necessarily limited to: illegal parades; sit-ins and other forms of obstructions; riots; sabotage; and other forms of crime. It is intended to be a demonstration to the public and the government, but can escalate into general chaos.*

### Links:

Local Law Enforcement  
 FDLE  
 Fusion Centers  
 Dept. of Homeland Security

Media  
 School Systems (County Specific)

**6. OTHER ISSUES/COMMENTS.**

No other issues or comments were identified by Subcommittee members.

**7. ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. Meyer informed attendees that the next FDPS meeting date needs to be rescheduled from October 15<sup>th</sup> to **October 22<sup>nd</sup>** on account of a Risk Management Plan Audit scheduled at a Plant City facility in which LEPC staff will be participating.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:02 p.m.