

Florida Hazardous Materials Teams – An Assessment of the Number, Type, and Location of
Hazardous Materials Teams in Florida

Scott H. Chappell

Marion County (FL) Fire Rescue, Ocala, Florida

Certification Statement

I hereby certify that this paper constitutes my own product, that where the language of others is set forth, quotation marks so indicate, and the appropriate credit is given where I have used the language, ideas, expressions, or writing of another.

Signed:  SCOTT CHAPPELL

Abstract

Florida's hazardous materials teams are an integral part of the State's Emergency Response Plan and can be used for local, regional, or state deployments. The problem was that agencies Florida did not know the number of each type of hazardous materials team in the state. The purpose of this research was to identify and assess all hazardous materials teams in the state of Florida.

Descriptive methodology was used to guide the following research questions: (a) How many hazardous materials teams are there in the state of Florida? (b) What is the type of each hazardous materials team in the state of Florida? (c) How do the hazardous materials teams' rate when evaluated against Florida's Hazardous Materials Team Assessment Scoresheet? (d) What are the location gaps in the distribution of the teams? Data were collected through interviews with subject matter experts, self-assessments, and site visits of hazardous materials teams.

Interviews were used to find the number and location of hazardous materials teams in Florida. Self-assessments and site visits were then used to confirm the hazardous materials team typing and score. This research found that there were 49 hazardous materials teams in Florida with 32 type one teams, 16 type two teams, and one type three team. Florida's hazardous materials response teams received scores which verified that Florida's teams are accurately typed. The distribution of these teams provides hazardous materials response coverage for the majority of the state but leaves some rural areas in need of mutual aid assistance. Recommendations for future research include: (a) analyze assessment scoresheets to find trends in shortfalls statewide, (b) utilize hazardous materials team locations to identify areas in need of additional resources, (c) conduct routine assessments of hazardous materials teams in the future, and (d) conduct a hazardous materials team needs assessment based on Florida's target hazards.

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Knowing the number and location of each type of hazardous materials team in Florida is crucial when planning for disaster response (R. Dietrich, personal communication, February 24, 2020) (Appendix B). Using the hazardous materials team lists from the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), and the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders (FLAHR) under the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association (FFCA), Florida's hazardous materials resources were identified. The problem was that Florida State Fire Marshal's office did not know the number of each type of hazardous materials team in the state of Florida. The purpose of this research was to identify and assess all hazardous materials teams in the state of Florida. Descriptive methodology was used to guide the following research questions: (a) How many hazardous materials teams are there in the state of Florida? (b) What is the type of each hazardous materials team in the state of Florida? (c) How do the hazardous materials teams' rate when evaluated against Florida's Hazardous Materials Team Assessment Scoresheet? (d) What are the location gaps in the distribution of the teams?

Background and Significance

Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 (2013) on National Preparedness directs a "whole nation" to national preparedness where all constituents, private, public, local, regional, state, federal, and department of defense, are to work together towards a National Preparedness Goal (NPG). There are 32 Core Capabilities identified in the NPG. Each of these core capabilities is located in one or more of the five mission areas: (a) Prevention, (b) Protection, (c) Mitigation, (d) Response, and (e) Recovery . The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide for how the nation will respond to all types of disaster and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible,

and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation (National Response Plan and Framework, 2019). Hazardous materials response is found in two of the Cross-walked Target Capabilities identified in the NRF. First, under the Prevention and Protection mission areas, the Screening, Search, and Detection is a core capability with a cross-walked target capability of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) detection. Additionally, under the Response mission area, the core capability Environmental Response/Health and Safety includes Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination as one of its cross-walked target capabilities. Both of these target capabilities can be accomplished with hazardous materials teams.

As outlined in the course scope and the objectives of the National Fire Academy's Executive Analysis of Fire Service Operations in Emergency Management (National, 2016), this research will:

- Analyze fire service operations in emergency management to better prepare Florida for large-scale, multi-agency all hazards events (p. 2).
- Specify the roles of NIMS and NRF in the management of catastrophic domestic events (p. 2).
- Perform a vulnerability and capabilities assessment for target hazard infrastructure sites (p. 3).

Additionally, this research falls in line with the following US Fire Administration's Strategic Goals (U.S., 2019): Goal one: Build a Culture of Preparedness; and Goal two: Ready the Nation for Catastrophic Disasters. Knowledge of the number of each type of hazardous materials team in the state of Florida is the first step to addressing any shortfalls and vulnerabilities that may

exist (M. Marshal, personal communication, February 17, 2020) (Appendix A). While the numbers of hazardous materials teams that there are in Florida varies slightly by agency or group, there is no single list of hazardous materials teams in Florida that accounts for all teams statewide. The first step to understanding what additional capabilities may be needed in an area is to understand the current status of those capabilities. It was the researcher's desire to comprehend Florida's current hazardous materials capabilities that inspired this research.

Literature Review

As Florida continues to grow and the amount of hazardous materials on the road, rail, and at fixed facilities increases, the Florida's State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) under the Florida Department of Emergency Management (FDEM) must review hazardous materials emergency response plans and make recommendations relating to the coordination of hazardous materials emergency response (State Emergency Response Commission, 1987). Under the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), the Training Task Force (TTF) provides guidance to the SERC concerning the training of responders to hazardous materials emergencies (Training Task Force, 2012) (Appendix N). The researcher reviewed the number and types of hazardous materials teams in Florida as well as what standards exist that may guide geographic, population-based, or target hazard considerations for hazardous materials team locations. Knowing the number and type of hazardous materials teams there are in the state is an essential component as these groups build response capabilities to meet potential response needs.

Florida categorizes hazardous materials teams into three groups: type one teams, type two teams, and type three teams (Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders, 2019) (Appendix M). While the first two team types are capable of responding regionally to toxic industrial chemicals and other hazardous materials that may be found at fixed locations, in

pipelines, and on the road, rail, and vessels in Florida, it is type one teams that are prepared to respond regionally or statewide in the case of terrorism type events (Florida, 2019)(Appendix M). The equipment cache for the type two teams will support technician level operations in a chemical, biological, or radiological/nuclear (CBRN) environment (Appendix I). Type two hazardous materials teams have increased protection requirements in their personal protective equipment (PPE), specialized hazardous materials monitors and testing equipment, and mass casualty decontamination capabilities (Appendix I). Additionally, the type two hazardous materials team cache includes provision to support responder in the event of a multi-day deployment outside of a team's normal area of operation (Appendix I). In contrast, the type three hazardous materials team has response capabilities for a limited number of chemicals, hazardous materials process (i.e. decontamination), or provides only trained personnel who can serve additional personnel resources to be utilized by other hazardous materials teams (Florida, 2019) (Appendix M).

Although there are no specific standards or guidelines stating how many hazardous materials teams are needed for a geographic area, population size, or target hazard, it is up to the State Emergency Response Commission, the Training Task Force, the Local Emergency Planning Commissions, and Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders to use the data at hand and their subject matter experts to make recommendations regarding hazardous materials capabilities and capacity for Florida (M. Marshal, personal communication, February 17, 2020) (Appendix A). According to Chair Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders (FLAHR) under Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, there are 36 hazardous materials teams operating in Florida including Florida's two Florida National Guard Civil Support Teams and the Florida National Guard Chemical Enhanced Response Force Package decontamination

team (F. DeFrancesco, personal communication, February 24, 2020) (Appendix C). In contrast, the Florida State Fire College has 29 hazardous materials teams and one CST on its list (M. Marshal, personal communication, February 17, 2020) (Appendix A). The number and location of hazardous materials teams in Florida has changed over the years and the state is working to find how many, what type, and where each team is located (Mathew Marshal, personal communication February 17, 2020) (Appendix A).

Procedures

Recognizing the role of hazardous materials response and mitigation in the National Response Plan, the topics that were considered focused on those that may produce actionable data to increase Florida's hazardous materials capabilities. Interviews were conducted to find how many hazardous materials teams were operating in the state, the typing of each team, and if any gaps existed in Florida's hazardous materials response capabilities. It is the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) that have most detailed understanding of the hazardous materials teams that are operating in their region (J. Scott, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix D). Each of Florida's 10 LEPCs assisted in identifying all of the hazardous materials teams in their region and in assessing these teams (Appendix L). From that perspective, the LEPCs were able to locate hazardous materials teams that are otherwise uncatalogued by the state (John Scott, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix D). The researcher sent Florida's Hazardous Materials Team Assessment documents and scoresheets to every hazardous materials team located in the state and site visits were scheduled and teams were assessed utilizing these tools (Appendix I, Appendix J). As regions identified their hazardous materials teams, the researcher coordinated an FDEM team to conduct site visits utilizing Florida's Hazardous Materials Team Assessment document to assess each team

(Appendix K). Site visits could not be conducted on all of the hazardous materials teams in Florida due to amount of hazardous materials team located in the state as well as various scheduling conflicts. Additionally, a site visit was not conducted on Florida's single type three decontamination team as type three assessment document does not exist. One limitation in this research is that while every hazardous materials team operating in Florida was identified, site visits were only conducted for 21 (Appendix K) of the 49 hazardous materials teams due to availability.

Utilizing the data from the site visits as well as data from previous years' Hazardous Materials Teams Self-Assessments, a list of Florida's hazardous materials teams was created, including team type and location (Appendix G). A map was then produced (Appendix H) and these data were shared with various hazardous materials subject matter experts in Florida. The SMEs were then interviewed to find any gaps in Florida's hazardous materials response capabilities and the recommendations were compiled for this research.

The two Florida hazardous materials subject matter experts selected were: (a) Mathew Marshal, and (b) Robert Dietrich. Mathew Marshal has 20 years of experience in the Florida fire service and with hazardous materials. He served as the Chair of the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials under the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association for seven years, the Chair of the Florida Training Task Force under the State Emergency Response Commission for two years, and was the Chair of the Training Task Force of the Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee for 10 years. Robert Dietrich served 23 years in the United States Air Force where he focused on hazard mitigation in accordance with federal and state guidance and then served nine years with the Florida Department of Emergency Management. In his first five years at the Florida Department of Emergency Management, he served as a Risk Management Program

Inspector for hazardous materials facilities regulated by the Environmental Protection Association. Mr. Dietrich has spent his last four years as the Manager of the Technological Hazards Unit which oversees the Radiological Preparedness Unit and two nuclear power plants, the Risk Management Program with four Inspectors, the Tier Two EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Right to Know Act) Unit which tracks 13,000 hazardous materials chemicals facilities in Florida, and the Contracting Unit which oversees the distribution of funds collected from the Tier Two fees to Florida first responders. The subject matter experts were used to analyze the data generated as hazardous materials teams were located and assessed by the researcher and the FDEM team.

Results

Five research questions guided this study. The first question asked: (a) How many hazardous materials teams are there in the state of Florida? Interviews were conducted with various hazardous materials SMEs in Florida to find that there was no single document or agreed upon number of hazardous materials teams operating in Florida, but the consensus was that there were approximately 30 – 35 teams (M. Marshal, personal communications, February 17, 2020) (Appendix A) (R. Dietrich, personal communication, February 24, 2020) (Appendix B) (F. DeFrancesco, personal communication, February 24, 2020) (Appendix C). Hazardous materials team lists were reviewed and merged to find as many teams as possible. John Scott, Florida Department of Emergency Management Analyst, lead a team that went into each LEPC region to seek out hazardous materials teams that had not been cataloged or tracked by the state. Forty-nine hazardous materials teams were identified in Florida, with 32 type one teams, 16 type two teams, and one type three decontamination team. Team locations were then plotted on a map (Appendix H) to provide a visual depiction of Florida's hazardous materials response resources.

The second research question asked: (b) What is the type of each hazardous materials team in the state of Florida? Once the teams and their locations were identified, a comprehensive hazardous materials team list was created (Appendix G) and the hazardous materials teams in Florida were plotted on a map (Appendix H). Each team was provided the Florida Hazardous Materials Team Assessment tools (Appendix I, Appendix J) to conduct an internal assessment and to self-report their team type. Forty-nine hazardous materials teams were identified in Florida with 32 type one teams, 16 type two teams, and one type three decontamination team.

The third research question asked: (c) How do the hazardous materials teams' rate when evaluated against Florida's Hazardous Materials Team Assessment scoresheet? Site visits were scheduled with as many teams as possible where the same assessment tool would be used by an Florida Department of Emergency Management Analyst to assess each team. All 21 site visits assessments (Appendix K) confirmed the teams' self-identified typing. Utilizing data collected from the assessment conducted during the site visits of Florida's hazardous materials teams, it was found that the average score for the 13 type one hazardous materials teams was 97.4% with a range from 94% to 100%, and the average score for the eight type two hazardous materials teams assessed was 89.9% with a range from 79% to 96% (Appendix K). The scores of each team evaluated validated that the team typing associated with each team was accurate (Appendix G). The single type three hazardous materials team score was not recorded as there is no hazardous materials team assessment document or scoresheet for type three hazardous materials teams (J. Scott, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix D).

The fourth research question asked: (d) What are the location gaps in the dispersion of the teams? In the absence of a standard guiding hazardous materials team proximity, the map

showing all of Florida's hazardous materials teams (Appendix H), subject matter experts were interviewed and asked to identify areas in which they felt there were gaps in Florida's hazardous materials response coverage (Appendix H). The same gaps in coverage were identified by all who were interviewed (M. Marshal, personal conversation, March 3, 2020) (Appendix E) (R. Dietrich, personal conversation, March 3, 2020) (Appendix F). The gaps were:

- The rural areas in the Florida panhandle
- The rural areas in the center of the state along the Florida Turnpike corridor

The team locations and gaps identified in this research were forwarded to the Florida Department of Emergency Management, the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders under the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, Florida's Local Emergency Planning Committees, the State Emergency Response Commission, and Training Task Force.

Discussion

Through literature review, interviews, and site visits, the number of hazardous materials teams operating in Florida was identified. Although they were very close, the Florida Department of Emergency Management, the Local Emergency Planning Committees, the Florida State Fire Marshal, and the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders had varying numbers of hazardous materials teams identified in Florida. This variation may have originated when the lists were created and which aspect of hazardous materials response was being tracked, i.e. terrorism versus over the road and fixed site hazardous materials (M. Marshal, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix E). For example, the Florida State Fire Marshal's list was created to track only the type 1 hazardous materials teams that were receiving State Homeland Security Grant Program funds as Florida built its response capabilities for terrorist attacks following September 11, 2001. On the other hand, the Local Emergency Planning

Committees tracked type 2 hazardous materials teams but specifically did not track the type 1 hazardous materials teams (R. Dietrich, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix F). Furthermore, the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders, being a part of the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association, tracked teams whose departments were active with FFCA, but was not tracking the hazardous materials team with less active departments (M. Marshal, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix E). The various lists were combined into one comprehensive list and then each region searched to find any hazardous materials team that may exist but were otherwise uncatalogued. These efforts resulted in Florida's Comprehensive Hazardous Materials Team List (Appendix G).

The hazardous materials teams self-reported their capability based on typing and then an assessment team was sent to conduct site visits of each team (Appendix G). Although it was not possible to conduct site visits for every hazardous materials team in Florida, all assessments validated the self-identified capability of the teams being assessed (Appendix K). The scores of each assessed team, based on type, were averaged to reveal that the 13 type one hazardous materials teams earned an average score of 97.4%, and 89.9% for the eight type two hazardous materials teams (Appendix K). The scores generated from site visits illustrate that the capabilities of the hazardous materials teams currently operating in Florida are well developed (M. Marshal, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix E).

With the culmination of the data on hazardous materials team location and team typing, Florida's protection gaps were identified. With the exception of the areas around Tallahassee and Pensacola, there are gaps in hazardous materials response capabilities in the rural areas of the Florida panhandle (R. Dietrich, personal communication, February 24, 2020) (Appendix B). Additional gaps in hazardous materials response capabilities exist in the rural areas in the center

of the state south of Orlando (R. Dietrich, personal communication, February 24, 2020) (Appendix B). The LEPC regions with identified gaps in hazardous materials team capabilities include the Emerald Coast, Apalachicola, North Central Florida, Central Florida, and Southwest Florida (Appendix H) (Appendix L) (R. Dietrich, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix F).

This research has identified Florida's current hazardous materials response capabilities, but it is important to remember that these capabilities may ebb and flow and continued support is needed for all hazardous materials teams throughout Florida to ensure that these capabilities do not deteriorate over time and to maintain currency with various emerging threats and hazards (Mathew Marshal, personal communication, March 3, 2020) (Appendix E).

Recommendations

Based on the data, the following are recommendations for future readers and Florida's hazardous materials responders and planners regarding the number of hazardous materials teams, their capabilities, and their locations. The first recommendation was to utilize the data in the scoresheets generated from the site visits conducted in this research to identify trends in specific shortfalls statewide. With this data, efficiency can be maximized to ensure projects are directed to the areas with the greatest needs. The second recommendation was to utilize team location data to identify areas in Florida in need of additional hazardous materials response capabilities or support. Current hazardous materials response capabilities can then be enhanced, or new capabilities built to meet the needs of those regions. The third recommendation was to conduct routine assessments of the hazardous materials teams in Florida. This will aid the state in maintaining an understanding of the state's capabilities and shortfalls. The fourth recommendation was to conduct a need-based assessment of Florida's hazardous materials

response needed focusing on specific target hazards, transportation corridors, and emerging threats. Data from the need-based assessment, along with the data from this research, can be utilized to focus future efforts for developing and maintaining Florida's hazardous materials response capabilities.

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Appendix A**First Interview – Mathew Marshall, Battalion Chief****Former Chair of the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders****Former Chair of the Florida SERC Training Task Force****February 17, 2020**

SC: Alright, question number one. How many hazmat teams in Florida and what type are they?

MM: Currently, we have approximately 32 that we know of. And most of them are being a type two and or type one. Over the years, new teams have been created and there were some teams that have existed for years but were not on any of our lists.

SC: Based on the locations of these teams, do you know of any gaps that exist in the state of Florida?

MM: I believe some of the gaps that we have in the state of Florida are in the central part of the state, the middle of the state from Lake Okeechobee North until you get into the Orlando area. I believe this is a heavily traveled hazmat don't that has very little, if any, hazardous materials capability.

SC: Do you know of any guidance or standards that outline how closely hazmat teams should be located to each other?

MM: I do not know of a guidance or standard for how close that should have met.

SC: When was the last time all of the hazardous materials teams in Florida were assessed?

MM: I believe the last time the hazard skill teams were assessed was around 2011 or 2012. Or, no. I think that's about 2010 - 2012 somewhere in that neighborhood. But we are currently doing it right now. So that is always a positive. We hope to have a better idea of how many teams there are, what type they are, and where they are located.

SC: Excellent. Is there anything that I've missed or any other things I should be paying attention to for this project?

MM: I think not only should you look at locations of teams, but capability of those teams in those specific locations. When you look at the FEMA typing, type one team has a lot of the CRRN equipment and type 2 is more of a hazard mitigation team. And I think they were focused on a few CBRN missions and used a lot of money in the state of Florida, when we could have had more hazardous materials response teams for the everyday problems that we see such as transportation related, emergencies and industrial.

SC: I see, so the type two hazmat team might be more useful for the everyday hazmat response in Florida?

MM: Yeah, I believe so.

SC: Outstanding. Well, I appreciate your time. Thank you.

MM: No problem.

Appendix B**First Interview – Robert Dietrich, Technological Hazards Manager****Florida Department of Emergency Management****February 24, 2020**

SC: Rob, I appreciate you taking a moment to allow me to interview you. I have a couple questions and we'll start with this one, how many hazmat teams are there in the state of Florida?

RD: I don't have an exact number; I believe there are roughly 33 teams in the state of Florida. I don't have that document in front of me but probably from memory, roughly 33.

SC: Do we know the typing that each one of the teams are?

RD: We do. I Can I have that information whether it's a type one or type two or type three. I just don't have that document in front of me, I don't have that in my memory.

SC: No problem. May I ask you to send that to me once we get done? From a DEM standpoint, is it important to know how many hazmat teams and what type they are?

RD: It is important, from an emergency response standpoint at the State Emergency Operations Center it is important for us to know our hazmat capabilities during a statewide response. We need to know how many hazmat teams we have and the capability of those teams. So, we can either utilize state resources, and if we do not have the resources at the local or state level, then reach out to other states or the federal government for federal assistance.

SC: Based on the locations of our hazmat teams, are there any coverage gaps that exist in Florida?

RD: Yes, in my opinion there are gaps some in Florida that exists. These gaps are mostly rural areas with unfunded hazmat teams. These areas don't always have a hazmat team readily available. They have to reach out to a larger city for hazmat response and that might be more than a few hours away. So, the initial response is coming from the local fire department as they try to mitigate the situation, while they wait for one of those hazmat teams from other areas to arrive

SC: Those rural areas, are they located anywhere in particular in the state of Florida?

RD: Yes, they're typically in the panhandle and then in central part Florida, excluding the Orlando area. We've got some counties that do not have much in way of hazmat capabilities, Gilcrest, Gaston, and Madison. Those counties that have a lower cost, which have lower revenue so they don't have necessarily the resources. They rely upon volunteer fire departments and then they rely upon larger cities like Jacksonville, Tallahassee, or Gainesville for the hazmat response. It takes those hazmat teams up to a couple of hours you know an hour drive there.

SC: I understand. Are there any standards or is there any guidance for how closely hazmat teams should be located to each other?

RD: Not that I'm aware of.

SC: Do you know when the last time that all of our hazmat teams were counted and assessed?

RD: I believe that was before my time here at FDEM since I have been in this position. So, I think that maybe the 2010-2013 timeframe. But it's not been in recent in recent memory that I know of. Our LEPCs do hazmat team self-assessments, but there's been a coordinated statewide assessment in years.

SC: Thank you very much, Rob. I really appreciate your time. I will reach out to you if I have additional questions.

Appendix C

Interview – Frank DeFrancesco, Captain

Chair of the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders

February 24, 2020

SC: Good afternoon, Frank. Thank you for taking the time to speak with me. Question one, how many hazmat teams are there in Florida?

FD: About 30 to 35. All right. Do you know what type, how many of each type of team there are? I believe there are 28 type one resources which are CBRN. And then another eight to 10 of the type two resources.

SC: Sounds good. So, what you know of the location of hazmat teams in Florida. Are there any gaps in the state regarding team location?

FD: Hazmat team location is based solely on where the jurisdiction was that wants them. There is no set standard in Florida, saying that we have to have a hazmat team and so many square miles, or in so many cities. So, there is no standard to the way we approached the hazmat team location. We pretty much a minimum of two to three per region throughout the state. And some of the more populous areas there are more than three teams - they could be a half a dozen per region. An identified gap is in the rural areas in which there may only be two teams in a region, and which they cover many square miles. There is no specific standard for location. But we have definite resource rich areas and we have some resource poor areas as well.

SC: Understood. Thank you. So, when was the last time that all of the hazmat teams in the state of Florida, were assessed?

FD: Okay. It depends on your definition of assessment. If your assessment means equipment, that is done on a yearly basis through a self-assessment. This year it is being done by a third party, FDEM, to validate the information of the last several years. That's on assessment equipment. If you're looking at capabilities assessment on which they evaluate the abilities of operational abilities the technicians, I want to say that they're on a statewide level that has never been done. However, several regions have done it, such as the Tampa Bay region has done a self-assessment from a third party on technician level capabilities. And then if you look at Orange County, Orlando, Volusia, Lake and Seminole County. Their LEPC paid for a third party to come in and do a technician level operational capabilities assessment. To the best of my knowledge that has not been done anywhere else in the state.

SC: Understood. So that operational assessment is something that has happened in a couple places, but that administrative assessment of equipment and procedures and such happens via self-assessment yearly. Ok, do you know when the last time a large administrative assessment was done statewide?

FD: There was one done by a third party. It had to be almost 10 years now, maybe longer, between 10 and 15. I'd have to research that more I have that answer but I want to say 10 to 15 years.

SC: no problem. I think I can look it up as well. I appreciate everything that answered all my questions do you have anything else to add.

FD: No, not at this time.

SC: Excellent. Thank you

Appendix D**Interview – John “JW” Scott, Analyst****Florida Department of Emergency Management****Vice-Chair of the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders****March 3, 2020**

SC: Thank you for joining me this afternoon. I have a few questions to ask about Florida hazardous materials teams. Question one is, how many hazardous materials teams are you aware of in the state of Florida?

JS: I want to say this probably around about anywhere between 35 to 40.

SC: Do you know what type of hazmat team each of them are?

JS: All of the teams are either going to be a type one or type two, but I would say the majority of them are more along the lines of type two. And that's just because of being able to meet their immediate response of seven personnel. And then later on they could probably bump up to type one, but when we look at the teams that can be a one. There's probably a handful of those, where they go out your door is a one on everything. And if I had to change this so far, I've only ran into probably total six type ones.

SC: Why is it important for us to know the number type and location of hazmat teams in Florida number and location?

JS: Well, like anything in life, when you're talking about our line of work as responders, the first thing you must know is you've got to identify what is going to be your biggest threat and then looking at trying to minimize that threat. I think to answer that question, by looking at my numbers and seeing how many are going to respond, it puts us in a position to better respond to incidents. And by knowing who's where each team is, then we sort of have an idea of what resources need to be spun up immediately. That's not to say that mutual aid or other resources that we want to use, our state can get involved and send somebody out to an activation. We can get enough teams in that area to respond in a timely manner, and have a super type one team they'll be able to mitigate a big incident properly. That's why it's great to know what type of teams we have, how many we have, and what we have in each area where they're located.

SC: Thank you. Ok, my next question is: with your experience and your knowledge of the state over the last say 10 to 20 years and the number of hazmat teams we have now compared to what we used to have compared to what we might have in the future, does that number change up and down over time?

JS: I do believe that departments now in a fire service versus 20 years ago. I believe, 20 years ago, departments ran more. We didn't care which calls were, we're here to help people. And I

still do believe that mantra still exists, but those in the fire service's finance departments have been challenged more to do more with their finances. And with that being said, in the past 20 to 10 years ago, there were a lot more grants out there that offset a lot of the costs these departments use to operate. And with grants sort of dwindling down, and some of them phased out completely, it's challenging to everyone in this profession to look at how we can still meet these objectives and find the money to help support us to meet these objectives. We all know, even during our one thing Florida is known for is hurricane season. Our operations people are always going to be doing what they have to do to meet the objective. And we all know that sometimes we forget about finances or put it on the back burner until it's all done. But finances are very important and I feel like the big difference that we're seeing now is that some of the pots of money that were available for departments that have their hazmat teams are dwindling and have shrunk up. So, I think you're seeing some teams get phasds out. As far as the number of people they're staffing versus their area that has such a big need, they are in such a hole that they're being very resourceful and combining between departments to try to meet the objective of having a hazmat team available.

SC: All right, and based on your knowledge of where our hazmat teams are in the state of Florida. Can you think of any geographical gaps that exist in the state?

JS: Alright, geographical gaps for the state of Florida. Truly, I don't think anybody has out right gaps, because there's department that are supported through mutual aid covering some of those areas without hazmat teams. So, it may not be my department, but Scott Chappell's department is covering that area for me, that hazmat component through a mutual aid agreement. So, I don't really know that we have an out right true gap. It may be being filled by another department, but the gap doesn't exist. And that's mainly because the state has what we have recognize over the years that we can call all our original hazmat teams so others can benefit. It would be a regional team that could come in and get things started, and then the state could send more resources. Like the question you asked earlier about knowing where my resources were for mutual aid and state requests, we could get things responding and put into play that could deal with the hazmat issues as the soon as they can.

SC: Ok, if I understand correctly, while not every county or every department in Florida has a hazardous materials team, every area of Florida has a team within that region that could respond to help is that correct?

JS: Yeah, that would be true. Yes.

SC: Excellent. So last question and then I'll kind of just wrap it up. In your experience doing the assessments you're doing this year, how have the hazmat teams rated when evaluated against their self-assessments and was their team typing equal to the type that they said they were? And how are their scores based on where they thought they were to where you assessed them?

JS: Great question, Scott. I commend everybody that I assessed and I commend them on it. I have not seen much of a difference in how teams are graded. No, there has not been a big drop off in the difference between their assessments and when we do the assessments ourselves on the site visits.

SC: That's good to hear. So, before we wrap it up. Is there anything that I haven't asked you that you would like to add for this interview?

JS: No, I think all your questions are dead on and you are. I'd like I to elaborate on that a little more that I think that training and support for the teams from the state, and all the different levels, for the most part is in a good place. There's always room for improvement. And, Florida is definitely being a trailblazer as a whole. We are on setting the mark. We have got a great template for other states they would like to follow it.

SC: Wonderful. Well thank you very much for your time this afternoon. Have a great day

Appendix E**Second Interview – Mathew Marshall, Battalion Chief****Former Chair of the Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders****Former Chair of the Florida SERC Training Task Force****March 3, 2020**

SC: Thank you for taking a moment to talk with me today. Some follow up questions to our previous interview, why is it important for us to know the number, type and location of hazmat teams in Florida?

MM: I believe it's important to know the number, type and location of our hazmat teams. So, we are able to respond to hazardous materials incidents quickly and efficiently. Also, having those resources available to do pre plans and site visits prior to the emergency happening, so knowing where they are and their locations and their capabilities, so that if we do have an area that is concentrated on a specific chemical, we're able to assist those teams that are local there in order to have their capabilities match the chemicals that are in their area.

SC: On that note, do you know if statewide we have done hazard assessment to find out where all of our target hazards are. And now that we know that we have 49 hazmat teams in Florida, could we then lay that map over and find some additional will say gaps where the team versus actual hazards?

MM: I don't know if we've actually done that assessment, we can do it quite simply, based on tier two reporting and RMP. There is management, reporting those overlays to be done quite simply, I don't know if they've ever been done. I personally never seen it.

SC: Okay, so now that we have the data on where the 49 hazmat teams in Florida are located, we can for future research, overlay that with our known target hazards and see if any other gaps exist.

MM: Absolutely. And in those 49, making sure that their capabilities coincide with the facility and the chemical industry.

SC: That's a great point. As we've seen on the map of the 49 teams, we've increased the number that we have in the state of Florida. The gaps that you discussed in our last interview, haven't seemed to change. So, additional teams have popped up within the proximity of current teams. But I think having that other data that you just mentioned, will actually allow that state to focus energy to where it actually needs to be. Alright, so next question: In your experience, can you expect for the number and type of hazmat teams to increase or decrease or fluctuate over time based on whatever economic or socio-political environment there is?

MM: Absolutely. Factors fluctuate all the time. Based on economic downturn, during the

recession, we lost some based on the fact that one of the non-frequent emergencies that have occurred is hazmat. So, it was one of the first budget items to be cut in most departments. I know personally in my department, they actually looked at totally disbanding our hazmat team, which would have saved us about \$250,000 out of our budget, in order to balance the budget. But, eventually it did not occur, because they did determine that there was a need, even though it's not a need a daily need, it's still at the face on the high impact of a hazard.

SC: On that note, is the fact that we have 49 teams in Florida right now is not going to be a constant forever and we should put energy into tracking all of those teams all the time?

Unknown 4:00

We know what resources are available and they change. Absolutely, yes. And the capabilities will change based on equipment needs and equipment costs, all those things. Some of those teams may not be fully equipped to handle certain situations with, you know, WMD, but they may be able to handle a flammable liquids leak.

SC: We've discussed the number of teams, the typing of those teams and the locations of the teams in Florida. As a wrap up this research, is there anything else that you think we should pay attention to?

MM: I think that one of the things the state of Florida needs to pay attention to is our influx of pipelines as well as transportation because we are a central hub. For incoming chemicals from different countries as well as now using the liquefied pressurized gas that we're using in our transportation vehicle. So, I think our threats are ever evolving and we need to stay ahead of those threats. So, we don't fall behind.

SC: Great, thank you. I appreciate your time.

Appendix F**Second Interview – Robert Dietrich, Technological Hazards Manager****Florida Department of Emergency Management****March 3, 2020**

SC: Thank you for taking your time this afternoon. I have a couple general questions to ask and then I'm going to give you some information about the numbers that I've found in this process. But, first of all, why is it important for us to know the number type and location of hazmat teams in Florida?

RD: In emergency management, we need the number of hazmat teams for emergency response and mitigation planning. So, knowing where they are and their typing is why that important. For me, in particular, in the technological hazards unit where we house our risk management program inspectors and our tier two unit, we have over 13,000 chemical facilities in Florida. If the state does not have the necessary resources in that particular county or region to mitigate a chemical release, we have to pull them as mutual aid from a neighboring country or county potentially farther away. So, we want to have accurate numbers on hazmat teams and their capability so we can work towards either getting that resource permanently into that county or to assist to fund properly fund or equip that hazmat team so they have the capability to mitigate a release.

SC: So, I've spoken with John Scott, and I've reached out to all of the points of contact I have, you know, FFCA, RDSTF, and LEPCs. I've looked through all of the data and I've compiled it all. And, believe it or not, we have 49 hazmat teams operating in the state of Florida.

RD: Wow. I did not know that.

SC: I don't think anybody did. I'm including the two civil support teams. I'm also including DEP emergency response team, and I'm including the CERFP as a decon team which I'm classifying as a type three team because it's a specialty resource. But we have 49, which means we have 45 that our fire department based. Of those, 32 are type one, 16 are type two and one of them is that type three team, which I think surprised everybody.

RD: Very surprising I did not know that.

SC: My question to you is, with what you know about Florida's history, where we've been, where we are now, and where we're going, does it surprise you that the number of teams will go up and down each year during different economic seasons, or for it to go up and down over time?

RD: Yeah, it does not surprise me knowing what I know now and having more knowledge of how the process works. I am disappointed in that I don't think it should go up or down based upon the political climate or the funding. I think the teams should be funded for the potential for mitigation. I think the team should be should be funded for the chemical threat for response, not

based upon the different funding ups and downs, peaks and valleys, that we that we seem to have throughout the state over the years. So, I'm not surprised, but I am disappointed, that we have that flux. You know that flux, or that that our rise and fall of funded teams. So, there's 49 teams in the state of Florida, but which ones are fully staffed, fully trained or has the resources and funding to fill that resource requirement, either in their county or as a mutual resource. You know, it's a good point for future research.

SC: So I have another question for you: Now that we know that we have 49 teams and where they're located in the state, do we know where all of our target hazards are, and can we overlay our known target hazards around the state of Florida with our hazmat teams location so we can search for gaps there? Perhaps as a future project, what do you think?

RD: Absolutely. So, we have that data. And then this project that you and I have worked on with ESF 10, our DEP folks, during activations, we can combine our hazardous materials team data with the 13,000 chemical facilities data. We are pairing that data and combining it with the ETS, large and small, has waste generators, so we are identifying the all of chemical threats. We also have the ATF, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and their critical infrastructure list. Then combined with the Homeland Security partnership that we have the reported threats in the state of Florida. We can combine that data and overlaying that in a GIS product along with hazmat teams and capabilities in your project. That's definitely something that we should explore in the future.

SC: Great! I believe that's all the questions I have for you. Is there anything that you would like to add for this interview that I can include in my research anything you think we've missed?

RD: I think you nailed everything in between the first interview and this one. I think that covered everything. I'm a little shocked at the 49 team; I did not know that.

SC: I think that has surprised everyone. Most of the numbers from my interviews and lists put it somewhere between 30 and 35. John Scott got the closest; he thought there was somewhere between 35 and 40. But I don't think anybody knew that there were almost 50 teams.

RD: Very good. No, that's it.

SC: Thank you very much for your time.

Appendix G

Florida Comprehensive Hazardous Materials Team List

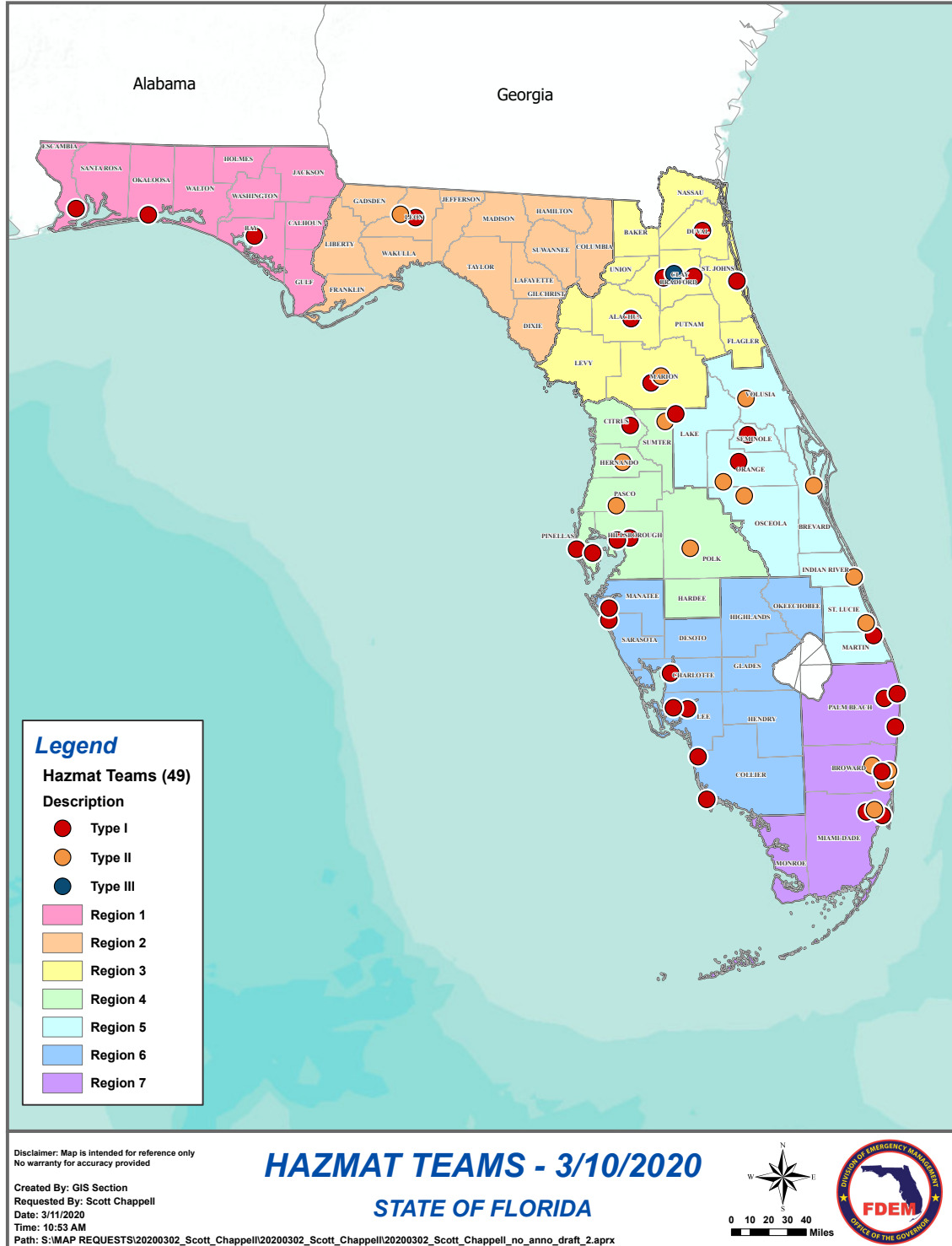
Team Number	Type	2019/2020 Site Visit Scores		Previous Self-Evaluation Scores		FLORIDA Hazmat Teams
		Type I Teams	Type II Teams	Type I Teams	Type II Teams	Agency
HM1A	Type I			88		Ocean City-Wright Fire Control District
HM1B	Type I			91		Bay County
HM1C	Type I			95		Escambia County
HM 2A	Type I	97				Tallahassee
HM3A	Type I			100		Jacksonville Fire Rescue Department
HM3B	Type I					Gainesville Fire Rescue
HM 3C	Type I			97		Clay County Fire Rescue
HM3D	Type I			92		St. Johns County FR
HM4A	Type I	98				Hillsborough County Fire Rescue
HM 4B	Type I	98		94		Tampa Fire Rescue
HM4-C	Type I	96		97		Citrus Sheriff Fire Rescue
HM4-D	Type II				76	Polk County Fire Rescue
HM4E	Type I	98		95		Pinellas County EMS & Fire Admin
HM5A	Type II				96	Brevard County Fire Rescue
HM5B	Type I			98		Seminole County
HM5C	Type II				80	Volusia County
HM5D	Type I			88		Marion County Fire Rescue

HM 5E	Type II				93	Orange County Fire Rescue
HM 5F	Type I			97		City of Orlando Fire Department
HM6A	Type I			99		Fort Myers Fire Department
HM6-B	Type I			86		Sarasota County Fire Department
HM6-C	Type I			98		Marco Island
HM-6D	Type I			80		Charlotte County Fire/EMS
HM-7A	Type I			99		Miami-Dade
HM 7B	Type II		90		90	Hollywood Fire Rescue
HM7C	Type I	98		96		Boca/Delray Beach
HM7D	Type I	98		91		Martin County
HM7E	Type I	100		97		Broward Sheriff Fire Rescue
HM7F	Type II		79			Hialeah Fire Rescue
NA	Type I					Cape Coral Fire Dept
NA	Type II		86		87	Ft. Lauderdale Fire Rescue
NA	Type I	98		87		Palm Beach County Fire Rescue
NA	Type I	97				West Palm Beach Fire Dept
NA	Type II		96		93	Hernando County Fire Rescue/Haz Mat
NA	Type I	98		75		City of Miami Dept of Fire-Rescue
NA	Type I					44th Civil Support Team
NA	Type I	94		79		48TH Civil Support Team
NA	Type II				81	Sumter County Fire Rescue

NA	Type II					Ocala Fire Rescue
NA	Type II		94			Sunrise Fire Rescue
NA	Type II		90			St. Lucie County Fire District
NA	Type II		93			Indian River County Fire Rescue
NA	Type I	96				Southern Manatee Fire Department
NA	Type II		91			Pasco County Fire Rescue
NA	Type I			94		Lake County Fire Department
NA	Type II					Osceola County Fire Rescue & EMS
NA	Type I			83		North Collier Fire District
NA	Type II					Florida Department of Environmental Protection Environmental Response Team
NA	Type III					FL-CERFP Decontamination Team
Average		97.38461538	89.875	91.84	87	

Appendix H

Florida Hazardous Materials Team Map



Appendix I

Florida Type II Hazardous Materials Team Assessment Document and Scoresheet

**Florida State Emergency Response
Commission
(SERC)**



Capabilities Assessment Tool for
Type II Hazardous Materials Response
Resources

2019 Edition

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INTRODUCTION

The 2011 Edition of the Florida State Emergency Response Commission's (SERC) Hazardous Materials Response Team Assessment Tool includes the assessment tool, instructions, notes, and attachments. The Assessment Tool will allow a knowledgeable assessor¹ to objectively assess Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams² and assigns a standardized statistical measure to that team based upon dependent and independent variables. The purpose of this numerical measure is to permit the organization to assess internal strengths and weaknesses for the purpose of strategic planning. It is not the intent of the measure to establish a ranking or "grading" of a team. Therefore, when properly administered, the SERC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team Assessment Tool will provide a statistical picture of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team(s) in comparison to established emergency response guidelines and the current "standard practice".

The SERC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team Assessment Tool is an objective assessment based on the current "standard practice" consistent with regulations, standards, and guidelines. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Assessment Tool can be utilized to perform an "in-house" self-assessment of a team by a knowledgeable assessor for the purpose of identifying strengths and weaknesses within the team or team administration. The Assessment Tool is community neutral. The Assessment Tool does not take into consideration hazards or risks present within the community, but instead, is based on a minimum level of capability. The Assessment Tool measures four major areas (dependent variables). These four areas are:

1. Written Plans and Standard Operating Procedures
2. Human Resources
3. Training
4. Equipment

The statistical values of the items (independent variables) measuring each of the four major areas (dependent variables) are weighted based on necessary or mandatory items that a team should have within the team's program or inventory.

¹ Knowledgeable assessor -As identified in the mission and values statements of this evaluation tool, it is intended that it could be used in-house to complete a self-evaluation of response capabilities. With this desire in mind, the tool was developed so that an individual with a moderate level of understanding of hazardous materials emergency response standards, practices and planning could successfully conduct this evaluation. The suggested minimum qualifications for an evaluator are:

- 1) Must be trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level
- 2) Should be a Hazardous Materials Technician Instructor
- 3) Possess work experience in the planning and management phases of hazardous materials team development. In order to better prepare for the use of this tool, the evaluator should be:
 - a) OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 in its entirety, b) The Florida State Emergency Response Commission's public sector hazardous materials training guidelines, c) Florida SERC Hazardous Materials Training Task Force Model Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Procedures, d) US Department of Homeland Security Target Capabilities for WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination, e) Have a working knowledge of the use and application of the OSHA Interpretive notes for 29 CFR 1910.120 which can be found at www.osha.gov
- 4) Thoroughly familiar with the requirements and inter-relationships of the following documents:

Reference Standards

The following references have been utilized in the development of this assessment Tool:

Reference	Source
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response"	United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Florida Public Sector Hazardous Materials Training Guidelines	The Florida State Emergency Response Commission (contact through Florida Division of Emergency Management)
OSHA Interpretive notes for 29 CFR 1910.120	These note are found online at the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration website at www.osha.gov under "Standards"-
Florida SERC Training Task Force Model Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Procedures	May be obtained online at the HSIN (Homeland Security Information System) Webpage or by Contacting the Florida Division of Emergency Management
Suggested Hazardous Materials Minimum Equipment Guidelines	Florida State Emergency Response Commission - Hazardous Materials Training Task Force (contact through Florida Division of Emergency Management)
US Department of Homeland Security "Target Capabilities List"	US Department of Homeland Security
Florida Fire Chief's Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan	Available from the Florida Fire Chief's Association publication list at www.ffca.org

Conducting the Assessment

The assessment is conducted in two phases. The first phase is the interview phase, which is conducted with an organization's administrator or team coordinator. During the first phase emergency response plans, procedures, medical surveillance and training program records are reviewed. The administrator or coordinator will provide the assessor with the necessary documents to assess the items contained within the interview phase. The second phase is the walkthrough phase. This phase is conducted with a member(s) of the hazardous materials emergency response team (not the administrator or coordinator). During this phase, the assessor will ask questions to validate information gained in the interview process as well as visually assess equipment and inventories.

After both phases have been completed, the assessor then compiles the statistical values as related to the assessment. This will provide a picture of compliance with a current standard practice. This

tool is not intended to establish a standard of practice, but instead, to provide an agency with a statistical, justifiable picture of compliance with an established standard as measured and validated through demonstration and exercise.

It is important that both assessors and assesses know and understand the hazard based approach. The hazard based approach to incident evaluation is a dynamic process inclusive of conducting an immediate; situational assessment, threat assessment, estimation of future impact, and risk benefit analysis. It precludes rock solid procedures and allows responders to react to the dynamics of the situation

INSTRUCTIONS

The following instructions are applicable to the use and implementation of this assessment tool.

Instructions for the Assessor

1. The Assessment Tool is intended to be an objective assessment of the response capabilities of the response entity in accordance with Federal Regulations and Florida State Emergency Response Commission Guidelines.
2. The assessor should review the entire Assessment Tool documentation prior to attempting an assessment.
3. The Assessment Tool should be forwarded in its entirety to the responsible official for the entity to be assessed prior to the assessment. This affords the Official and the entity an opportunity to ensure that materials necessary for the assessment are accumulated in order to more efficiently facilitate the assessment and reduce the stress and impact to the assessed entity.
4. Contact names and numbers for the assessed entity and the assessor need to be exchanged prior to the assessment.
5. The person(s) conducting the assessment should meet, at a minimum, the criteria outlined in the assessment introduction. The assessment must be conducted in a professional manner with the emphasis on accumulating a reliable assessment and objective observation.
6. The assessment is presented in two distinct parts. The intent is that the interview phase be conducted with managerial personnel who are instrumental in developing and implementing response plans and policies. The walkthrough phase should be conducted with personnel who perform the response, and are responsible for equipment, maintenance, and incident response.
7. Assessors are encouraged to ask objective questions of the assessed entity's representatives in order to formulate an objective conclusion to each of the questions posed by the assessment tool. This may, at times, present the assessor

with an opportunity to provide input. The assessor is encouraged to withhold input or views, not directly related to clarifying the questions. Comments and recommendations should only be rendered at the conclusion of the assessment, if sought by the assessed entity and directly related to data presented in the assessment.

8. The assessor is encouraged to have more than one representative of the assessed entity present during each phase of the assessment. This would preclude the “one point of view concept”. This becomes especially important in the walkthrough phase, which is intended to validate the information gained in the interview phase, as well as equipment, by employees. The interview phase is intended to assess the written plans and policies as developed by employers. This phase is less vulnerable to subjective conclusions. The adage “if it isn’t written it didn’t happen” usually applies.
9. The assessor needs to keep in mind that the individual data elements are “yes” or “no” answers. If the individual variables are not met, either in plan or operational implementation, then the data variable is no. When encountering elements with multiple points, if all points are not covered, then the entry should be a “no” response.
10. The assessor should provide an explanation of the purpose of the evaluation. These evaluations are to assist the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) in evaluating the assessment process and identifying any problems that may need to be reviewed. It is expected that aside from the assessor’s comments included in the original Assessment Tool package, others will be included as the Tool evolves.
11. Should a situation arise for which you are neither prepared, nor have an answer, you are encouraged to contact the contracting agent (should the assessor be a contractor) or submit the question to FDEM <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/> staff for forwarding to the SERC Training Task Force.
12. All Assessment Evaluations with totals for assessments and identifying the entity assessed should be forwarded to the SERC Training Task Force Staff Person at FDEM <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/> . This will assist in the evaluation of resources statewide, identification of training and planning needs, and the validation of assessment data.
13. Your assistance in the assessment of a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team is appreciated. The objectivity and professional nature of your assessment is conclusive proof that hazardous materials responders and entities provide for responder safety while ensuring the protection of civilians, property, and the environment.

Instructions for the Entity Being Assessed

1. The Assessment Tool is intended to be an objective assessment of the response capabilities of the response entity in accordance with Federal Regulations and Florida State Emergency Response Commission Guidelines.
2. You should be provided with notification and a copy of the assessment tool at least 30 days prior to the assessment date. This notification should include authorizing agency, and the name, address, and phone number of the assessor.
3. Any entity has the right to deny assessment by any entity, agency, or representative.
4. The entity should review the entire Assessment Tool documentation prior to an assessment. The overview, introduction, and review comments answer several common questions encountered by the developers. This information provides background to the assessment.
5. The entity should provide the assessor with the contact names of the individuals to be involved and finalize dates for the assessment.
6. The entity to be assessed should accumulate the information necessary to ensure substantiation of any plan, policies, or other documentation to ensure the maximum level of compliance with regulations and guidance as referenced in the Assessment Tool. Shaded items are those deemed necessary to operate autonomously.
7. The assessed agency should ensure availability of the personnel committed in the initial contact. There are two phases of the assessment. The interview phase is intended to give the employer the opportunity to present plans and policies related to response. The walkthrough phase is intended to validate the implementation of the plans and policies, as well as assess the equipment and maintenance.
8. It is expected that if all involved parties assist the assessor appropriately, it should not take in excess of a normal workday to complete the assessment (this may vary due to local circumstances).
9. The assessed entity should be as objective as possible at looking at their response service. This assessment is intended to be an objective look at the hazardous materials response capability within a given entity's area. This includes regional areas, mutual aid response area, and any other areas as defined by the state.
10. As identified in the Assessment Introduction, it is not the intent to look at actual responses, rather the planning, policies, equipment, and preparedness of the team for responses associated with actual or anticipated releases of hazardous materials or weapons of mass destruction.
11. The Assessor should at a minimum meet the definition as presented in the

introduction portion of this document.

12. Assessed entity should refrain from asking questions of the assessor. This tends to draw subjective conclusions based on experience and learning. These answers may or may not be appropriate until the conclusion of the evaluation.
13. The assessed entity needs to keep in mind that the individual data elements are “yes” or “no” answers. If the individual variables are not met either in plan or operational implementation, then the data variable is no. When encountering elements with multiple points, if all points are not covered, then the entry should be a “no” response.
14. Should a situation arise which a question cannot be answered, you are encouraged to contact the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) representative <http://www.floridadisaster.org/hazmat/LEPC/> or submit the question to the FDEM staff <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/> for forwarding to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Training Task Force.
15. The assessor should provide the assessed entity with a preliminary evaluation of the program as well as a copy of the assessed entity(s) evaluation instrument. The purpose of these evaluations is to assist the assessed entity, the SERC in evaluating measured capabilities and identifying opportunities for improvement. It is shared that aside from the reviewer’s comments in the original Assessment Tool documentation, others may be included in the written evaluation.
16. All Assessment Evaluations with totals for assessments and identifying the entity assessed should be forwarded to the SERC Training Task Force Staff Person at FDEM <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/>. This will assist in the evaluation of resources statewide, identification of training and planning needs, and the validation of assessment data.
17. Your assistance in the assessment of a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team is appreciated. The objectivity and professional nature of your assistance is conclusive proof that hazardous materials responders and response entities provide for responder safety while ensuring the protection of civilians, property, and the environment.

1. PLANS AND POLICIES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
1.1.1*	Is there a written hazardous materials emergency response plan (ERP)?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(1)
1.1.2	Is the ERP available to the employees?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(1)
1.1.3	Does the emergency response plan reflect pre-planning and coordination with outside parties? (e.g. medical facilities, law enforcement agencies, facility emergency contacts, skilled support personnel)			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(I)
1.1	TOTAL			
1.2.1	Has the organization formally adopted NIMS as demonstrated by an organizational policy or general order?			
1.2.2	Are the roles, responsibilities, and lines of authority during hazardous materials emergency defined?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)
1.2.3	Does the ICS plan specifically designate a single individual as the incident commander or recognize the concept of “Unified Command”?			29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)
1.2.4	Are there provisions for the passing of command to senior responding officials?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)
1.2.5	Has the safety official been identified in the ERP or ICS Plan? Note: the IC may assume this responsibility in smaller responses involving initial alarm assignment resources.			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)(vii)
1.2	TOTAL			
1.3.1	Is advanced life support medical treatment available on scene for responders during the emergency response involving actual or potential IDLH environments?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2) (viii) SERC Model Procedures
1.3.2	Are ALS licensed personnel specially trained in the medical aspects of hazardous materials assigned to the response?			Florida SERC Model Procedures
1.3.3*	Are the roles of the emergency medical support personnel defined?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2) (viii)
1.3.4*	Medical Treatment Protocols approved by the organization’s medical director that specifically addresses the medical aspects associated with response to hazardous materials emergencies.			Standard of care
1.3	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
1.4.1	Does the ERP or referenced policies address safe distances and areas of refuge adequate for employees who may require it?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(iv)
1.4.2	Does the ERP or referenced policies address the types and uses of PPE and emergency response equipment to be used?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(xi)
1.4.3	Does the ERP or referenced policies designate equipment, people and procedures to ensure site security and control?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(v)
1.4.4	Does the ERP or referenced policies require and establish a personal accountability system for use at hazardous materials emergencies?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(ix) 1910.134
1.4.5	Does the ERP or referenced policies establish an on-scene emergency alerting action procedure for use by all employees engaged in the emergency response?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(ix)
1.4.6	Does the ERP or referenced policies identify emergency evacuation procedures for personnel operating at the emergency?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(vi)
1.4.7	Does the ERP or referenced policies establish and require the implementation of decontamination procedures to include collection and disposal of decontamination solution run-off?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(vii)
1.4.8	Does the ERP or referenced policies provide procedures for incident critiques and after-action analysis?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(x)
1.4.9	Where applicable, does the employer maintain a policy for the deployment of hazardous materials assets to other communities under either existing mutual aid agreements or regional/statewide response plans meeting the response, rehab and sustainment requirements as defined the FFCA SERP and the SERC Level of Service. Does this policy outline: Deployment readiness, Activation procedures, Personnel support, equipment/materials, Reach-back capabilities			Florida SERC Model Procedures for Team Level of Service
1.4.10	Does the deployment policy provide for the resources necessary to support a minimum of 12 hour continuous operations and 72 hour self sustainability.			Florida SERC Model Procedures for Team Level of Service
1.4.11	Does the ERP contain notification/reporting information?			
1.4	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
1.5.1	Is there a written personal protective equipment plan or program?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(5)and (q)(10)
1.5.2*	Does the PPE plan or program address all of the following issues: PPE selection based upon hazards, Use and limitations, Work mission duration, Maintenance and storage, Decontamination and disposal, Training and fitting, Donning and doffing, Inspection procedures, Evaluation of program effectiveness Temperature extreme limitations?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q-10), (g)(5)(i)-(xi)
1.5.3	Are personnel required to utilize a minimum of positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus until the atmosphere has been quantified?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)(iv)
1.5.4	Does the PPE plan call for personal protective equipment to be maintained and inspected in accordance with OSHA and manufacturer recommendations?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(10)
1.5.5	Does the team maintain documentation of all tests of PPE in accordance with OSHA and manufacturer recommendations?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(10) and appendices
1.5	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
1.6.1	Does the ERP or referenced policies describe procedures to be utilized for air monitoring during the emergency response?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)(iv)
1.6.2	Are all maintenance procedures and calibrations documented?			SERC Model Procedures
1.6.3	Does the ERP or referenced policies require the development of a site specific safety plan for all haz-mat emergency incidents above the level of the first responder?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(10), (g)(5), (b)(1) and Standard of Care
1.6.4	Does the ERP or referenced policies establish a standardize methodology of assigning incident levels to hazardous materials emergencies?			SERC Guidelines
1.6.5	Does the ERP or referenced documents			29 CFR

	outline the procedures that would be used for various tasks which team members would perform? (e.g. spill, leak and fire control)			1910.120 (q)(3) and SERC Model Procedures
1.6	TOTAL			

2. HUMAN RESOURCES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
2.1.1*	Are there seven hazardous materials technicians available for immediate response to an incident meeting the OSHA definition of a “emergency response”?			OSHA 29CFR1910.120(a)(2) & (q) Florida Fire Chiefs HazMat Type II
2.1	TOTALS			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
2.2.1	Is there a written medical surveillance plan or program for personnel assigned to the hazardous materials response team?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (f)
2.2.2	Does the medical surveillance policy indicate that employees will obtain a written opinion from the physician?			29 CFR 1010.120 (f)
2.2.3	Do employees who have obtained baseline medical evaluations also receive periodic examinations as determined by the physician? (Must not exceed once every two years).			29 CFR 1910.120 (f)
2.2.4*	Is medical record keeping consistent with OSHA requirements for "Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records"?			29 CFR 1910.20 (f), 29 CFR 1910.20
2.2.5	Does the medical surveillance plan provide for medical assessment after exposures above the permissible exposure limit (PEL)?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(9)
2.2.6	Have employees been fitted properly for respiratory protective equipment?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q) 1910.134
2.2	TOTAL			

3. TRAINING

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
3.1.1*	Has the employer certified that hazardous materials team members have achieved the technician level of competency?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(ii)-(v)
3.1.2*	Does the employer maintain records for each team member documenting initial and refresher training?			SERC

3.1.3*	Does the employer provide certification to the employee that they are certified at the technician level based upon Florida SERC Training Guidelines and OSHA regulations?			SERC and 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(8)(ii)
3.1	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
3.2.1	Total of at least 160 hours of initial training for all technicians assigned after June 2006 covering the competencies established by the Florida SERC Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training Guidelines and NFPA 472.			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)
3.2.2	The organization requires completion of SERC Training Competency Assessment Task Book as a requirement for initial training for all technicians assigned after June 2006.			Florida SERC Training Competency Checklist
3.2.3	Does the employer certify all team members who would be expected to utilize respiratory protective equipment?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134
3.2.4	Have all team members been trained to at least the DOT Medical First Responder Level of Training?			SERC guidelines
3.2	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
3.3.1	Does the employer have a specific plan for the provision of annual refresher training or measurement of continued competency of all team members?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(8)
3.3.2	Does the employer require completion of the SERC Hazardous Materials Technician Refresher Competency Checklist for all assigned technicians regardless of date of assignment?			Florida SERC Hazardous Materials Training Guidelines.
3.3.3	Are all team members who might be expected to assume the role of the haz-mat group leader trained in accordance with Florida SERC Training Guidelines for the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander level of competency? - NIMS ICS through I – 300 - Strike Team/Task Force Leader - Hazardous Materials Incident - Management Specific Training			SERC guidelines, NIMS ICS, and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)
3.3	TOTAL			

NOTES

- 1.1.1 The question relating to the existence of the employer's Emergency Response Plan is related to the mandate from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulation 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(1). During previous assessments, credit was given for those organizations which adopted the LEPC response plan. However, individual organizational and community hazard/risk assessments as well as strategic internal and external operating environments are too unique for each community to allow the application of a regional plan to a local resource. Therefore, in this edition an organization specific response plan is called for. This plan may reference internal and external standard operating procedures and plans but must address, at a minimum, the following items either directly or as incorporated by reference. Credit for the plan shall not be issued if any of the required elements are absent.

- Pre-emergency planning and coordination
- Personnel roles, lines of authority, training and communication
- Emergency recognition and prevention
- Safe distances and places of refuge
- Site security and control
- Evacuation routes and procedures
- Decontamination
- Emergency medical treatment
- Emergency alerting and response procedures
- Post incident analysis and follow-up procedures
- PPE and emergency response equipment

- 1.3.3 Responders on the scene of an emergency must understand the roles assigned to them. The roles of all responders must be defined in the emergency response plan and supporting documents.
- 1.3.4 Local medical directors have the ultimate responsibility for the designation of ALS medical protocols for the treatment of patients or responders during hazardous materials emergencies. It is recommended that these medical protocols specifically address, at a minimum, the following:
- General supportive hazardous materials care protocol
 - Irritant and respiratory irritant protocol
 - Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema
 - Organophosphate, carbamate insecticide poisoning and nerve agents
 - Methemoglobinemia
 - Cyanide and hydrogen sulfide poisoning
 - Acids (including hydrofluoric acid) & alkalis
 - Heat stress and heat stress risk management
 - Incident rehabilitation procedures (may be found in other policies)
- 1.5.2 All aspects of the personal protective equipment plan must be present in order to receive credit for this item.

- 2.1.1 The accepted “standard practice” mandates that seven hazardous materials technicians are needed in order to facilitate a minimal entry during a hazardous materials response. These seven people must be dispatched on the initial hazardous materials emergency response once it is determined that an emergency does exist. The evaluator needs to utilize validation documents to ensure this number is being met for this question to be evaluated in the affirmative. For the purpose of this evaluation item, an initial response to a hazardous materials emergency is different than a first response initiated by the agency. For example: A first response consisting of an engine company and a hazardous materials company to a report of an odor may not constitute a hazardous materials emergency response until validated by on-scene personnel that a hazardous materials emergency exists. Once the scene is characterized as a hazardous materials emergency, then the balance of technicians needed to achieve the seven must be immediately available and dispatched.
- 2.2.4 The employer is required to establish and maintain a record for each employee that is subject to medical surveillance. In actual practice, the physician's office maintains physical custody of the records under agreement with the employer. Procedures need to be established to allow access, storage, transfer, and disposal of these records in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.20, while keeping personal medical information confidential. The employee medical record in custody of the physician should include:
- a) medical and employment questionnaires or histories including job description and occupational exposures,
 - b) the results of medical examinations and laboratory tests including: X-rays, spirometry, audiograms etc...
 - c) medical opinions, diagnoses, and recommendations
 - d) first aid records,
 - e) descriptions of treatments and prescriptions, and
 - f) employee medical complaints.

The physician's written opinion to the employer should not reveal specific findings, test results, or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposures. Instead, it should include:

- a) whether the employee has any medical condition that would place the employee at increased risk from occupational exposure,
 - b) limitations to assigned work or use of protective equipment,
 - c) a statement that the employee has been informed of the results of the medical examination, and
 - d) (for 29 CFR 1926.58) a statement that the employee has been informed of the increased risk of lung cancer attributable to the combined effect of smoking and asbestos exposure
- 3.1.1 The OSHA rule does not state the specific manner of how the training must be documented. There must be a written document which clearly identifies the employee and the person certifying and identifies the training and/or past experience which meets the requirements. One possibility would be to include this information in the employee's personnel file. Another method would be to include this information on a master list of employees who

qualify under paragraph (q)(6)(ii-v) of the OSHA rule. The best method is to include this information on a separate certificate for each employee. The methodology or curriculums, which are used to achieve certification, must be documented. This note also relates to items 3.1.2 and 3.1.3. The hours associated with the initial training must be documented.

1. PLANS AND POLICIES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
1.1.1	Is the team member aware of the appropriate plans and policies regarding the establishment and performance of decontamination in accordance with the ERP and referenced policies?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(1)
1.1.3	Can the team member properly describe the procedures to be taken in the event of an onsite emergency consistent with the ERP or referenced policies?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(1)
1.1.4	Does the employee know the location and have access to the ERP and all referenced policies?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(1)
1.1	TOTAL			
1.2.1	Can the team member identify who would be designated as the hazardous materials group safety official consistent with the ERP or referenced policies?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)
1.2.2	Can the team members properly describe the roles and responsibilities of various positions within the ICS structure and specifically, the hazardous materials group.			
1.2	TOTAL			
1.3.1	Has the team member been provided medical evaluation in accordance with the employer’s medical surveillance plan?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(9) (i)
1.3.2	Ask the haz-mat technician when he/she received his/her last medical examination for team member surveillance? Is it consistent with the medical surveillance plan and physician recommendations?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(9), (f)(3)(i)(B)
1.3.3	Has the employee been provided with written opinions resulting from the medical surveillance plan?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(9) (f)(7)
1.3.4	Can the employee describe the proper requirements for on-scene medical treatment capabilities that are consistent with the ERP and referenced policies?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(vix)
1.3	TOTAL			

2. HUMAN RESOURCES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
2.1.1	Ask a team member(s) how many technicians are available for an initial response to a hazardous materials emergency above the first response level. Is this number consistent with the ERP and referenced policies?			SERC Guidelines
2.1	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
2.2.1	Ask the employee what actions would be taken if would occur if he/she had been exposed to a concentration above the permissible exposure limit. Is it consistent with the ERP and referenced policies? Does it provide for post exposure medical evaluation?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(xii), (q)(9), (g)(3-5)
2.2.2	Ask the employee if they have been fit tested for all respiratory protective equipment that they carry and are expected to utilize. When was the last fit test and is it consistent with the employer's plan?			29 CFR 1910.120(q)(8)
2.2	TOTAL			

3. TRAINING

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
3.2.1*	Does the team member participate in periodic exercises designed to measure the team and it's members ability to function in accordance with the employer's emergency response plan?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(xii)
3.2.2	Have employees that are designated to serve as hazardous materials group leader roles received training to the Incident Commander Level? (NIMS ICS 300, Strike Team/Task Force Leader and HazMat incident management training)			SERC guidelines
3.2.3	Are employees that are expected to serve as a hazardous materials group leader aware of the requirements of the incident commander as stipulated in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3) as implemented by the employers' emergency response plan?			OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)
3.2.4	Are team members aware of the importance of decontamination and the methods to perform decontamination in accordance with the ERP and referenced documents?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)
3.2.5	Can the team member immediately obtain garment compatibility information and be able to properly interpret the information provided?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(xi)
3.2.6	Can the team member identify the person(s) who would be responsible for the development of a Site Specific Safety Plan?			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(2)(xi),(g)(5), (b)(3)
3.2	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SOURCE
3.3.1	When was the last time that the team member attended refresher training or been assessed for baseline technician competency? Does this answer meet with annual refresher/documentation of			29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(8)

	competency requirements consistent with the ERP and referenced policies?			
3.3.2	Does the employee appropriately answer questions that would demonstrate the ability to serve in any hazardous materials group role except hazardous materials group leader? (e.g. decontamination, entry, science)			SERC guidelines
3.3	TOTAL			

4. EQUIPMENT

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.1.1	2- Rolls of plastic sheeting 100 x 25 feet			
4.1.2*	2- Retention basins or system capable of holding a backboard patient on stands during decontamination.			SERC Level of Service Model Procedures
4.1.3	2- Additional retention pools of any form			Model Procedures
4.1.4	1- Run off transfer pump			Model Procedures
4.1.5*	1- Gross decontamination shower			Model Procedures
4.1.6	Necessary hoses and manifolds and other supplies to properly operate decontamination system in accordance with employer's decontamination plan			Model Procedures
4.1.7	1 gallon suitable emulsifier			
4.1.8	1 gallon Sodium hypochlorite (bleach)			
4.1.9	1 gallon disinfectant for use on equipment)			
4.1.10	5 gallons acidic neutralizing solution			
4.1.11	5 pounds alkaline neutralizing solution			
4.1.12	Non abrasive hand cleaner			
4.1.13	Tide or similar cleaning detergent			
4.1.14	1 gallon 3% Hydrogen peroxide (supplemental disinfection)			
4.1.15	1- 85 gallon recovery drum			
4.1	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.2.1*	Personnel are required to respond to deployments with, or the organization provides personal hygiene items and supplies. (soap, repellent, sunblock, shampoo)			
4.2.2*	63 gallons Drinking water (3 gallons/person/day)			
4.2.3*	Required deployment with clean uniforms and appropriate individual PPE for up to 72 hrs			
4.2.4*	63 Meals (MRE, heater or other) 3/person.day			
4.2.5*	Sanitation (Pepp toilets minimum)			
4.2.6*	Field shower capabilities with warm water			
4.2.7*	Towels and toiletries			

4.2.8*	Portable shelters capabilities for up to 72 hrs			
4.2.9*	Infield purchasing capabilities (e.g. Pcards)			
4.2.10	2 gallons of bleach and plastic bins for field sanitation or reach-back mechanism			
4.2	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.3.1	pH paper 0-14			
4.3.2	2- Combustible gas detector (CGD) (can be a combination unit)			
4.3.3	2- Oxygen concentration monitor (can be a combination unit)			
4.3.4	Hydrogen Sulfide detector (can be a combination unit)			
4.3.5	Carbon Monoxide detector (can be a combination unit)			
4.3.6	8 - Radiological dosimeters (mR scale)			
4.3.7	Gamma/Beta Survey meter (can be combination unit)			
4.3.8	Survey meter capable of detecting alpha emissions (can be a combination unit)			
4.3.9	Colorimetric detection device (e.g. Drager or Sensidyne or equivalent) and ensure reagent confidence test is done within 6 months			
4.3.10	Colorimetric tubes or chips for: Chlorine, Ammonia, Hydrogen Chloride, and Aromatic Hydrocarbons or equivalent items			
4.3.11	Colorimetric tubes or chips necessary for qualitative analysis of unknown airborne contaminants (e.g. Drager HazMat Kit or Sensidyne or equivalent)			
4.3.12*	Field chemical analysis capabilities for liquid and solid unknowns sufficient to determine basic hazard classes and ensure reagent confidence test is done within 6 months			
4.3.13*	Sampling supplies for collecting liquid samples			SERC/FFCA
4.3.14*	Sampling supplies for collecting solid samples			SERC/FFCA
4.3.15*	Protein screening test kits			SERC/FFCA
4.3.16*	Dacron swabs			SERC/FFCA
4.3.17*	Buffer solutions			SERC/FFCA
4.3.18*	Sample labels			SERC/FFCA
4.3.19*	Certified clean sample containers for liquids and solids (small and large mouth)			
4.3.20	Photoionization detector			
4.3.21	Flame ionization detector			
4.3.22	Calibration gases and equipment for each device as recommended by the manufacturer			
4.3.23	Air flow rate calibrator (e.g. Buck calibrator or Bubble Burret) or annual service agreement			
4.3.24	Heat sensing (e.g. Thermal imaging)			FFCA
4.3.25	Light amplification (e.g. night vision)			FFCA

4.3.26	Ensure calibration logs are up to date on all detection equipment			
4.3	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.4.1	Radio capable of communications with organization's dispatch center			
4.4.2	High VHF equipped with Florida Division of Forestry channels Red, White and Blue			
4.4.3	Cellular telephone			
4.4.4	Wireless data capable of email			
4.4.5	Separate tactical channel for Haz-Mat team (Entry) operations			
4.4.6*	Sufficient portable radios to permit one per team member			
4.4.7*	In-suit radio communications equipment for each radio equipped entry team member			
4.4.8	Emergency evacuation signal device			
4.4.9	800 Mhz capable of statewide mutual aid channels			SERC
4.4	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.5.1	Vehicle(s) capable of carrying all initial response equipment and personnel. Can be a multipurpose unit			
4.5.3	Vehicle to be equipped with electrical supply or generation equipment necessary to properly operate computer system and scene lighting			
4.5.4	Vehicle(s) or arrangements in place to transport "reserve" equipment			
4.5.5	On-scene re-fueling capabilities or arrangements			
4.5.6	Lighting equipment necessary to illuminate dress out and operational areas			
4.5	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.6.1	200 Oiliophalic/Hydrophobic spill control pads			
4.6.2	100 ft. Oiliophalic/Hydrophobic spill control booms			
4.6.3	100 lb. Absorbent clay material or equivalent			
4.6.4	2 each round end and square end spark proof shovels			
4.6.5	2 street brooms			
4.6.6	200 feet utility rope			
4.6.7	Materials necessary to cover or secure storm drains			
4.6.8	Additional 600 Oiliophalic/Hydrophobic spill control pads in reserve or arrangements for delivery within 1 hour			

4.6.9	Additional 200 ft. Oiliophalic/Hydrophobic spill control booms in reserve or arrangements for delivery within 1 hour			
4.6.10	Agreements for the delivery of dirt to the scene by outside agencies			
4.6.11	Agreements for the delivery and operation of heavy dirt moving equipment (e.g. front end loaders)			
4.6.12*	Arrangements for marine units to aid in boom deployment as determined by jurisdictional needs			
4.6	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.7.1	Two flaring torches for LPG capable of both vapor and liquid flaring or one with a reach back for second torch			SERC
4.7.2	Sufficient lengths of gas supply hose and ancillary equipment to support flaring in both the liquid and vapor phase.			
4.7.3	LPG connections for: 3/4" Acme vapor return connection, POL(service) connection, 1 1/4" Acme fill connection with check valve actuator, liquid withdraw connection and OFP service connection adapters. All connector equipped to supply flaring system listed in 4.7.1 & 4.7.2			
4.7.4	Misc. "Black Iron" pipe fittings and short pipe fittings from 1/2" to 2" to support LPG connection for liquid and vapor flaring or other leak control operations.			
4.7.5*	Assorted NG line jackets ranging from 3/8" to 2" if NG exist in jurisdiction			
4.7.6*	NG line hose clamps for 2" to 2" lines if NG exists in jurisdiction			
4.7.7	Misc. LPG fittings and plugs			
4.7.8	30 GPM hydrocarbon resistant transfer pump (pneumatic)			
4.7.9	Arrangements for Chlorine rail kit if rail hazards are present in the jurisdiction			
4.7.10	Assorted leak control plugs and patching materials			
4.7.11	Air bag leak control system			
4.7.12	2 each grounding rods, grounding cables and bonding cables			
4.7.13	Assorted cribbing			
4.7.14	5- MC306/DOT406 dome clamps			
4.7.15	Chlorine "A" Kit			
4.7.16	Chlorine "B" Kit			
4.7.17	Assorted hardware and neoprene rubber patching and plugging materials			
4.7.18	1- DOT specification 85 gallon over-pack drum			
4.7.19	Misc. over-packing containers meeting DOT Specifications (e.g. lab packs and containers less than 55 gallons)			

4.7.20	Drum sling and drum handling equipment			
4.7.21	Hand truck			
4.7.22	2- additional 85 gallon over-pack drums in reserve or arrangements for delivery within 1 hour			
4.7	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.8.1	30 gallons 3% - 6% AFFF/ATC foam concentrate available on the initial response			
4.8.2	120 gpm foam application equipment			
4.8.3	30 lb. Metal-X or equivalent			
4.8.4	200 gallons 3% - 6% AFFF/ATC foam concentrate in reserve			
4.8.5*	Application equipment to complete a 250 gpm or greater application rate in reserve or immediately available			
4.8.6*	Arrangements for response of CFR equipment if local hazards warrant			
4.8	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.9.1	2- Blood pressure cuffs and stethoscopes			
4.9.2	2- Thermometers (oral or tympanic)			
4.9.3	Scale accurate to +/- 1/4 lbs.			
4.9.4	Trauma kit			
4.9.5	Portable oxygen unit with nasal cannula and nonrebreather masks			
4.9.6	Disposable bag value mask			
4.9.7	Oral airways			
4.9.8	Pharmaceutical supplies to support hazardous materials medical protocols as identified in interview section 1.3.			
4.9.9	Advanced Life Support ambulance with transport capabilities accessible on-scene by agency.			
4.9.10	Paramedics with toxicological training and capabilities either assigned to the team or available under inter-local or contractual agreement			
4.9	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION (latest or previous edition)	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.10.1*	Chemical Hazardous and Response Information System (CHRIS) Volume II Data Sheets			
4.10.2*	NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards			
4.10.3*	Condensed Chemical Dictionary			
4.10.4*	Merck Index			
4.10.5*	NFPA Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials			
4.10.6*	Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards			

4.10.7*	Crop Protection or Farm Chemicals Handbook			
4.10.8*	ACGIH Threshold Limit Values ® and Biological Exposure Indices			
4.10.9 *	Emergency Response Guides for Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents – Sidwell or equivalent			
4.10.10	PC or Laptop computer with field internet connectivity			
4.10.11	Computer printer			
4.10.12	CAMEO, ALOHA, MARPLOT with facility information for all facilities within the response jurisdiction or regional area of responsibility loaded.			
4.10.13	On site weather monitoring station with integration with ALOHA			
4.10.14	E-Plan Access			
4.10.15	HazMat FOG			
4.10	TOTAL			

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES X1	NO X0	SERC guidelines
4.11.1	4 - SCBA 60 minute (for entry)			
4.11.2	6 - SCBA 30 minute (for decon) (can be 60 minute)			
4.11.3	2 - Additional 60 minute SCBA (for entry)			
4.11.4	Air cart for extended air line operations of 4 personnel			
411.5	Full Face Piece Air Purifying Respirator (APR) or Powered Air Purifying respirator (PAPR) properly fit tested for each team member and minimum of P-100 and AG/OV/P100 general use cartridges			
4.11.6	20 pair of chemical resistant gloves which have been tested against the ASTM chemical test battery and which provide at least 5-hour breakthrough time to each of the materials in the test battery			
4.11.7	50 pair disposable boot covers			
4.11.8	10 pair chemical resistant boots with steel toe and steel shank. If any of these boots contribute to the chemical compatibility of a garment then those boots will have a chemical resistance equal or greater than the garment that they will be used with			
4.11.9*	6 - Vapor protective garments meeting standards established in NFPA 991			
4.11.10	6 - Vapor protective garments meeting standards established in NFPA 991 in reserve			
4.11.12	20 – Liquid Splash protective garments meeting NFPA 992 or NFPA 1994 Class 2			

4.11.13	20 - Particulate protective garments meeting the standards established by NFPA 1994 Class 4 for use with biological or radiological materials			
4.11.14	8 – 60 minute PP/SCBA meeting the standards established by NFPA 1981			
4.11.15	NFPA compliant firefighter protective clothing for each firefighter assigned to the team			
4.11.16	Intrinsically safe PASS device for each SCBA unit			
4.11.17	6 - Hearing protection for use with SCBA			
4.11	TOTAL			

NOTES:

3.2.1 The intent of this question is to ensure that technicians have actually had an opportunity to practice their skills in a simulated emergency situation. This could be conducted during the initial training of the technician but would also be a necessary part of any annual competency maintenance training or evaluation procedures.

4.1.2 SERC Model Procedure for Level of Service calls for the ability of a type II resource to be capable of providing decontamination of 3 patients. Therefore, this capability shall be available with the initial response.

4.1.5 The actual arrangement of a gross decontamination shower would be dependent upon the procedures used by the agency. Some agencies have elected to use four posted decontamination showers while others utilize hand held wands designed to flush the individual from head to toe. Either type arrangement would be valid provided the goals of gross decontamination by flushing and dilution are maintained.

4.1.7 – 4.1.11 Solutions of equivalent capabilities are acceptable

4.2.1 – 4.2.9 The inherent ability of hazardous materials emergencies to progress into longer-term operations dictates the need for effective rehabilitative efforts. Arrangements need to be in place for the sheltering of personnel during the rehabilitation process in an area out of the heat and elements. The means by which this is accomplished can be varied. Ambulances, buses, ventilated tents and shelter are all possible means to achieve the desired outcome. It is not necessary that the agency have these resources in-house. However, if they are not available in-house, then written policies must be in place to obtain them within a reasonable period of time.

Any time phased resource support plan meeting the guidelines established by the SERC Model Procedures for Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Level of Service and the FFCA typing definitions would be considered in the evaluation of these elements.

Meals need not be maintained but policies must be in-place to obtain meals for responders

during campaign operations. Hazardous materials response teams should be encouraged, however, to look towards maintaining this capability for disaster operations that might interrupt infrastructure sufficiently to prevent obtaining food from retail establishments. Field purchasing of meals in widespread disaster scenarios would NOT be an acceptable arrangement due to potential infrastructure limitations

4.3.12 Generally speaking, most hazardous materials teams use a HazCat® or similar field testing system. However, tests kits capable of screen for the following characteristics would be appropriate:

- Corrosivity (pH)
- Radioactivity
- Flammability/Combustibility screening
- Water reactivity
- Water solubility
- Volatility (organic vapor production)
- Oxidizer screening

4.4.6 Every member of the hazardous materials team operating on-scene needs to have radio communications with the safety officer and entry coordinator during entry operations. Therefore, this evaluation requires that all technicians operating on-scene have radio communication capabilities. At a minimum, one portable radio must be available for every entry team member who is at any level of dress, (multiple entry teams and back up teams) as well as any team member who is coordinating a function (decontamination, science, safety, group leader, etc...)

4.4.7 Chemical protective clothing creates severe limitations in communication abilities. Every person operating within the isolation must have radio communication capabilities that are effective in the level of protection that they are using.

4.6.12 If no open water marine environments exist within the jurisdiction then credit shall be given.

4.7.5 & 4.7.6 If no NG system exists within the jurisdiction then credit shall be given

4.8.4 An arrangement for reasonable assess to foam in an amount of up to 200 gallons of 3% - 6% AFFF/ATC foam concentrate shall be memorialized by departments not possessing this cache in-house.

4.8.5 & 4.8.6 If the jurisdiction has aircraft crash fire rescue capabilities, then agreements need to be in place to obtain those resources provided the operational index of the airport facility is not jeopardized. If such agreements cannot be obtained, mutual aid agreements need to be in existence to allow the development of foam application capabilities based upon the hazards of the community.

4.10.1 – 4.1.11 The items listed represent the minimum hard copy references that should be maintained. Hard copy references are essential to support operations during computer system failures. Standalone (non-internet based) computer databases covering these listed reference needs will be accepted ONLY if there is redundant computer capabilities

immediately available (e.g. supervisor's vehicle is ALSO equipped with the databases and is available on all responses). Online databases or internet search will not be considered as appropriate replacement for hardcopy references due to potential field connectivity limitations and infrastructure disruptions. For a reference library to be considered equivalent, it must be capable of ALL of the following elements.

- Dictionary or manual of chemical terminology
- Material name, formula and comprehensive synonym cross reference
- Comprehensive CAS number cross reference and formula data
- Common physical and chemical properties relating to state, volatility, solubility, combustibility
- Current exposure limit recommendations including PELs, REL's, ACGIH TLV's and NIOSH IDLH values
- Chemical incompatibilities and reactivity data
- Directory for pesticide names and hazards

- NFPA 704 rating data
- Chemical and biological weapon hazard/risk assessment information
- Medical treatment protocols

4.11.9 Although 4 Level A suits are all that would be required for a Level A entry (2 in 2 back up), this number of suits is not consistent with "real world" needs at any incident other than the simplest Level A emergency. Six suits should be considered the minimum. This would allow for 3- two person entry teams or 2three person entry teams when a higher level of operational safety is required.

4.11.11 & 4.11.14 Extra points are awarded if all Level A or Level B garments are NFPA 1991 or NFPA 1992 compliant (respectively).

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY ASSESSED: _____
 DATE OF ASSESSMENT: _____ CONDUCTED BY: _____

AREA	TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHRU	TOTAL	POSSIBLE
1	Plans and Policies				
1.1	Emergency Response Plan				6.25
1.2	Incident Command Policies				6.24
1.3	Medical Plans				6.24
1.4	Policies and Procedures				2.09
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan				2.09
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan				2.09
			1 TOTAL =		25.00
2	Human Resources				
2.1	Staffing				12.50
2.2	Medical Monitoring				12.50
			2 TOTAL =		25.00
3	Training				
3.1	Employer Certification				4.16
3.2	Initial Training				10.42
3.3	Annual Refresher				10.42
			3 TOTAL =		25.00
4	Equipment				
4.1	Decontamination				2.27
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations				2.27
4.3	Monitoring Equipment				2.28
4.4	Communications				2.27
4.5	Vehicle				2.27
4.6	Spill Control				2.27
4.7	Leak Control				2.27
4.8	Fire Control				2.28
4.9	Medical Supplies				2.27
4.10	Reference and Research				2.27
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment				2.28
			4 TOTAL =		25.00
TOTAL ALL AREAS =					100.00

Frequently Asked Questions

Is it possible to assign sliding scales depending on questions and partial compliance?

The intent of the document is to be totally objective within the guidance provided. The tool is not intended to be definitive, but to provide the agency with a demonstration of compliance or identify areas for potential improvement. To assign sliding scales would be to indicate approval to be in partial compliance. While neither the developers, nor the SERC have the authority to indicate compliance, it is the intent that this assessment tool be utilized to assist agencies in ensuring compliance with both Federal Regulations and State Guidance.

The numerical weighting of individual elements reduced to decimals gives the indication of failure should someone fail to accomplish a high numerical overall score.

The intent is not to furnish a score indicative of a pass or fail, but only to furnish a picture of compliance. In order to obtain that picture a person must understand the tool. The tool is weighted to give a minimum number of points for compliance with mandatory regulatory items and normal equipment. The tool also awards additional points for those items deemed necessary for the autonomous operations of the team and to ensure teams can operate at maximum efficiency and safety.

Can we develop alternative service delivery methods? For example, if the flame ionization detector is carried by Fire Prevention, is it countable as available by the Hazardous Materials Response Team?

While this kind of question lends itself to being subjective, questioning of response team members by the assessor may indicate that the monitoring device is available “routinely” and that the entry personnel have been trained in the equipment’s use and maintenance. If the team is competent in the device’s use, it is maintained in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and, it is available to responders in a timely fashion, then the assessor could award the “yes” response. The more appropriate alternative, if the team is properly manned and equipped, would be to have the individual assigned to the instrument also assigned to the team or have the team maintain the instrument and makes it available to the Fire Investigators as needs dictate. Questions of this nature lend themselves to subjectivity, and the intent of the tool is to be as objective as possible based on response from administrative and response personnel.

My agency's personal protective equipment plan addresses 9 of the 11 items cited in the tool. Does this mean that I do not get credit for the PPE plan I have implemented?

The Federal Regulation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(10) states that “Chemical protective clothing and equipment to be used by organized and designated HAZMAT Team members, or to be used by hazardous materials specialists, shall meet the requirements of paragraphs (g)(3) through (g)(5) of this section”. In order to do that, sections 29 CFR 1910.120 (g)(5) dictates the elements of the PPE Program. It would be

inappropriate of the assessor to overlook missing elements in an effort to award a statistical value as opposed to assessing complete compliance.

Why are certain pieces of equipment weighted so highly when they are used so infrequently?

The logic behind the weighting of individual items is related to their importance of a team being self-sufficient after being dispatched to an incident. The individual team should be fully capable of performing a complete hazard and risk assessment and either render the area safe or decide that it is beyond the ability of the team to intervene in a positive manner. However, every team should be capable of performing certain intervention techniques. These include the flaring or venting of flammable gases, controlling routine chlorine releases, and monitoring for downwind hazards associated with any probable eventuality. The routine response to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Natural Gas (NG) dictates the need for response equipment associated with these routine releases. While some agencies may not have NG within their jurisdictions, the eventuality of mutual aid, or other agreements should mandate equipment of this type since it is readily adaptable to other types of piped materials.

It would be logical for assessors to note that no NG exist in the community, however, preparedness would indicate that many applications apply to the equipment associated with the LPG and NG industry. One to mention is anhydrous ammonia. It is important to keep in mind that this evaluation instrument was not only designed to indicate a team preparedness for response within its home community, but, also to deliver service in any region based upon mutual aid or regional response agreements.

Why do my team leaders need to be trained to the incident commander level?

Understanding the scope of response issues, the concerns of the State Emergency Response Commission, and the past experiences of hazardous materials response teams responding outside of their jurisdictions, it has become necessary to ensure that team leaders or company officers be trained to the incident commander level associated with hazardous materials incidents. This training will provide them with the knowledge and insight necessary to function in what otherwise may be a dysfunctional command structure. It is our intent to ensure that hazardous materials responders operate within a defined command structure and one that ensures personnel safety anywhere they may operate.

Why do I need to have a written air-monitoring plan for hazardous materials incidents?

While the regulation does not specifically dictate that hazardous materials response teams have a pre-designed air monitoring plan, it has been the developer's experience that teams with pre-established guidelines for air monitoring perform more efficiently. Monitoring for air-borne contaminants, which pose the greatest risk to the unprotected responder and civilians, is a necessity. An established methodology, with pre-established action levels, limits the individual and agency's liability. Guidance for the establishment of the air monitoring program is available through the EPA. Additional guidance is available through NIOSH and the ACGIH.

Why do I have to have a Site-Specific Safety Plan?

The Site-Specific Safety Plan is essentially the same as the health and safety plan as described in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(10), (g)(5), (b)(1). Since the emergency response community does not have the opportunity to plan for every eventuality, the site-specific safety plan is a way to ensure the proper implementation of the ERP and SOGs/SOPs at the emergency scene. While much discussion has taken place nationally over the implementation of site-specific safety plans, there remains a consensus nationally that the site-specific safety plan provides insurance that proper tactics and safety considerations have been addressed prior to commencement of operations. It also is a part of the Incident Action Plan under the ICS. The site-specific safety plan is the briefing document for the hazardous materials safety officer during operations. Furthermore, the title and definition of the site-specific safety plan has been adopted by the National IMS Consortium.

What constitutes initial training?

The development team discussed this issue extensively. It was decided to follow accepted norms as available to all responders. The weighting is obviously toward compliance with all standards including those that recommend an amount of training greater than the OSHA minimums standards. Remember, under OSHA regulations the employer certifies the technician. Therefore, all agencies should identify what standards constitute and certifies a hazardous materials technician and they must document that certification process. Unfortunately, there is no way for this evaluation tool to measure individual competency. Therefore, this tool intends to measure compliance with regulations and guidance within the accepted standard of care.

While all response agencies have personnel with many years of service, there is no substitute for continuing education. During this assessment the agency will be measured on its written definition of acceptable level of education for certifying hazardous materials technicians and the documentation of that process. At a minimum this should concur with OSHA standards, the SERC Training Guidelines as well as consensus standards developed by other organizations. Based upon the OSHA, NFPA, HMEP and SERC guidelines, it is the developer's experience that it is impossible to bring a person to the Technician Level of competency in the minimal hours identified by OSHA. However, credit is provided for meeting the minimum acceptable regulatory hours of training and additional weight is provided to those organizations that exceed the minimum hours in the interest of higher knowledge, skills and abilities.

What constitutes the seven technicians?

The group feels this question is adequately addressed in the note #2.1.1 of the interview phase. The assessor needs to be assured that adequate numbers of trained personnel are available to adequately implement technician level operations once indicated.

Why should my organization purchase equipment that might never be used in order to obtain a higher score?

It is not the intent of this document to encourage or dictate any agency to encounter economic impact as the result of the assessment. The assessment is just a tool to measure where you are in

compliance with the current standard of care. Your jurisdiction may or may not need additional resources based on your agencies particular situation or availability for statewide response or mutual aid.

Equivalent equipment, what if my organization has a piece of equipment that will perform the same function as a piece of equipment on the tool?

It is the intent that consideration should be given to equivalent tools and devices performing essentially the same function. However, it is important to ensure that all the elements are met. This includes the knowledge that acid gases may render a multifunction instrument incapable of monitoring for a specific gas or vapor.

What is Risk based response?

The hazard-based approach to incident evaluation is a dynamic process inclusive of conducting an immediate; situational assessment, threat assessment, estimation of future impact, and risk benefit analysis. It precludes rock solid procedures and allows responders to react to the dynamics of the situation.

Appendix J

Florida Type I Hazardous Materials Team Assessment Document and Scoresheet

**Florida State Emergency Response
Commission
(SERC)**



**Capabilities Assessment Tool for
Type I Hazardous Materials Response
Resources**

2019 Edition

Purpose

This assessment is used to identify equipment and response capabilities for the Type I Materials Response Resource. Prior to completing this addendum, the Hazmat resource must possess all requirements defined in the Florida State Emergency Response Commission's Hazardous Materials Assessment Tool for Type I Hazardous Materials Resources. This addendum is an optional tool that may be used to identify qualified specialized resources.

This document defines the requirements of a Type I Hazardous Materials Resource based on The National Fire Protection Agency's 472 and 473, The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's 1910.120, Florida's Domestic Security Strategy, and the Florida State Emergency Response Commission's Hazardous Materials Assessment Tool.

Type I Hazardous Materials Resource

A Type I Hazardous Materials Response Resource is an enhanced hazardous materials response team developed with specific capabilities for mitigation and response to Hazardous Materials and Weapons of Mass Destruction. This resource is designed with additional technical CBRNE capabilities for mitigating most large or prolonged hazardous materials incidents. A CBRNE Hazardous Materials Response Team meets Florida SERC "Assessment Methodology for Hazardous Materials Response Teams" criteria plus additional response requirements as defined by the State Working Group. This addendum includes the additional components required of a Type I Hazardous Materials Resource.

There shall be a minimum of 15 hazardous materials technicians in this response to function as follows:

- Hazmat Team Leader / Supervisor / Officer (1)
- Safety Officer (1)
- Reference Officer (1)
- Logistics Personnel (1)
- Medical Personnel / Toxicological Paramedic (2)
- Decon Leader (1)
- Decon Personnel (2)
- Entry Team Leader (1)
- Entry Team (3)
- Rapid Intervention Team (2)

An agency or agencies can provide a Type I Hazmat Resource with eight technicians responding (wheels rolling) immediately upon dispatch, followed by seven additional technicians responding within no more than 60 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS

The use of this addendum is voluntary by which Hazardous Materials Resources may be assessed. After completing the SERC's Hazardous Materials Type I Team Assessment Tool, an entity may volunteer for evaluation by a knowledgeable assessor¹ of its enhanced CBRNE response capabilities.

Instructions for the Assessor

1. The Type I Hazardous Materials Resource Assessment Tool is intended to be an objective assessment of the response capabilities of the response entity in accordance with Federal Regulations and Florida State Emergency Response Commission Guidelines.
2. The assessor should review the entire assessment tool documentation prior to attempting an assessment. The overview, introduction, and review comments answer several common questions encountered by the developers. They also help to provide background for the assessment.
3. The Type I Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team Assessment Tool in its entirety should be forwarded to the responsible Official for the entity for review prior to the assessment. This affords the Official and the entity an opportunity to ensure that materials necessary for the assessment are accumulated, in order to more efficiently facilitate the assessment and reduce the stress and impact to the assessed entity.

¹ Knowledgeable assessor: As identified in the mission and values statements of this evaluation tool, it is intended that it could be used in-house to complete a self-evaluation of response capabilities. With this desire in mind, the tool was developed so that an individual with a moderate level of understanding of hazardous materials emergency response standards, practices and planning could successfully conduct this evaluation. The suggested minimum qualifications for an evaluator are:

- a) Must be trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level
- b) Should be a Hazardous Materials Technician Instructor
- c) Possess work experience in the planning and management phases of hazardous materials team development.

In order to better prepare for the use of this tool, the evaluator should be thoroughly familiar with the requirements and inter-relationships of the following documents:

- a) OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 in its entirety,
- b) The Florida State Emergency Response Commission's public sector hazardous materials training guidelines,
- c) Florida SERC Hazardous Materials Training Task Force Model Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Procedures,
- d) US Department of Homeland Security Target Capabilities for WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination,
- e) Have a working knowledge of the use and application of the OSHA Interpretive notes for 29 CFR 1910.120 which can be found at www.osha.gov

4. Contact names and numbers for the assessed entity and the assessor need to be exchanged prior to the assessment.
5. The person(s) conducting the assessment should meet, at a minimum, the criteria outlined in the assessment introduction. The assessment must be conducted in a professional manner with the emphasis on accumulating a reliable assessment and objective observation.
6. Assessors are encouraged to ask objective questions of the assessed entity's representatives in order to formulate an objective conclusion to each of the questions posed by the assessment tool. This may, at times, present the assessor with an opportunity to provide input. The assessor is encouraged to withhold input or views not directly related to clarifying the questions. Comments and recommendations should only be rendered at the conclusion of the assessment, if sought by the assessed entity and directly related to data presented in the assessment.
7. The assessor is encouraged to have more than one representative of the assessed entity present during each phase of the assessment. This would preclude the "one point of view concept". This becomes especially important in the walkthrough phase, which is intended to validate the information gained in the interview phase, as well as equipment, by employees. The interview phase is intended to assess the written plans and policies as developed by employers. This phase is less vulnerable to subjective conclusions. The adage "if it isn't written, it didn't happen" usually applies.
8. The assessor needs to keep in mind that the individual data elements are "yes" or "no" answers. If the individual variables are not met, either in plan or operational implementation, then the data variable is response of "no". When encountering elements with multiple points, if all points are not covered, then the entry should be a "no" response.
9. The assessor should provide an explanation of the purpose of the evaluation as well as the assessed entity evaluation instrument. The purpose of these evaluations is to assist the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). It is expected that aside from the assessor's comments included in the original Assessment Tool package, others will be included as the Tool evolves.
10. Should a situation arise for which you are neither prepared, nor have an answer, you are encouraged to contact the contracting agent (should the assessor be a contractor) or submit the question to FDEM <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/> staff for forwarding to the SERC Training Task Force.
11. All Assessment Evaluations with totals for assessments and identifying the entity assessed should be forwarded to the SERC Training Task Force Staff Person at FDEM <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/>. This will assist in the evaluation of resources statewide, identification of training and planning needs, and the validation of assessment data.
12. Your assistance in the assessment of a Type I Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team is appreciated. The objectivity and professional nature of your assessment is conclusive proof

that hazardous materials responders and entities provide for responder safety while ensuring the protection of civilians, property, and the environment.

Instructions for the Entity Being Assessed

1. The Type I Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team Assessment Tool is intended to be an objective assessment of the response capabilities of the response entity in accordance with Federal Regulations and Florida State Emergency Response Commission Guidelines.
2. You should be provided with notification and a copy of the Assessment Tool at least 30 days prior to the assessment date. This notification should include authorizing agency and the name, address, and phone number of the assessor.
3. The entity should review the entire Assessment Tool's documentation prior to an assessment. The overview, introduction, and review comments answer several common questions encountered by the developers. This information provides background for the assessment.
4. The entity should provide the assessor with the contact names of the individuals to be involved and finalize the dates for the assessment.
5. The entity to be assessed should accumulate the information necessary to ensure substantiation of any plan, policies, and/or other documentation to ensure the maximum level of compliance with regulations and guidance as referenced in the Assessment Tool.
6. The assessed agency should ensure availability of the personnel committed in the initial contact. There are two phases of the assessment. The interview phase is intended to give the employer the opportunity to present plans and policies related to response. The walkthrough phase is intended to validate the implementation of the plans and policies, as well as assess the equipment and maintenance.
7. It is expected that if all involved parties assist the assessor appropriately, it should not take in excess of a normal workday to complete the assessment. (This may vary due to local circumstances).
8. The assessed entity should be as objective as possible when looking at their response service. This assessment is intended to be an objective look at the hazardous materials response capability within a given entity's area. This includes regional areas, mutual aid response areas, and any other areas as defined by the state.
9. As identified in the Assessment Introduction, it is not the intent to look at actual responses, but rather the planning, policies, equipment, and preparedness of the team for responses associated with actual or anticipated releases of hazardous materials or weapons of mass destruction.
10. Assessed entity should refrain from asking questions of the assessor. This tends to draw subjective conclusions based on experience and learning. These answers may or may not be appropriate until the conclusion of the evaluation.

11. The assessed entity needs to keep in mind that the individual data elements are “yes” or “no” responses. If the individual variables are not met either in plan or operational implementation, then the data variable is responded as “no”. When encountering elements with multiple points, if all points are not covered, then the entry should be a “no” response.
12. Should a situation arise which a question cannot be answered, you are encouraged to contact the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) representative <http://www.floridadisaster.org/hazmat/LEPC/> or submit the question to the FDEM staff <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/> for forwarding to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Training Task Force.
13. Included in the package is both an Assessor’s Evaluation and Assessed Entity’s Evaluation. The purpose of these evaluations is to assist the SERC in evaluating the Assessment Tool and identify any problems or questions that may need to be reviewed. It is expected that aside from the assessor’s comments included in the original Assessment Tool package, others will be included as the Tool evolves. Your input is absolutely necessary and encouraged.
14. All Summary Assessment Tool sheets with totals for assessments should be forwarded to the SERC Training Task Force staff person at FDEM <http://floridadisaster.org/hazmat/> and should identify the assessed entity. This will assist in the evaluation of resources statewide, identifying training and planning needs and the validation of data. Assessment Evaluations should also be included and the assessor should complete this step.
15. Your assistance in the assessment of a Type I Hazardous Materials Resource Assessment Tool is appreciated. The objectivity and professional nature of your assistance is conclusive proof that hazardous materials responders and response entities provide for responder safety while ensuring the protection of civilians, property, and the environment.

Section 5: Type I Hazardous Materials Assets				
5.1: Plans and Policies for Type I Assets				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.1.1 ⁱ	The organization actively participates with their regional Domestic Security Task Force. (Demonstrated by written policy or documented attendance and communication)			
5.1.2	The ERP must reflect specific pre-planning with law enforcement and health agencies when dealing with a WMD event (coordination of roles and responsibilities)			
5.1.3	Incorporation of all guidelines and procedures adopted by the Florida Domestic Security Oversight Committee			
5.1.4	The ERP shall reference policies and procedures necessary for the implementation of advanced life support toxicological medical protocols.			
5.1.5	The ERP has plans and policies to outline the NIMS Structure			
5.1.6	The ERP shall identify the means for resource deployment of the Type I Hazmat Resource			
5.1 Total				

5.2: Human Resources for Type I Assets				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.2.1	The ERP has plans and policies in place to provide for the response of eight (8) technicians immediately upon dispatch followed by an additional seven (7) technicians within one hour			
5.2.2	Policies are in place for the deployment of at least one ALS medical responder and one Tox-Medic (as defined by local protocol and guided by NFPA 473) with any response.			
5.2.3	Policies are in place to provide Administrative Support Personnel, as the team may require for long-term deployments or large scale incidents			
5.2.4	Policies are in place for the inclusion of Force Protection Personnel into the response team. (Teams are encouraged to build inter-local agreements with Force Protection teams.)			
5.2 Total				

5.3: Training and Exercises for Type I Assets				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.3.1	Organization has participated and completed additional training necessary to comply with current NFPA 472, as related to hazardous materials/WMD Response. (Demonstrated by documentation of organizational attendance and educational learning objectives)			
5.3.2	Documented organizational participation in at least 3 training events annually (e.g. in-house training exercises, mutual aid drills, attendance to ODP compendium courses, equipment specific training, NIMS/ICS and others)			
5.3.3	Documented participation in at least one multi-discipline/multi-agency exercise every two years			
5.3.4	Organization has an established methodology for completion and maintenance of educational competencies as identified in the current NFPA 472 and Florida SERC Hazardous Materials Training Guidelines, as related to hazardous materials/WMD Response			
5.3.5	Organization has individuals trained in the proper recognition and identification of WMD materials using presumptive testing procedures using equipment.			
5.3.6	Agency shall document training and competency for each team member that will operate the CBRNE technical equipment for analytical assessment within the capability of this resource.			
5.3.7	Agency shall ensure designated paramedic personnel are trained in the field medical management of hazardous materials casualties at the ALS Level in accordance with the SERC Florida Hazardous Materials Training Guidelines and the most current edition of NFPA 473.			
5.3.8	Agency shall assure a curriculum to include additional medical-related training to include medical risk assessment, pathophysiology, and toxicological pharmacology consistent with local protocols and medical formularies.			
5.3 Total				

5.4: Detection Equipment for Type I Assets				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.4.1	Documentation of calibration and maintenance of any equipment for any applicable item provided under state sub-grant agreements			
5.4.2	Infrared Spectrometer Gas Analyzer (Gas/Vapor)			
5.4.3	Fourier Infrared Spectrometer (Solid/ Liquid)			
5.4.4 ⁱⁱ	Surface Acoustic Wave Detector			
5.4.5 ⁱⁱⁱ	Ion Mobility Spectrometer (CWA)			
5.4.6	Standoff multi-gas monitor with gamma detection capabilities			
5.4.7	5 gas wireless handheld gas detectors (to integrate with Standoff Detection)			
5.4.8	CWA colormetric detection tube set			
5.4.9	Alpha/Beta/Gamma Radiological Survey meter (can be a combination unit)			
5.4.10	Radiological dosimeters with alarm (gamma)			
5.4.11	Thermal imaging camera			
5.4.12	Positive Protein Analysis kit			
5.4.13	Handheld Immunoassay Detection Kits with specific biological threat identification			
5.4.14	Sample collection capability (solid/liquid)			
5.4.15	Sample collection capability (gas/vapor)			
5.4.16	Biological testing/sampling equipment			
5.4.17	Capability of obtaining representative samples of solids, liquids, and gases using quality control measures outlined by EPA SW 846 and the FBI 12-step process utilizing pre-cleaned and certified pre-cleaned containers, as well as appropriate biological sampling media and detailed sampling plan.			
5.4.18	M8 paper			
5.4.19	M9 tape			
5.4.20	M256A1 detection kit			
5.4 Total				

5.5: Reference and Resource Materials				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.5.1	CBRNE reference & research material			
5.5.2	Additional references for WMD related materials			
5.5.3	State designated UHF in-suit radio channel capabilities			
5.5.4	Wireless internet access (e.g. broadband or satellite capabilities)			
5.5.5	Field email capabilities			
5.5.6	Satellite communications (RF, telephone, and data) to support reach-back to organization, as well as inter-team and technical expertise communication from an infrastructure impaired location.			
5.5 Total				

5.6: Rehab and Extended Operations				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.6.1	Personnel are required to respond to deployments with, or the organization provides, uniforms, personal hygiene items and supplies (e.g. soap, repellent, sun block, shampoo).			
5.6.2	135 gallons drinking water (3 gallons/person/day)			
5.6.3 ^{iv}	Required deployment with appropriate individual PPE for up to 72 hours			
5.6.4 ^v	135 Meals (MRE, heater or other) 3 meals/person/day			
5.6.5	Sanitation (Pepp toilets minimum)			
5.6.6	Field shower capabilities with warm water			
5.6.7	Towels and toiletries			
5.6.8	Portable shelters capabilities for up to 72 hours sufficient for manpower deployed			
5.6 Total				

5.7: Personal Protective Equipment				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.7.1	Positive Air Purifying Respirators with CWA filters (8)			
5.7.2	Sufficient personal protective equipment (or reach back capability) for the 15 technician team to complete 12 hours of autonomous operation and 72 hours of self sustainment			
5.7.3	PPE and 60 minute SCBA capabilities to support 6 personnel making 2 consecutive entries			
5.7.4	Reach back capabilities to provide cascade capabilities or sufficient spare SCBA for 12 hour autonomous operations			
5.5 Total				

5.8: Medical support Capabilities				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.8.1	Medical formulary to be consistent with medical protocols established by the jurisdiction’s Medical Director with special attention paid to WMD treatment			
5.8 Total				

5.9: Decontamination Capabilities				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YES (x1)	NO (x0)	SOURCE
5.9.1	Positive Air Purifying Respirators with CWA filters (8)			
5.9.2	Sufficient personal protective equipment (or reach back capability) for the 15 technician team to complete 12 hours of autonomous operation and 72 hours of self sustainment			
5.9.3	PPE and 60 minute SCBA capabilities to support 6 personnel making 2 consecutive entries			
5.9.4	Reach back capabilities to provide cascade capabilities or sufficient spare SCBA for 12 hour autonomous operations			
5.9 Total				

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY ASSESSED: _____

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: _____ ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY: _____

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED: _____

AREA	TOPIC	COMPLIANT	DEFICIENT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I		
5.2	Human Resources for Type I		
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I		
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I		
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials		
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations		
5.7	Personal Protective Equipment		
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities		
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities		

¹ Documentation of interaction with other RDSTF regional teams demonstrating how each is jointly responsible for planning and training

¹ This item may include other detectors of same or similar capability based on present or emerging technologies.

¹ This item may include other detectors of same or similar capability based on present or emerging technologies.

¹ A reach back mechanism should be in place to ensure that sufficient replacement PPE can be delivered to the scene or base of operations.

¹ Meals need not be maintained but policies must be in-place to obtain meals for responders during campaign operations. Hazardous materials response teams should be encouraged, however, to look towards maintaining this capability for disaster operations that might interrupt infrastructure sufficiently to prevent obtaining food from retail establishments. Field purchasing of meals in widespread disaster scenarios would NOT be an acceptable arrangement due to potential infrastructure limitations

Appendix K

Florida Hazardous Materials Teams' Scoresheets

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: TALLAHASSEE FIRE DEPT.

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CAPT ALLEN WILLIS;
CAPT TRAVIS WALKER

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 12 NOV 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		1.900	1.90	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.31	25.00	-0.69
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	96.18	100.00	-3.82

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	4.918	1.639	4.92	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	98.36	100.00	-1.64

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
 FIRE RESCUE
 DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 12 DEC 2019

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); JOHN MEYERS (SERC);
 CHF. COLLINS; CHF. MARTIN; ROBERT HERRIN (TRAINING);
 CAPT. MCBRIDE; CAPT. GONZALEZ

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
	1 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
	2 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
	3 TOTAL=			21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		1.929	1.93	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.119	2.12	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
	4 TOTAL=			24.50	25.00	-0.50
	TOTAL ALL AREAS=			96.37	100.00	-3.63

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
	5 TOTAL=			100.00	100.00	0.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: CITY OF TAMPA FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); JOHN MEYERS (SERC);

CHF. SALABARRIA; CAPT. ROCHA; ENG. RUSSELL;

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 11 DEC 2019

ENG. NEYLAN; FF FRINK

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
	1 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
	2 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
	3 TOTAL=			21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		1.513	1.51	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.064	2.06	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		1.665	1.66	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.137	2.14	2.28	
	4 TOTAL=			23.20	25.00	-1.80
	TOTAL ALL AREAS=			95.07	100.00	-4.93

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
	5 TOTAL=			100.00	100.00	0.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: CITRUS COUNTY FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. WHITE;
JOHN MEYER (SERC); CHF. STEVENS;
CAPT. FLETCHER; LT. GREEN

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 04 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	6.252	10.42	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	6.252	4.168	10.42	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		1.900	1.90	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.31	25.00	-0.69
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	99.30	100.00	-0.70

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	11.475	1.639	11.48	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	26.229	6.557	26.23	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	91.80	100.00	-8.20

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: PINELLAS COUNTY FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); JOHN MEYER (SERC);

LT. KAHLE; SANDY BROOKING; LT. IORIO;

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 10 DEC 2019

CRAIG HARE; DAVID HUDAK

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
	1 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
	2 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
	3 TOTAL=			21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		1.967	1.97	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
	4 TOTAL=			24.61	25.00	-0.39
	TOTAL ALL AREAS=			96.48	100.00	-3.52

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
	5 TOTAL=			100.00	100.00	0.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: HOLLYWOOD FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. RUSSO

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 25 NOV 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	0.000	6.250	6.25	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	18.75	25.00	-6.25
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.105	2.10	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.119	2.12	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.67	25.00	-0.33
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	90.30	100.00	-9.70

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	0.00	100.00	-100.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: BOCA_DELRAY FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CAPT. BRADFORD;
CAPT. GARCIA; CHF ALTAMURO

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 16 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.105	2.10	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.82	25.00	-0.18
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	96.70	100.00	-3.30

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	11.475	1.639	11.48	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	98.36	100.00	-1.64

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: MARTIN COUNTY FIRE RESCUE DUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CAPT. SHELL; CAPT. ZOTTOLA;

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 18 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.167	2.17	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.81	25.00	-0.19
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	96.68	100.00	-3.32

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	31.147	1.639	31.15	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	98.36	100.00	-1.64

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: BROWARD SHERIFFS OFFICE
 FIRE RESCUE
 DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 23 NOV 2019

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. LONDON;
 CAPT. GALLARDO

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	6.252	10.42	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	6.252	4.168	10.42	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		1.900	1.90	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.31	25.00	-0.69
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	99.30	100.00	-0.70

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	100.00	100.00	0.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: HIALEAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. DRISBROW

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 21 NOV 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	0.000	3.125	3.12	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	2.340	3.120	5.46	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	1.900		1.90	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	1.672		1.67	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	20.49	25.00	-4.51
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	0.000	6.250	6.25	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	6.250	3.125	9.38	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	15.63	25.00	-9.38
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	2.773		2.77	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	20.49	25.00	-4.51
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.105	2.10	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.064	2.06	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		1.900	1.90	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		1.362	1.36	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.137	2.14	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	22.73	25.00	-2.27
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	79.33	100.00	-20.67

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	0.00	100.00	-100.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: FORT LAUDERDALE FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. SHAW

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 20 NOV 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	3.566	1.783	5.35	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	2.340	3.120	5.46	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	1.710		1.71	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	0.836		0.84	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	21.69	25.00	-3.31
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	0.000	6.250	6.25	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	18.75	25.00	-6.25
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.105	2.10	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.167	2.17	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.119	2.12	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		1.852	1.85	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.14	25.00	-0.86
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	86.46	100.00	-13.54

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	0.00	100.00	-100.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: PALM BEACH COUNTY FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. GONZALEZ;

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 17 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.018	2.02	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.167	2.17	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.56	25.00	-0.44
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	96.43	100.00	-3.57

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	100.00	100.00	0.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: WEST PALM BEACH FIRE DEPT.

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CAPT. CABRERA;

LT. GARCIA; CAPT. GREENE

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 17 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.91	25.00	-0.09
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	96.79	100.00	-3.21

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	31.147	1.639	31.15	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	98.36	100.00	-1.64

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: HERNANDO COUNTY FIRE RESCUE CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); JOHN MEYERS (SERC);
CAPT. DEFRANCESCO; CAPT. DEMPSEY

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 05 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.105	2.10	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.119	2.12	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.45	25.00	-0.55
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	96.32	100.00	-3.68

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	0.00	100.00	-100.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: CITY OF MIAMI FIRE
 DEPARTMENT
 DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 19 NOV 2019

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); LT GARCIA
 FF FALERO; FF VENTIMGLIA

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.192	2.19	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		1.900	1.90	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.31	25.00	-0.69
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	96.18	100.00	-3.82

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	32.786	0.000	32.79	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	100.00	100.00	0.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: 48th CST

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); JOHN MEYERS (SERC);
SFC. BARTON; SFC. BARBER; SFC. KIRK; SFC LOEB;
CAPT. FRIERSON

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 13 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.017	2.02	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		0.619	0.62	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		0.000	0.00	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		1.995	1.99	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	20.52	25.00	-4.48
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	92.39	100.00	-7.61

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	27.868	4.918	27.87	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	95.08	100.00	-4.92

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: SUNRISE FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. DIXON;
CHF. EGERT

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 22 NOV 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	2.084	4.168	6.25	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	19.79	25.00	-5.21
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		1.842	1.84	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	24.56	25.00	-0.44
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	94.35	100.00	-5.65

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	0.00	100.00	-100.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: ST LUCIE COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. MIKEL;
CAPT. STEFANI; LT. SEXTON; LT. SPINONI;
FF. MAPLES

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 19 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	3.126	5.210	8.34	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	2.084	4.168	6.25	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	18.75	25.00	-6.25
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		1.816	1.82	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		1.362	1.36	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.105	2.10	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		1.892	1.89	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.064	2.06	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		1.513	1.51	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		1.852	1.85	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	21.69	25.00	-3.31
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	90.44	100.00	-9.56

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	0.00	100.00	-100.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: INDIAN RIVER COUNTY FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CHF. ANGELONE;
CAPT. RATTRAY;

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 18 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
			1 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
			2 TOTAL=	25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
			3 TOTAL=	21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.119	2.12	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.043	2.04	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.017	2.02	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		1.324	1.32	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		1.548	1.55	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		1.589	1.59	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		1.513	1.51	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		1.995	1.99	2.28	
			4 TOTAL=	20.97	25.00	-4.03
			TOTAL ALL AREAS=	92.84	100.00	-7.16

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
			5 TOTAL=	0.00	100.00	-100.00

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: SOUTHERN MANATEE FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); CAPT. BLOSKI;
LT. TUMOLO

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 09 DEC 2019

AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
	1 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	9.375	3.125	12.50	12.50	
	2 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
	3 TOTAL=			21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		2.280	2.28	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		2.119	2.12	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		2.137	2.14	2.28	
	4 TOTAL=			24.71	25.00	-0.29
	TOTAL ALL AREAS=			96.58	100.00	-3.42

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	27.868	0.000	27.87	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	9.836	0.000	9.84	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	13.114	0.000	13.11	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	1.639	0.000	1.64	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	6.557	0.000	6.56	6.56	
	5 TOTAL=			95.08	100.00	-4.92

HAZMAT CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

AGENCY: PASCO COUNTY FIRE RESCUE

CONDUCTED BY: JOHN SCOTT (FDEM); JOHN MEYER (SERC);
CHF. LINGO; CAPT. RAY

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 06 DEC 2019

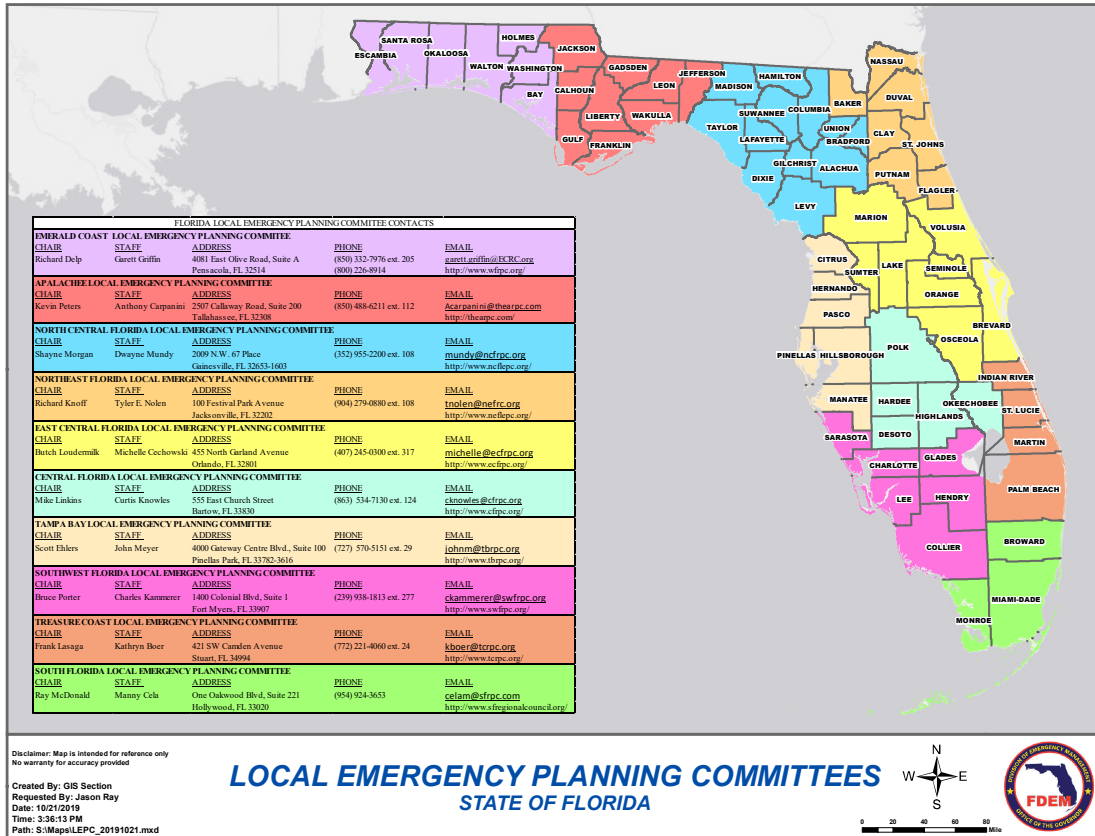
AREA	TYPE II / TOPIC	INTERVIEW	WALKTHROUGH	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
1	Plans and Policies					
1.1	Emergency Response Plan	3.125	3.125	6.25	6.25	
1.2	Incident Command Policies	4.457	1.783	6.24	6.24	
1.3	Medical Plans	3.120	3.120	6.24	6.24	
1.4	Policies and Procedures	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.5	Personal Protective Equipment Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
1.6	Air Monitoring Plan	2.090		2.09	2.09	
	1 TOTAL=			25.00	25.00	0.00
2	Human Resources					
2.1	Staffing	6.250	6.250	12.50	12.50	
2.2	Medical Monitoring	7.813	3.125	10.94	12.50	
	2 TOTAL=			23.44	25.00	-1.56
3	Training					
3.1	Employer Certification	4.160		4.16	4.16	
3.2	Initial Training	4.168	5.210	9.38	10.42	
3.3	Annual Refresher	4.168	4.168	8.34	10.42	
	3 TOTAL=			21.87	25.00	-3.13
4	Equipment					
4.1	Decontamination		1.665	1.66	2.27	
4.2	Rehab and Extended Operations		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.3	Monitoring Equipment		1.666	1.67	2.28	
4.4	Communications		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.5	Vehicle		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.6	Spill Control		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.7	Leak Control		1.238	1.24	2.27	
4.8	Fire Control		1.900	1.90	2.28	
4.9	Medical Supplies		2.270	2.27	2.27	
4.10	Reference and Research		0.908	0.91	2.27	
4.11	Personal Protective Equipment		1.710	1.71	2.28	
	4 TOTAL=			20.44	25.00	-4.56
	TOTAL ALL AREAS=			90.75	100.00	-9.25

NON-APPLICABLE

5	Type I (CBERN)	COMPLIANT	NON-COMPLIANT	TOTAL	POSSIBLE	DEFICIT
5.1	Plans and Policies for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.2	Human Resources for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.3	Training and Exercise for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.4	Detection Equipment for Type I	0.000	0.000	0.00	32.79	
5.5	Reference and Resource Materials	0.000	0.000	0.00	9.84	
5.6	Rehab and Extended Operations	0.000	0.000	0.00	13.11	
5.7	Personal Protection Equipment	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
5.8	Medical Support Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.64	
5.9	Decontamination Capabilities	0.000	0.000	0.00	6.56	
	5 TOTAL=			0.00	100.00	-100.00

Appendix L

Florida LEPC Regional Map



Appendix M

Typing Policies for Florida’s Hazardous Materials Resources

RESOURCE: HAZMAT RESOURCE TYPING				
CATEGORY:		HazMat (ESF #10)		
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I-HAZMAT RESOURCE (WMD/CBRNE)	TYPE II-HAZMAT RESOURCE (Known and Unknown TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL RESOURCE)	TYPE III -ASSET (Chemical Specific/ PERSONNEL ASSET ONLY)
Component	Metric			
Personnel	Staffing	<p>There shall be a minimum of 15 hazardous materials technicians in this response to function as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<p>There shall be a minimum of 8 hazardous materials technicians in this response to function as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HM Officer/Supervisor/ Team Leader (1) • Safety Officer (1) • Entry Team (2) • Backup/RIT Team (2) • Decon Leader (1) • Technical Research (1) 	<p>There shall be a minimum of 8 hazardous materials technicians in this response to function as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HM Officer/Supervisor/ Team Leader (1) • Technicians (7)
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.	Manning asset. Used to enhance or support Type I and II Teams.
Team	Areas of Specialization	Trained in the presumptive recognition and identification of chemical/bio WMD substances	Trained in presumptive testing of toxic industrial agents.	Trained in the presumptive recognition and identification of chemical/bio WMD substances and toxic industrial agents
Personnel	Training	<p>All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA 1072 "Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications." NFPA Standard # 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," and NFPA Standard # 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," as is appropriate for the specific team type</p> <p>Meet 472, 473 and SERC Training Guidelines for a hazmat technician and Tox medic.</p>	<p>All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA 1072 "Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications." NFPA Standard # 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," and NFPA Standard # 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," as is appropriate for the specific team type</p> <p>Meet 472, 473 and SERC Training Guidelines for a hazmat technician and Tox medic.</p>	<p>All personnel must be trained to the minimum response standards in accordance with the most current editions of NFPA 1072 "Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications." NFPA Standard # 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," and NFPA Standard # 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents," as is appropriate for the specific team type</p> <p>Meet 472, 473 and SERC Training Guidelines for a hazmat technician and Tox medic.</p>
Team	Sustainability	Capable of operating for a 12-hour Period. Teams are to be 72 hour self-sustainable.	Capable of operating for a 12 -hour Period. Teams are to be 72 hour self-sustainable.	Capable of operating for a 12-hour Period based on whether supporting Type I or II. Teams are to be 72 hour self-sustainable.

RESOURCE: HAZMAT RESOURCE TYPING				
CATEGORY:	HazMat (ESF #10)		KIND:	Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I HAZMAT RESOURCE (WMD/ CBRNE)	TYPE II HAZMAT RESOURCE (Known and Unknown TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL RESOURCE)	TYPE III ASSET (Chemical Specific/ PERSONNEL ASSET ONLY)
Component	Metric			
	Field Testing	(Known Chemicals, Unknown Chemicals; Known or Suspect Weapons of Mass Destruction Chemical/Biological Substances [WMD Chem/Bio]) The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources	(Known Chemicals; Unknown Chemicals) The presumptive testing and identification of chemical substances using a variety of sources to be able to identify associated chemical and physical properties. Sources may include printed and electronic reference resources, safety data sheets, field testing kits, specific chemical testing kits, chemical testing strips, data derived from detection devices, and air-monitoring sources	Not applicable
	Air Monitoring	(Basic Confined Space Monitoring Specific Known Gas Monitoring; WMD Chem/Bio Aerosol Vapor and Gas) The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide). Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments that differentiate between two or more flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor. This includes WMD Chem/Bio detection Instruments	(Basic Confined Space Monitoring; Specific Known Gas Monitoring) The use of advanced detection equipment to detect the presence of known or unknown gases or vapors. The basics begin with ability to provide standard confined space readings (oxygen deficiency percentage, flammable atmosphere Lower Explosive Limit [LEL], carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide). Advanced detection and monitoring may incorporate more sophisticated instruments that differentiate between two or more flammable vapors, and may directly identify by name a specific flammable or toxic vapor	Not applicable
	Sampling; Capturing Labeling Evidence Collection	(Known Industrial Chemicals; Unknown Industrial Chemicals; WMD Chem/Bio) Known and unknown industrial and potential CBRNE chemicals' for Public Safety Testing only. Able to sample solids, gases and liquids.	(Known Industrial Chemicals; Unknown Industrial Chemicals) Known and unknown industrial chemicals' for Public Safety Testing only. Able to sample solids and liquids.	Not applicable
	Radiation Monitoring/ Detection	(Alpha Detection; Beta Detection; Gamma Detection) The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation- Measurement devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread. Identify and establish the exclusion zones after contamination spread (this does include identification of some, but not all, radionuclide). Ability to conduct environmental and personnel survey. Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma. Ensure all members of survey teams are equipped with accumulative self-reading instruments (dosimeters)	(Alpha Detection; Beta Detection; Gamma Detection) The ability to accurately interpret readings from the radiation-detection devices and conduct geographical survey search of suspected radiological source or contamination spread. Basic criteria include detection and survey capabilities for alpha, beta, and gamma	Not applicable

RESOURCE: HAZMAT RESOURCE TYPING					
CATEGORY:		HazMat (ESF #10)		KIND:	Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I HAZMAT RESOURCE (WMD/ CBRNE)	TYPE II HAZMAT RESOURCE (Known and Unknown TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL RESOURCE)	TYPE III ASSET (Chemical Specific/ PERSONNEL ASSET ONLY)	
Component	Metric				
	Protective Clothing: Ensembles	(Vapor-Protective CPC; Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor-Protective CPC; Liquid Splash-Protective CPC; WMD Liquid Splash-Protective CPC) Chemical protective clothing (CPC), which includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed. Levels of CPC vapor protection are: Vapor-Protective, Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective, and Chemical/Biological-Protective option for Vapor-Protective, all of which must be compliant with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard # 1991, "Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies" or NFPA 1994 Class 1 Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to Hazardous Materials Emergencies and CBRN Terrorism Incidents current edition. Level of CPC liquid protection is: Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1992, "Standard on Liquid Splash Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies" or NFPA 1994 Class 2 " Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to Hazardous Materials Emergencies and CBRN Terrorism Incidents" current edition.	(Vapor-Protective CPC; Flash Fire Vapor-Protective CPC; Liquid Splash- Protective CPC) Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC), which includes complete ensembles (suit, boots, gloves) and may incorporate various configurations (encapsulating, non-encapsulating, jumpsuit, multi-piece) depending upon the level of protection needed. Levels of CPC vapor protection are: Vapor-Protective, and Flash Fire Protective option for Vapor-Protective both of which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1991, "Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies," " or NFPA 1994 Class 1 Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to Hazardous Materials Emergencies and CBRN Terrorism Incidents current edition. Level of CPC liquid protection is: Liquid Splash-Protective, which must be compliant with NFPA Standard # 1992, "Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies," or NFPA 1994 Class 2 " Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to Hazardous Materials Emergencies and CBRN Terrorism Incidents" current edition	Structural Fire Fighting Ensemble	
	Technical Reference	(Printed and Electronic; Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays; WMD Chem/Bio) Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures. At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability	(Printed and Electronic; Plume Air Modeling; Map Overlays) Access to and use of various databases, chemical substance data depositories, and other guidelines and safety data sheets, either in print format, electronic format, stand-alone computer programs, or data available via telecommunications. The interpretation of data collected from electronic devices and chemical testing procedures. At a minimum, technical references will have the ability to outsource additional capabilities and have one source for air-modeling capability	Not applicable	
	Special Capabilities	(Gloves and Other Specialized Equipment Based on Local Risk Assessment; Heat Sensing Capability; Light Amplification Capability; Digital Imaging Documentation Capability) Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team	(Gloves and Other Specialized Equipment Based on Local Risk Assessment; Heat Sensing Capability; Light Amplification Capability) Additional resources that augment the capabilities of the team	Not applicable	

RESOURCE: HAZMAT RESOURCE TYPING					
CATEGORY:		HazMat (ESF #10)		KIND:	Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I HAZMAT RESOURCE (WMD/ CBRNE)	TYPE II HAZMAT RESOURCE (Known and Unknown TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL RESOURCE)	TYPE III ASSET (Chemical Specific/ PERSONNEL ASSET ONLY)	
Component	Metric				
	Intervention	(Diking; Damming; Absorption; Liquid Leak Intervention; Neutralization; Plugging; Patching; Vapor Leak Intervention WMD Chem/Bio Agent Confinement) Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization; Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms; Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown industrial chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems. Advanced capabilities should include ability to intervene and confine incidents involving WMD Chem/Bio substances	(Diking; Damming; Absorption; Liquid Leak Intervention; Neutralization; Plugging; Patching; Vapor Leak Intervention) Employment of mechanical means of intervention and control such as plugging, patching, off-loading, and tank stabilization; Environmental means such as absorption, dams, dikes, and booms; Chemical means such as neutralization and encapsulation of known and unknown chemicals. Mechanical means include specially designed kits for controlling leaks in rail car dome assemblies and pressurized containers, to pneumatic and standard patching systems	Not applicable	
	Decontamination	(Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment; Unknown Contaminants; WMD Chem/Bio) Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team. Capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants and WMD Chem/Bio.	(Known Contaminants Based on Local Risk Assessment; Unknown Contaminants) Must be self-sufficient to provide decontamination for members of their team. Capable of providing decontamination for known and unknown contaminants.	Not applicable	
	Communications	(In-Suit; Wireless Voice; Wireless Data; Satellite phones with data capabilities; Wireless video; Secure Communications) Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders	(In-Suit; Wireless Voice; Wireless Data) Personnel utilizing CPC shall be able to communicate appropriately and safely with one another and their team leaders	Not applicable	
Comments	FEMA Team Typing Ref#	Exceeds FEMA Type I Team Requirements	Exceeds FEMA Type II Team Requirements	Does not meet FEMA Team Typing Requirements	
COMMENTS					

Appendix N

Mission Statement: Training Task Force of the State Emergency Response

Commission



MISSION STATEMENT

TRAINING TASK FORCE

OF THE

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

The Training Task Force (TTF), as established by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Hazardous Materials was first formed in 1993 for the purpose of providing guidance to the SERC concerning the training of both public and private sector responders to hazardous materials emergencies. Since its inception, the roll of the TTF has broadened to include providing response and preplanning guidelines and the training recommendations to the SERC necessary to support these guidelines.

MISSION STATEMENT

Safer, environmentally healthier Florida accomplished by providing the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) with recommendations concerning response and preplanning guidelines as well as the training necessary to support those recommendations.
