



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Pipeline and  
Hazardous Materials  
Safety Administration**

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# **Hazardous Materials**

## **Grants Program**

### **Annual Report to Congress**

For Grants Utilized in Fiscal Year 2013

**Under Title 49 of the United States Code**

**Submitted to Congress on:**

**May 25, 2016**



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## I. INTRODUCTION

As mandated by 49 U.S.C. § 5116(k), the Secretary of Transportation is required to submit to Congress an annual report covering the grants programs prepared by PHMSA. A grant period is for one fiscal year. Annual reports and final performance reports are due 90 calendar days after the grant year.

The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Hazardous Materials Grants Program (the program) comprises three emergency preparedness grants:

- Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP);
- Hazardous Materials Instructor Training (HMIT); and
- Supplemental Public Sector Training (SPST).

This Report is intended to fulfill the reporting requirement for HMEP grants awarded in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 and for HMIT and SPST grants awarded in FY 2013. PHMSA awarded the HMEP grants on September 30, 2012, the last day of FY 2012; thus, those FY 2012 funds were expended almost entirely during FY 2013. In contrast, the performance period for HMIT and SPST grants awarded with FY 2013 funds occurred during FY 2013. The total program budgets, per FY, are detailed in the "Report to Congress" section of this document.

### **Use of Registration Fees**

PHMSA collects registration fees from hazardous materials (hazmat) shippers and carriers who offer for transportation certain hazmat in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 107, Subpart G. The registration fees fund and support the grants programs. Specifically, the collected fees fund training and planning grants, monitoring and technical assistance, training curriculum development, and other administration costs.

For instance, the registration fees collected from the grants program also provides funding to other Federal agencies to assist in the development of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 curriculum and related materials. NFPA 472 is the standard for competence of first responders to hazmat incidents. Fees allocated for monitoring and technical assistance are used for grantee site visits, conference attendance; and contractor support for the development of outreach, evaluation, and other materials. Per 49 U.S.C. § 5116(i)(4), up to two percent of funds may be used for administrative purposes, including staff salaries.

The PHMSA-published Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) is an example of materials funded by registration fees. First responders, including firefighters, police, and other emergency services personnel, rely on the ERG as a critical resource when approaching an accident scene. It is the primary guide to aid in quickly identifying the material(s) involved in an incident and respective emergency response. PHMSA publishes and distributes the ERG every four years in hardcopy and electronic media formats, and as part of a free, mobile application.



## II. REPORT TO CONGRESS

### A. Grants Administration and Budget

The Hazardous Materials Grants Program Budget is comprised of:

- Allotments for the three grants programs;
- Funding for the ERG;
- Training curriculum development;
- Monitoring and technical assistance; and
- Administrative expenses.

Table 1 shows the available funding, delineated by category, for administrative and programmatic expenses.

<b>Administrative/Programmatic Activities</b>	<b>FY 2012 Funding Available</b>
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	\$625,000
Administrative Expenses	\$555,000
Training Curriculum	\$188,000
Monitoring and Technical Assistance	\$150,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,518,000</b>

### B. Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant Awards and Outputs

The HMEP grants program, as mandated by 49 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq., provides Federal financial and technical assistance to States, Territories, and tribes to “develop, improve, and carry out emergency plans” within the National Response System and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA, Title III), 42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq. The program is designed to allow grantees flexibility in implementing training and planning programs that address differing needs for each location based on demographics, emergency response capabilities, commodity flow studies,<sup>1</sup> and hazard analysis. States have the ability to target specific training needs and planning activities using these funds.

Governors in each State, or their counterparts within Territories or tribes, designate an agency to receive the HMEP grant funds. Agencies submit grant applications to PHMSA annually, requesting funds for proposed activities. PHMSA reviews and evaluates applications to make certain the proposed activities support the program’s mission to ensure the safe transportation of hazmat. If approved, PHMSA offers the agency a Notice of Grant Award (NGA) for acceptance

<sup>1</sup> Commodity flow studies identify hazmat trends in communities. Among other uses, communities use the results to develop hazmat response plans specific to local needs. PHMSA collects data on the number of studies conducted; however, study results are not collected.



and signature. Once the NGA is executed, the agency may distribute grant funds in accordance with the planned activities identified in the grant application within the State, Territory, or tribe to local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and first responder organizations (see Appendices A and B).

From its inception in 1993 through 2008, the HMEP program received an annual budget of \$12.8 million. In FY 2008, Congress increased the budget amount to \$21.8 million in HMEP grants to States, Territories, and tribes. In FYs 2009-2012, the HMEP grant budget remained at \$21.8 million per year. Table 2, below, details HMEP allocations for FY 2012.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 2012 Funding Available</b>	<b>FY 2012 Funds Awarded for Use in FY 2013</b>
Planning and Training Grants (HMEP)	\$21,800,000	\$21,321,467 <sup>2</sup>

The following is a summary of reported training and planning activities performed during FY 2013 with FY 2012 funds:

- Trained more than 96,000 emergency responders to the NFPA 472 standard;
- Developed over 115 additional emergency plans<sup>3</sup>;
- Updated over 1,234 emergency response plans;
- Performed over 955 emergency response exercises; and
- Completed more than 100 commodity flow studies.

Summaries of the number of responders trained, and planning output statistics as reported by States, Territories, and tribes, are provided at Appendices C and D, respectively.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> In 2012, PHMSA allocated a total of \$21,800,000 to States, Territories and tribes. However, four States—Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and Nevada—did not request their full funding allocation; the District of Columbia chose not to apply. Tribes did not request the full amount of the annual tribal allocation. Alabama, in a memorandum to the grant file, indicated that the State and its local jurisdictions had no resources to provide the required 20 percent in matching funds or volunteer hours because of its response to earlier natural disasters. The Federal Government issued 99 disaster declarations in 2011, breaking the previous annual U.S. record total of 81, which was set in 2010. The average number of disaster declarations between 1953 and 2010 was 34 per year. The reduced requests from Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and Nevada, as well as DC's non-participation, and the unused tribal funds represent the \$478,533 difference. In 2013, PHMSA put in place a mechanism to reallocate funds to States, Territories, or tribes that indicated they could use additional funding.

<sup>3</sup> EPCRA required LEPCs to submit emergency response plans by October 17, 1988; however, additional emergency plans are developed when new LEPCs are formed.

<sup>4</sup> Individual responders may be trained at multiple levels (i.e., awareness, operations, specialist, and technician) during a grant period. Appendix D reflects the number of responders trained at each level.



## C. Hazardous Materials Instructor Training (HMIT) Grant Awards and Outputs

The HMIT grant program was instituted during FY 2008. The program is open to nonprofit organizations with expertise in conducting a training program for hazmat employees. A hazmat employee is a person who in the course of full-time, part-time, or temporary employment directly affects hazmat materials transportation safety.<sup>5</sup>

During the FYs 2008 through 2012, approximately \$4 million per year was made available for the HMIT program. The statutory authorization was subsequently limited to \$3,800,000 after applying the five percent sequestration reduction rate. Table 3 details HMIT allocations for FY 2013. Appendix B provides a breakdown of drawdowns, obligations, and balances for each grantee. PHMSA determined the award amounts for each nonprofit employee organization by way of the evaluation and rating of applications through a competitive, discretionary process.<sup>6</sup>

Activity	FY 2013 Funding Available	FY 2013 Funds Awarded
Discretionary Grants Program (HMIT)	\$4,000,000	\$3,749,846

Nonprofit Employee Organizations	Grant Awarded
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	\$1,000,000
National Labor College	\$1,000,000
International Association of Machinists	\$985,506
International Chemical Workers Union	\$506,470
Sustainable Workplace Alliance	\$257,870
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,749,846</b>

In FY 2013, PHMSA made HMIT grants to five nonprofit hazmat employee organizations. These organizations used the funding to support train-the-trainer instruction to hazmat employees. Trainers who are familiar with their workplaces and the jobs their coworkers perform are the best-qualified hazmat professionals to train their peers. HMIT grants provide the funding to support this type of training. Subparts one through five of this document, below, detail how each organization conducted its train-the-trainer program.

<sup>5</sup> Defined under the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 C.F.R. Parts 171-180).

<sup>6</sup> The review consisted of three phases: (1) the technical review; (2) the budgetary review; and (3) the programmatic review. To complete the technical review, subject matter experts (SMEs) in the hazardous materials and Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations rated each application based on a set of questions provided by the grants specialist. The specialists reviewed this information along with the applicant's proposed activities to make sure they were allowable.



## 1. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT)

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) instructor training program provides workers with an understanding of the risks involved in transporting hazmat, the skills and knowledge necessary for the proper handling of hazmat, the applicable regulatory requirements, and safe work practices to minimize the risks of handling and transporting hazmat. The IBT also provides hazmat employees with the skills necessary to become trainers so they can provide comprehensive training in the area of hazmat safety to their co-workers.

The objectives of the IBT hazardous materials instructor-training program are to:

- Develop a “safety culture” in the workplace, which will increase workers’ awareness of safe work practices in the transportation of hazmat;
- Provide workers with the knowledge to protect themselves, other workers, and the community in the event of a hazardous materials incident; and
- Maintain a cadre of certified worker-trainers within the hazmat transportation community.

With the funds provided by PHMSA’s FY2013 HMIT grant, IBT utilized its trainer handbook to prepare new trainers to teach the eight-hour Practical Course and the eight-hour Practical Training Student Manual. To make the IBT HMIT Training Program relevant to the types of jobs performed by today’s hazmat employees, the trainer handbook contains twenty-five (25) factsheets developed by the IBT Safety and Health Department’s Industrial Hygienists. IBT utilizes multiple forms of quality control to ensure that the training provided equips hazmat employees with the knowledge and tools needed to prevent and respond to hazmat incidents. These methods include class audits, pre/post-tests, evaluations/testimonials, and a program outcome survey. Table 5 outlines the total number of courses IBT conducted during 2014 and the volume of hazmat workers trained.

**Table 5: Courses IBT Conducted During Fiscal Year 2013**

Course	No. of Courses Conducted	Number Trained	Contact Hours Represented
40-hour Train-the-Trainer	14	299 hazmat workers	11,960
8-hour Practical Training	50	933 hazmat workers	7,464
8-hour Trainer Refresher	11	176 trainers	1,408

In addition to the courses in Table 5, newly trained workers had the opportunity to present “modules” to 525 other hazmat employees on their job sites. This represented 918 contact hours.



## 2. National Labor College (NLC)<sup>7</sup>

The National Labor College had over 40 years of expertise and experience in the education and training of unionists, both in accredited and non-accredited courses. The NLC administered the Rail Workers Hazardous Materials Training Program after it was established in 1990. PHMSA's Hazardous Materials Instructor Training (HMIT) grant was initially funded October 1, 2008, and thereafter for an additional four years. Trainees for HMIT courses came from Class I, short line, and passenger and commuter railroads, and more than a dozen functions. NLC's train-the-trainer program was designed to prepare experienced rail workers who have a desire to become safety and health activists and regional peer trainers. Quality first responder training for rail workers and community members is essential in preparing for the health, safety, and national security risks associated with transporting hazardous substances by rail.

During FY 2013, NLC was associated with nine rail unions. NLC trained 52 rail workers to become regional peer trainers. Almost seventy percent of those participating in the regional peer-training program worked for three Class I railroads: Union Pacific (33 %), CSX (23 %), and Norfolk Southern (12 %). These railroads also represent three of the top four railroads with the highest number of reportable train accidents, totaling over 700 reportable accidents between January and October of 2013. NLC reported that an additional 839 rail employees received training from peer trainers, and 272 rail workers received additional on-the-job training from peer trainers. NLC's program ensured a safer place for the millions of Americans living along the more than 200,000 miles of track. Over 32,000 rail workers have benefited from this training, which is also funded by National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) grants.

## 3. International Association of Machinists (IAM)

The Corporation for Re-Employment and Safety Training (CREST) is a 501(c)(5) nonprofit organization sponsored by the International Association of Machinists (IAM). CREST utilized PHMSA's FY 2013 HMIT grant to train hazmat airline industry workers in the proper handling of hazardous material on airport tarmacs. CREST estimates approximately 64,521 hazardous material workers within the airlines that the IAM represents. The FY 2013 funding allowed CREST to emphasize its role in the prevention of accidents and injuries to workers and safety to the flying public. Because of its experience training hazmat employees CREST was able to carry out the goals and objectives of the HMIT grant. CREST ensures that hazmat employees receiving training with HMIT funds are gaining the requisite knowledge by giving pre-tests and post-tests to ensure new information is retained. CREST trains hazmat employees in awareness, safety, security to reduce workplace injuries and fatalities.

During FY 2013, CREST conducted oversight on the training activities of associate instructors and developed curriculum in accordance with the needs of the workers and their levels of understanding. CREST also held curriculum development workshops for new participating airlines. For FY 2013, CREST delivered 9,310 one-on-one contacts, 101 hazmat employees

<sup>7</sup> In December 2013, PHMSA received notice from NLC that it would be closing. The closure did not impact the FY 2013 grant.



received Hazardous Materials Instructor Training, 2,016 hazmat employees received Hazardous Materials Awareness training, and CREST also completed five Trainers Exchanges for 40 Associate Instructors (during which airline hazmat employees learn the importance of identifying dangerous goods, the associated hazards, and proper accepting, handling and shipping procedures). Airlines whose employees received supplemental training from CREST include United Airlines, Air Wisconsin, US Airways, and Southwest Airlines.

#### **4. International Chemical Workers Union (ICWU)**

The International Chemical Workers Union's (ICWU) Center for Worker Health and Safety Education Trainer Development Program is comprised of three different courses: Train-The-Trainer, Intermediate Trainer, and Technical Skills. The Train-The-Trainer course is designed to develop training skills for both new and experienced trainers based upon the Center's adult participatory training methodologies. The Intermediate Trainer Development session is designed for Trainers who have participated in the Train-The-Trainer five-day program and are currently instructing at various sites or center training. This five-day program focuses on enhancing participants' training skills. The Technical Skills Training program empowers trainers with the most current information on health and safety and subjects pertaining to ICWU's curriculum. Professionals are invited to present various courses during a five-day session concentrating on the Hazardous Materials 32-Hour Course Agenda.

Based on data collected by ICWU from 140 participants in emergency response training from 2012 to 2013, 56 percent reported receiving no health and safety training over the last twelve months from their employer. In addition, 87 % of participants reported having no training on DOT regulations from their employers. Because of this data, ICWU used PHMSA's FY 2013 HMIT grant to develop a diverse train-the-trainer program. ICWU takes rank-and-file trainers, teaches the basic core material and adult educational material, and uses apprenticeship-style methods to develop their teaching skills over time. There is sufficient time for trainers to refine their presentations through repeated practice in a safe zone. Trainers work in teams to facilitate growth from beginner to experienced-level instructors.

During FY 2013, ICWU delivered:

- 21 classes to 386 DOT trainers and DOT hazmat employees totaling 2,479 contact hours;
- 42 total trainer development classes (including Train-The-Trainer, Trainer Update, Trainer Exchange and Plume) totaling 1,268 contact hours; and
- 344 DOT hazmat workers completed toolbox training totaling 1,211 contact hours.

Additionally, six hazmat employees attended Plume classes. The class curriculum included a review of free software trainers can use to understand and teach the evacuation distances in the Emergency Response Guidebook. These software programs determine the distance a chemical release spreads to produce health outcomes, which is critical information when planning to respond to chemical releases.



## 5. Sustainable Workplace Alliance (SWA)

SWA is a nonprofit organization that provides expert guidance to employers and employees in areas including hazardous waste operations, hazardous materials transportation, risk management and emergency response. After receiving a FY 2013 HMIT grant from PHMSA, SWA developed a curriculum around the needs of hazmat employees based on pre-test scores of hazmat employees. SWA's target population for training includes 8,000 hazardous materials employees in the manufacturing, warehouse, and transportation industries. These workers produce, handle, store and transport hazardous materials.

SWA's train-the-trainer module prepares participants to train their employees and colleagues as required by the HMR. Attendees become familiar with the HMR and specifically the HMR training requirements found at § 172.704. Additionally, attendees are trained in methods to effectively teach adult learners and help these hazmat employees to retain the material presented.

SWA used its HMIT FY 2013 grant to train 887 hazmat trainers. These trainers then trained an additional 1,759 hazmat employees. These hazmat trainers are now better equipped to train their colleagues on how to safely handle, ship, package, and transport hazardous materials. They are now more comfortable in front of their peers and more technically sound. SWA reported that many of the hazmat employees that received their training had not received previous training or were undertrained and lacked a basic knowledge of how to safely handle, ship, package, and transport hazardous materials. Because of SWA's training, the hazmat workforce became safer. Over 700 organizations received training, thus impacting thousands of hazmat transactions each year across the country.

## D. Supplemental Public Sector Training (SPST) Grant Awards and Outputs

The SPST grant total award amount budgeted and received for FY 2007 was \$250,000; the total award amount was increased in FY 2008 to \$1 million. The total annual award amount remained at \$1 million for FYs 2009 through 2012. Table 6 details SPST allocations for FY 2013.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 2013 Funding Available</b>	<b>FY 2013 Funds Awarded</b>
Discretionary Grants Program (SPST)	\$1,000,000	\$950,000

FY 2013 SPST grant funding was made available to nonprofit organizations engaged solely in firefighting. The statutory authorization limit was reduced to \$950,000 after applying the sequestration reduction of five percent. The SPST grant is used to train instructors to conduct hazmat response training programs for individuals with statutory responsibility to respond to hazmat accidents and incidents. This program ensures that hazmat awareness and operations training are available in the most convenient, cost-effective locations by allowing graduating instructors to train new, local instructors and responders, while also guaranteeing continuity and efficiency.



### **International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF)**

The SPST grant was awarded to IAFF in FY 2013 to fund and increase the number of hazmat emergency response trainers nationwide. IAFF is a nationwide nonprofit organization whose members are engaged solely in firefighting, rescue, and emergency medical services. IAFF has demonstrated its ability to develop and coordinate hazardous materials emergency preparedness instructor training, deliver it to target populations, and subsequently evaluate short and long-term knowledge retention.

In an effort to maintain its compliance with standards and regulations from agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and NFPA, IAFF revised its hazmat curricula to meet the 2013 version of NFPA 472 (Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2013 edition).

During FY 2013, IAFF used its train-the-trainer module to train 136 students for a total of 3,688 contact hours. An additional 422 firefighters were trained directly by IAFF trainers for a total of 8,368 contact hours. IAFF also used its supportive teaching session module to train 1,122 students for a total of 20,824 contact hours. Supportive teaching sessions are designed to ensure competency of local instructors who have completed an IAFF train-the-trainer course. During supportive teaching sessions, local instructors are assigned an experienced IAFF instructor, who acts as a mentor to the local instructor as they teach as a team. The IAFF instructor evaluates the didactic and practical skills of the local instructor, and provides structured feedback. The training provided by IAFF during FY 2013 occurred in eight states over the course of 83 classes.

IAFF continues to receive a significant amount of hazardous materials training requests from first responders. Due to limited Federal funding and delays, IAFF maintains waitlists for hazardous materials training. IAFF will continue to enhance curricula to meet national standards and regulations and the needs of first responders.

## **III. MAP-21 CERTIFICATION AND EXPANDED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

Section 33004 (b)(1) of The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) requires recipients of HMEP grants to provide written certification to the Secretary that the emergency responders who receive training under the grant will have the ability to protect nearby persons, property, and the environment from the effects of accidents or incidents involving the transportation of hazardous material in accordance with existing regulations or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards for competence of responders to accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials.



PHMSA has implemented this requirement by updating its terms and conditions for all grantees. Additionally, PHMSA has launched an interactive training module accessible via <http://dotphmsa.vividlms.com/>, which explains that the NFPA 472 Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents is the primary applicable training standard that applies to grant funded hazardous materials incident response training.

Section 33004 (b)(2)(D) of MAP-21 imposed additional information collection requirements to be included in the Hazardous Materials Grants Program Annual Reports to Congress (RTC). Specifically, the RTC must identify the ultimate recipients of HMEP grants and include a detailed accounting and description of grant expenditure, by each grant recipient, including the amount and purpose of each expenditure.

To comply with the new MAP-21 reporting requirements, PHMSA is obtaining the proper authorization to collect the information under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. §§ 3501-3521. On December 4, 2013, PHMSA published a Federal Register Notice [[78 FR 72972](#)] with a 60-day comment period, soliciting comments on revisions to the information we collect from HMEP grantees. On September 25, 2014, the 30-day notice, responding to comments received, was made available for public inspection. PHMSA will continue to ensure that the collection of this information complies with PRA requirements and will update future RTCs as appropriate.

In response to the 30-day notice, the Dangerous Goods Advisory Council provided comments supporting the expanded reporting requirements. The National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials (NASTTPO) commented, complimenting PHMSA's responsiveness to its concerns and recommendations. The Institute of Makers of Explosives also commented, supporting the expanded reporting requirements, seeking further transparency, and making substantive changes to the form. PHMSA will continue to provide annual status updates to inform Congress of its progress in collecting the new data until the information becomes fully available.

## **A. Increased Monitoring of Grantees**

PHMSA continues to make significant progress in reforming the Hazardous Materials Grant Program. The program has increased its oversight of all grant programs by conducting additional desk audits, site visits, and issuing corrective action letters. In FY 2013, PHMSA conducted site visits with five HMEP grantees. These site visits enabled PHMSA to ensure that expenditures were compliant with applicable regulations and PHMSA's priorities. In FY 2014, PHMSA conducted site visits with four HMIT grantees and one SPST grantee. In addition, the program has updated its guidance on allowable and unallowable grant expenditures which has provided more clarity to grantees when spending HMEP, HMIT, and SPST funds.

## **B. Training Curriculum for Crude Oil Emergency Response**

With the increased production of oil from shale in States such as North Dakota, Texas, Colorado, and Pennsylvania, there has been a dramatic increase in the transportation of crude oil by rail.



During FYs 2013 and 2014, PHMSA encouraged grantees to allocate funds toward planning and training for crude oil by rail incidents. In FY 2014, PHMSA entered into an Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA) with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to obtain services from the DOE Mission Support Alliance-Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Preparedness (MSA-HAMMER). MSA-HAMMER will assist PHMSA with preparing supplemental training modules that can be used by emergency preparedness agencies to plan for and respond to emergencies involving crude oil transported by rail. The training modules will become a part of PHMSA's outreach initiative to provide first responders with key information to prepare them to effectively prepare for and manage the consequences of a crude oil transportation incident.

### **C. Grantee Workgroups and Outreach**

In FY 2014, PHMSA collaborated with NASTTPO leadership to create a workgroup focused on enhancing the HMEP grants program through enhanced stakeholder participation. The workgroup has worked together to improve the expenditures guidance and to provide grantees with better technical support. The workgroup has also initiated a plan to assist lower performing and new grantees by partnering them with high performing grantees as mentors. Program developments will continue on other efforts to improve the overall efficacy of PHMSA's Hazardous Materials Grant Program.

### **D. Formula for Award Allocation Update**

In FY 1993, the HMEP Interagency Coordination Group (later renamed the NRT Training Subcommittee) developed a grant allocation formula to distribute HMEP grants funds fairly and consistently to States, Territories, and tribes. This allocation formula draws on the experience of previous grant programs as well as other objective measures. In FY 2014, PHMSA initiated a review of the formula with the intent of updating it to contain other pertinent criteria, including rail miles, hazardous commodity flow information, and incident data.

### **E. GROW AMERICA Act**

Under DOT's GROW AMERICA Act (the Act) initiative, PHMSA identified areas in which legislative changes would enhance PHMSA's ability to oversee the safe and efficient transportation of hazardous materials. The proposed changes would:

- Eliminate planning and training separation so that States can apply for grants for "planning and training" with a greater degree of flexibility between the two activities;
- Eliminate pass-through requirement to allow grantees to provide funding towards training and planning activities as they deem appropriate at the State and regional level;
- Allow PHMSA to provide supplemental grants to grantees with a proven need for supplemental emergency response funding; and increase the amount available for paying administrative costs from two percent to four percent to fund increased oversight and performance of the emergency preparedness grants program.



## IV. CONCLUSION

PHMSA continues to align grant fund allocations with its mission and top priorities. For the FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 grant cycles, HMEP applicants were encouraged to allocate funding towards activities such as:

- Developing or revising emergency plans to account for bulk rail shipments of crude oil;
- Developing commodity flow studies to determine the frequency and quantity of crude oil shipments being transported through local communities; and
- Training emergency responders to respond appropriately to incidents involving bulk shipments of crude oil.

The Hazardous Materials Grants Program continues to make significant progress in reforming the program with the understanding that some benefits will not be realized for several grant cycles. Developments will continue on other efforts to improve the efficacy of PHMSA's program including implementation of grantee training program evaluations, and the development of additional guidance on effective uses of grants funds.

**APPENDIX A: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Designated Agencies**

<b>Table A1: Grant Program Designated Agency by State</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Designated Agency</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Designated Agency</b>
Alabama	Alabama Emergency Management Agency	Kentucky	Kentucky Division of Emergency Management
Alaska	Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Louisiana	Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections
Arizona	Arizona Emergency Response Commission	Maine	Maine Emergency Management Agency
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Emergency Management	Maryland	Maryland Emergency Management Agency
California	California Emergency Management Agency	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency
Colorado	Colorado Department of Local Affairs	Michigan	Michigan State Police, Emergency Management Division
Connecticut	Connecticut Emergency Response Commission	Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Delaware	Delaware Emergency Management Agency	Mississippi	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Florida	Florida Division of Emergency Management	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency
Georgia	Georgia Emergency Management Agency	Michigan	Michigan State Police, Emergency Management Division
Hawaii	Hawaii Civil Defense Division – DOD	Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Idaho	Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security	Mississippi	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Illinois	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
Indiana	Indiana Department of Homeland Security	Montana	Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

**Table A1: Grant Program Designated Agency by State**

Iowa	Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division	Missouri	Missouri Emergency Response Commission
Kansas	Kansas Division of Emergency Management	Rhode Island	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency
Nebraska	Nebraska Military Department	South Carolina	South Carolina Emergency Management Division
Nevada	Nevada Emergency Response Commission	South Dakota	South Dakota Department of Public Safety
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Department of Safety	Tennessee	Tennessee Emergency Response Council
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	Texas	Texas Division of Emergency Management
New Mexico	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	Utah	Utah Division of Homeland Security
New York	New York State Emergency Management Office	Vermont	Vermont Department of Public Safety
North Carolina	North Carolina Crime Control and Public Safety Division of Emergency Management	Virginia	Virginia Department of Emergency Management
North Dakota	North Dakota Division of Emergency Management Agency	Washington	Washington State Military Department
Ohio	Ohio State Emergency Response Commission	West Virginia	West Virginia Emergency Response Commission
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Civil Emergency Management	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Management Agency
Oregon	Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal	Wyoming	State of Wyoming, Office of Homeland Security

**Table A2: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Designated Agencies (Territories, Tribes, and Organizations)**

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Designated Agency</b>
American Samoa	American Samoa Department of Homeland Security
Guam	Office of Civil Defense, Guam Homeland Security
Northern Mariana Islands	Office of the Governor, Division of Environmental Quality
<b>Native American Tribe</b>	<b>Designated Agency</b>
Inter-Tribal Council Of Arizona, Inc.	Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.
Nez Perce	Nez Perce
San Manuel Band Of Mission Indians	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Seminole Tribe Of Florida	Seminole Tribe of Florida
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	St. Regis Mohawk Tribe Emergency Planning Office
<b>Hazardous Materials Instructor Training (HMIT)</b>	<b>Designated Agency</b>
International Brotherhood Of Teamsters	International Brotherhood of Teamsters
National Labor College	National Labor College
International Association Of Machinists And Aerospace Workers	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
International Chemical Workers Union	International Chemical Workers Union
<b>Supplemental Public Sector Grants (SPSTG)</b>	<b>Designated Agency</b>
International Association of Fire Fighters	International Association of Fire Fighters



## APPENDIX B: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Activity by State, Territory, and Organization

**Table B1: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Activity by State**

**Fiscal Year 2012**

Grantee Name	Planning Budget Allocation	Training Budget Allocation	Total Allocation	Planning Drawdowns	Training Drawdowns	Total Drawdowns	Planning Balance	Training Balance	Total Balance
Alabama	181,120.00	162,041.00	343,161.00	139,762.57	145,000.00	284,762.57	41,357.43	17,041.00	58,398.43
Alaska	44,398.00	57,242.00	101,640.00	44,398.00	55,580.02	99,978.02	0.00	1,661.98	1,661.98
Arizona	110,202.00	209,493.00	319,695.00	110,008.88	200,225.68	310,234.56	193.12	9,267.32	9,460.44
Arkansas	59,184.00	189,541.00	248,725.00	54,553.51	184,799.67	239,353.18	4,630.49	4,741.33	9,371.82
California	314,355.11	1,553,839.89	1,868,195.00	314,355.11	1,551,719.89	1,866,075.00	0.00	2,120.00	2,120.00
Colorado	74,032.00	228,435.00	302,467.00	74,032.00	228,434.50	302,466.50	0.00	0.50	0.50
Connecticut	77,345.00	142,687.00	220,032.00	5,497.04	64,692.05	70,189.09	71,847.96	77,994.95	149,842.91
Delaware	49,906.08	68,129.92	118,036.00	49,906.08	68,129.92	118,036.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	289,611.00	579,596.00	869,207.00	265,578.74	512,710.87	778,289.61	24,032.26	66,885.13	90,917.39
Georgia	156,553.00	395,403.00	551,956.00	104,405.72	312,318.31	416,724.03	52,147.28	83,084.69	135,231.97
Hawaii	11,120.00	101,584.00	112,704.00	5,614.87	94,728.48	100,343.35	5,505.13	6,855.52	12,360.65
Idaho	56,269.00	107,487.00	163,756.00	10,073.00	69,323.59	79,396.59	46,196.00	38,163.41	84,359.41
Illinois	637,243.00	513,697.00	1,150,940.00	348,246.82	450,105.01	798,351.83	288,996.18	63,591.99	352,588.17
Indiana	252,229.00	284,516.00	536,745.00	193,093.60	171,628.80	364,722.40	59,135.40	112,887.20	172,022.60
Iowa	120,901.24	217,461.76	338,363.00	120,886.14	217,461.76	338,347.90	15.10	0.00	15.10
Kansas	231,942.00	164,813.00	396,755.00	225,687.89	145,503.65	371,191.54	6,254.11	19,309.35	25,563.46
Kentucky	89,753.00	207,048.00	296,801.00	74,677.33	198,367.35	273,044.68	15,075.67	8,680.65	23,756.32
Louisiana	67,999.94	264,026.06	332,026.00	67,626.78	264,026.06	331,652.84	373.16	0.00	373.16
Maine	64,046.00	82,600.00	146,646.00	59,050.79	52,613.76	111,664.55	4,995.21	29,986.24	34,981.45
Maryland	99,387.00	207,538.00	306,925.00	78,105.13	112,817.01	190,922.14	21,281.87	94,720.99	116,002.86
Massachusetts	108,523.00	243,069.00	351,592.00	76,561.62	214,809.04	291,370.66	31,961.38	28,259.96	60,221.34
Michigan	177,421.00	391,143.00	568,564.00	177,421.00	297,407.10	474,828.10	0.00	93,735.90	93,735.90
Minnesota	74,156.00	383,524.00	457,680.00	71,141.01	378,670.57	449,811.58	3,014.99	4,853.43	7,868.42
Mississippi	90,492.00	170,732.00	261,224.00	69,794.92	150,600.46	220,395.38	20,697.08	20,131.54	40,828.62
Missouri	150,845.00	314,030.00	464,875.00	147,918.99	314,029.44	461,948.43	2,926.01	0.56	2,926.57

**Table B1: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Activity by State**

Montana	52,500.00	120,032.00	172,532.00	8,510.78	78,101.92	86,612.70	43,989.22	41,930.08	85,919.30
Nebraska	144,121.00	155,185.00	299,306.00	143,679.73	135,785.58	279,465.31	441.27	19,399.42	19,840.69
Nevada	108,629.88	33,543.12	142,173.00	91,135.22	33,543.12	124,678.34	17,494.66	0.00	17,494.66
New Hampshire	68,527.00	77,407.00	145,934.00	46,527.28	70,165.78	116,693.06	21,999.72	7,241.22	29,240.94
New Jersey	140,969.00	361,240.00	502,209.00	116,912.08	311,420.48	428,332.56	24,056.92	49,819.52	73,876.44
New Mexico	108,659.00	133,480.00	242,139.00	93,424.64	43,848.63	137,273.27	42,751.86	62,113.87	104,865.73
New York	244,328.00	594,271.00	838,599.00	244,328.00	594,271.00	838,599.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
North Carolina	215,677.00	368,850.00	584,527.00	157,389.88	355,714.25	513,104.13	58,287.12	13,135.75	71,422.87
North Dakota	87,083.00	118,844.00	205,927.00	36,927.57	100,359.16	137,286.73	50,155.43	18,484.84	68,640.27
Ohio	473,612.00	470,544.00	944,156.00	355,264.96	284,795.89	640,060.85	118,347.04	185,748.11	304,095.15
Oklahoma	63,723.00	241,482.00	305,205.00	30,722.01	229,913.44	260,635.45	33,000.99	11,568.56	44,569.55
Oregon	98,165.00	178,945.00	277,110.00	98,165.00	178,945.00	277,110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pennsylvania	249,866.00	474,110.00	723,976.00	220,711.25	367,254.42	587,965.67	29,154.75	106,855.58	136,010.33
Rhode Island <sup>8</sup>	50,443.00	66,553.00	116,996.00	0.00	39,303.29	39,303.29	50,443.00	27,249.71	77,692.71
South Carolina	103,084.00	215,519.00	318,603.00	103,074.68	191,108.84	294,183.52	9.32	24,410.16	24,419.48
South Dakota	64,358.00	119,333.00	183,691.00	63,289.37	86,355.50	149,644.87	1,068.63	32,977.50	34,046.13
Tennessee	162,795.00	275,269.00	438,064.00	108,857.82	274,935.02	383,792.84	53,937.15	333.98	54,271.16
Texas	435,180.60	877,210.40	1,312,391.00	430,795.93	876,146.14	1,306,942.07	4,384.67	1,064.26	5,448.93
Utah	95,037.00	139,788.00	234,825.00	95,037.00	139,788.00	234,825.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vermont	44,217.00	56,962.00	101,179.00	35,735.42	56,962.00	92,697.42	8,481.58	0.00	8,481.58
Virginia	109,417.00	316,761.00	426,178.00	108,959.28	316,756.59	425,715.87	457.72	4.41	462.13
Washington	85,322.00	264,945.00	350,267.00	58,919.96	254,345.00	313,264.96	26,402.04	10,600.00	37,002.04
West Virginia	104,554.00	109,575.00	214,129.00	81,000.00	96,309.66	177,309.66	23,554.00	13,265.34	36,819.34
Wisconsin	128,031.00	320,713.00	448,744.00	127,416.14	315,431.67	442,847.81	614.86	5,281.33	5,896.19
Wyoming	55,202.00	68,360.00	123,562.00	22,999.44	48,253.66	71,253.10	32,202.56	20,106.34	52,308.90
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,082,533.85</b>	<b>13,398,598.15</b>	<b>20,481,132.00</b>	<b>5,768,180.98</b>	<b>11,935,517.03</b>	<b>17,703,698.01</b>	<b>1,341,870.34</b>	<b>1,435,563.62</b>	<b>2,777,433.99</b>

<sup>8</sup> Rhode Island was unable to expend the majority of its 2012-13 HMEP award due to the departure of the program manager for military duty and ongoing changes in staff.

**Table B2: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Activity by Territory**

<b>Fiscal Year 2012</b>									
<b>Grantee Name</b>	<b>Planning Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Training Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>Planning Drawdowns</b>	<b>Training Drawdowns</b>	<b>Total Drawdowns</b>	<b>Planning Balance</b>	<b>Training Balance</b>	<b>Total Balance</b>
American Samoa	35,962.00	31,212.00	67,174.00	19,769.73	5,485.93	25,255.66	16,192.27	25,726.07	41,918.34
Guam	36,388.00	33,296.00	69,684.00	34,190.04	27,175.25	61,365.29	2,197.96	6,120.75	8,318.71
Northern Marianas	36,049.00	31,638.00	67,687.00	24,251.67	13,716.71	37,968.38	11,797.33	17,921.29	29,718.62
Virgin Islands	34,933.00	33,225.00	68,158.00	26,350.00	15,695.44	42,045.44	8,583.00	17,529.56	26,112.56
Puerto Rico <sup>9</sup>	64,528.00	112,983.00	177,511.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64,528.00	112,983.00	177,511.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	207,860.00	242,354.00	450,214.00	104,561.44	62,073.33	166,634.77	103,298.56	180,280.67	283,579.23

<sup>9</sup> Puerto Rico experienced several administrative setbacks at the Territory and agency levels that resulted in its inability to use its 2012-13 HMEP award. The implementation of major improvements to the general accountability system of the Finance and Budget Division and the change in the administration and corresponding government's transition delayed administrative operations for the HMEP grant and other grants.

**Table B3: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Activity by Native American Tribes****Fiscal Year 2012**

<b>Grantee Name</b>	<b>Planning Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Training Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>Planning Drawdowns</b>	<b>Training Drawdowns</b>	<b>Total Drawdowns</b>	<b>Planning Balance</b>	<b>Training Balance</b>	<b>Total Balance</b>
Inter-Tribal Council Of Arizona	86,400.00	129,600.00	216,000.00	46,293.33	98,971.55	145,264.88	40,106.67	30,628.45	70,735.12
Nez Perce Tribe	0.00	13,198.00	13,198.00	0.00	6,604.78	6,604.78	0.00	6,593.22	6,593.22
San Manuel Band Of Mission Indians	0.00	38,966.00	38,966.00	0.00	38,966.00	38,966.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seminole Tribe Of Florida	15,881.00	76,922.00	92,803.00	15,881.00	76,922.00	92,803.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	12,000.00	17,154.00	29,154.00	12,000.00	17,154.00	29,154.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	114,281.00	275,840.00	390,121.00	74,174.33	238,618.33	312,792.66	40,106.67	37,221.67	77,328.34
<b>HMEP TOTALS</b>	7,404,674.85	13,916,792.15	21,321,467	5,946,916.75	12,236,208.69	18,183,125.44	1,485,275.57	1,653,065.96	3,138,341.56

**Table B4: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Activity by Organization**

<b>Fiscal Year 2013</b>									
<b>SPST Grantee Name</b>	<b>Planning Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Training Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>Planning Drawdowns</b>	<b>Training Drawdowns</b>	<b>Total Drawdowns</b>	<b>Planning Balance</b>	<b>Training Balance</b>	<b>Total Balance</b>
International Association Of Fire Fighters	0.00	948,688.00	948,688.00	0.00	948,688.00	948,688.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>HMIT Grantee Name</b>	<b>Planning Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Training Budget Allocation</b>	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>Planning Drawdowns</b>	<b>Training Drawdowns</b>	<b>Total Drawdowns</b>	<b>Planning Balance</b>	<b>Training Balance</b>	<b>Total Balance</b>
International Association of Machinists Corporation	0.00	985,506.00	985,506.00	0.00	778,669.80	778,669.80	0.00	206,836.20	206,836.20
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	0.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	998,921.44	998,921.44	0.00	1,078.56	1,078.56
International Chemical Workers Union	0.00	506,470.00	506,470.00	0.00	484,487.17	484,487.17	0.00	21,982.83	21,982.83
The Sustainable Workplace Alliance	0.00	257,870.00	257,870.00	0.00	257,870.00	257,870.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Labor College	0.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	887,109.90	887,109.90	0.00	112,890.10	112,890.10
<b>HMIT/SPST TOTALS</b>	0.00	4,698,534.00	4,698,534.00	0.00	4,355,746.31	4,355,746.31	0.00	342,787.69	342,787.69



## APPENDIX C: Emergency Responders Trained, in Part, with HMEP Grants

**Table C1: Emergency Responders Trained Using HMEP Grants by State**

State	Initial Training								Refresher Training						Total
	Awareness		Operation		Specialist		Technician		Operation		Specialist		Technician		
	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	
Alabama	0	0	250	0	75	0	180	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	650
Alaska	0	0	40	0	10	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Arizona	0	91	132	247	0	0	50	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	540
Arkansas	311	1234	57	666	252	0	49	146	0	0	0	0	37	83	2835
California	0	2812	53	9047	81	160	186	398	0	3206	45	62	45	576	16671
Colorado	179	0	155	0	0	0	9	0	40	0	0	0	225	0	608
Connecticut	420	0	420	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	857
Delaware	16	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	236	0	349
Florida	978	211	289	46	41	13	355	43	269	125	0	0	268	636	3274
Georgia	3119	0	222	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	3699
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Idaho	0	91	0	253	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	180	558
Illinois	3480	0	181	0	0	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3973
Indiana	200	0	150	0	0	0	100	0	80	0	70	0	50	0	650
Iowa	127	0	985	0	2	0	145	0	2877	0	0	0	51	0	4187
Kansas	12	0	296	0	42	0	153	0	24	0	0	0	51	0	578
Kentucky	334	0	290	0	53	0	70	0	17	0	0	0	76	0	840
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	419
Maine	477	0	211	0	0	0	34	0	480	0	0	0	46	0	1248
Maryland	209	0	1385	0	60	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	1998
Massachusetts	0	0	94	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	1243	0	0	0	1361
Michigan	0	0	0	1552	26	29	0	227	15	102	0	0	0	0	1951
Minnesota	316	0	1372	0	0	0	12	0	36	0	0	0	57	0	1793

**Table C1: Emergency Responders Trained Using HMEP Grants by State**

Mississippi	0	0	179	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	372
Missouri	569	0	379	0	812	0	19	0	34	0	0	0	0	1813
Montana	46	0	9	0	0	0	32	0	18	0	0	0	0	105
Nebraska	1277	0	431	0	290	0	29	0	102	0	0	0	25	2154
Nevada	0	0	25	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	165
New Hampshire	320	0	320	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	100	830
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	550	0	76	0	0	0	12	0	13	651
New Mexico	0	30	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	191
New York	0	199	0	2,692	0	30	0	334	0	945	0	0	0	334 4534
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	130
North Dakota	0	186	0	320	0	0	0	100	0	390	0	0	0	51 1047
Ohio	279	0	59	0	0	0	19	0	16	0	0	0	107	480
Oklahoma	749	0	446	0	0	0	68	0	114	0	0	0	0	1377
Oregon	0	24	0	62	0	0	0	96	0	71	0	0	0	253
Pennsylvania	1927	2408	829	1687	47	28	44	265	956	2929	79	166	51	167 11583
Rhode Island	0	0	249	0	93	0	32	0	100	0	8	0	69	551
South Carolina	10	0	38	0	142	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	68	396
South Dakota	18	0	159	0	51	0	0	0	159	0	51	0	0	438
Tennessee	1454	0	318	0	8	0	127	0	25	0	50	0	504	2486
Texas	267	0	157	0	627	0	118	0	507	0	0	0	0	1676
Utah	803	0	142	0	0	0	23	0	44	0	0	0	0	1012
Vermont	130	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
Virginia	0	3680	0	500	104	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	1150 5626
Washington	0	318	0	517	0	10	0	33	0	867	0	0	0	38 1783
West Virginia	1537	0	1022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2567
Wisconsin	131	0	1127	0	316	0	154	0	1169	0	0	0	191	3088
Wyoming	50	309	39	117	0	0	21	3	11	0	9	0	48	607
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>19745</b>	<b>11593</b>	<b>12730</b>	<b>17706</b>	<b>3682</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3952</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>7103</b>	<b>8635</b>	<b>1712</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>2944</b>	<b>3215 95324</b>

**Table C2: Emergency Responders Trained Using HMEP Grants by Territory**

Territory	Initial Training								Refresher Training						Total
	Awareness		Operation		Specialist		Technician		Operation		Specialist		Technician		
	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	
American Samoa	0	30	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	10	0	10	0	10	98
Guam	38	0	16	0	20	0	21	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	115
Virgin Islands	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Northern Mariana	25	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	85	30	34	10	20	10	21	18	5	10	5	10	10	10	278



**Table C3: Emergency Responders Trained Using HMEP Grants by Native American Tribes**

Tribes	Initial Training								Refresher Training						Total
	Awareness		Operation		Specialist		Technician		Operation		Specialist		Technician		
	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona	26	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
Nez Perce	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
San Manuel	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	22	0	4	88
Seminole	38		0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	225
St. Regis Mohawk	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
<b>TOTALS</b>	116	36	84	0	0	0	0	0	187	30	0	22	0	4	479

**Table C4: Emergency Responders Trained Using HMEP Training Totals**

HMEP (State, Territory, Tribe) <b>TOTALS</b>	Initial Training								Refresher Training						Total
	Awareness		Operation		Specialist		Technician		Operation		Specialist		Technician		
	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	Fully Funded	Partially Funded	
<b>TOTALS</b>	19,946	11,659	12,848	17,716	3,702	280	3,973	1,827	7,295	8,675	1,717	260	2,954	3,229	96,081

**APPENDIX D: Reported Planning Grant Outputs****Table D1: Reported Planning Grant Outputs by State**

State	Active LEPCs	Total Number of LEPCs	Commodity Flow Studies Completed	Hazardous Risks Analysis	Emergency Plans Updated	Emergency Plans Written	Emergency Plans Exercised	Total Number of HAZMAT Response Teams
Alabama	57	69	2	0	3	0	3	7
Alaska	20	34	0	7	6	6	20	25
Arizona	14	15	0	8	6	2	4	25
Arkansas	39	77	0	2	77	0	17	25
California	6	6	2	2	2	0	3	unknown
Colorado	47	56	4	3	14	5	17	62
Connecticut	unknown	107	0	0	0	0	0	6
Delaware	4	4	1	15	4	0	4	18
Florida	11	11	3	3	11	0	3	36
Georgia	27	27	2	29	27	0	27	49
Hawaii	4	4	?	?	?	?	2	12
Idaho	36	44	0	0	7	0	7	9
Illinois	86	97	7	3	9	1	13	153
Indiana	83	92	4	2	52	21	73	27
Iowa	35	53	7	11	12	0	2	20
Kansas	77	103	12	0	5	unknown	1	11
Kentucky	116	118	0	0	118	0	116	24
Louisiana	64	64	3	0	9	0	21	25
Maine	15	16	0	15	15	0	6	16
Maryland	24	25	4	0	11	0	11	15
Massachusetts	50	91	?	7	7	7	7	6
Michigan	57	87	0	81	42	0	6	31
Minnesota	6	6	0	87	7	0	7	11

**Table D1: Reported Planning Grant Outputs by State**

Mississippi	54	83	2	2	9	0	83	1209
Missouri	103	115	unknown	79	33	11	43	12
Montana	45	56	unknown	unknown	45	unknown	45	12
Nebraska	73	93	1	0	76	17	27	22
Nevada	17	17	1	0	0	0	2	9
New Hampshire	234	234	2	24	18	4	18	12
New Jersey	587	587	0	4	238	0	33	62
New Mexico	17	17	1	5	6	6	6	29
New York	23	58	0	58	23	0	22	unknown
North Carolina	97	101	1	0	14	2	16	19
North Dakota	50	57	1	2	2	0	1	5
Ohio	87	87	4	6	87	0	87	73
Oklahoma	77	77	1	0	77	0	2	30
Oregon	8	10	0	2	1	1	1	13
Pennsylvania	67	67	4	22	32	22	29	35
Rhode Island	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
South Carolina	31	46	0	0	7	0	6	56
South Dakota	43	60	1	0	43	0	43	4
Tennessee	95	95	0	8	8	0	8	35
Texas	244	262	3	0	2	0	0	18
Utah	31	32	2	19	20	1	12	10
Vermont	13	13	0	7	5	0	5	4
Virginia	110	110	0	0	1	1	2	21
Washington	19	40	0	0	5	0	5	30
West Virginia	49	50	6	5	7	0	4	10
Wisconsin	72	72	16	6	7	6	72	39
Wyoming	23	0	0	17	21	0	6	10
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3152</b>	<b>3650</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>2398</b>

**Table D2: Reported Planning Grant Outputs by Territory**

Territories	Active LEPCs	Total Number of LEPCs	Commodity Flow Studies Completed	Hazardous Risks Analysis	Emergency Plans Updated	Emergency Plans Written	Emergency Plans Exercised	Total Number of Hazmat Response Teams
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
Guam	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	3
Northern Mariana	1	1	0	1	unknown	unknown	1	2
Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>

**Table D3: Reported Planning Grant Outputs by Territory**

Territories	Active LEPCs	Total Number of LEPCs	Commodity Flow Studies Completed	Hazardous Risks Analysis	Emergency Plans Updated	Emergency Plans Written	Emergency Plans Exercised	Total Number of Hazmat Response Teams
Inter-Tribal Council of AZ	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Nez Perce	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
San Manuel	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Seminole	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>