



U.S. Department of Transportation

**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration**

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

Annual Report to Congress

Hazardous Materials Grant Program for Fiscal Years 2014-2018

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Hazardous Materials Grant Program was created in 1993 to provide financial assistance to States and localities, and their first responders, to plan for risks and remediate harm resulting from hazardous materials (hazmat) transportation incidents. Through Emergency Preparedness (EP) grants, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) prepares the public and first responders to reduce consequences if an incident does occur. Specifically, PHMSA's EP grants provide funding to plan incident response and train hazmat employees. These grants are part of PHMSA's comprehensive approach to improving the safe transportation of hazardous materials across the country.

PHMSA's Hazardous Materials Grant Program (the program) is comprised of five emergency preparedness grants:

- Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP);
- Supplemental Public-Sector Training (SPST);
- Hazardous Materials Instructor Training (HMIT);
- Assistance for Local Emergency Response Training (ALERT); and
- Community Safety (CS)

As mandated by 49 U.S.C. § 5116(j), the Secretary of Transportation is required to submit to Congress annual reports covering the grant program administered by PHMSA. A grant period may range from one to three fiscal years. Final financial reports and final performance reports are due 90 calendar days after the grant year ends.

In the past, this report has focused on the most recent grants that have closed, i.e., once all applicable administrative actions and all required work associated with the award have been completed. At times, however, PHMSA authorizes no-cost extensions¹ for grantees who need to extend the project period of their grants beyond the original project end date to complete their activities. Therefore, at any given time, PHMSA may have open grants for multiple consecutive fiscal years. For example, the grants issued in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 were closed in FY 2017, and currently PHMSA is managing grants awarded in FY 2016 through FY 2018. This has led to a time lag between programmatic updates and activities and PHMSA's reporting of those updates and activities to Congress.

To provide a more meaningful, up-to-date report to Congress, starting with this annual report, PHMSA will provide a current "snapshot" in time of the status of its hazmat grants. This report is intended to fulfill the reporting requirement for grants awarded and funds expended in FYs 2014-2018. It includes changes made in accordance with the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, and shifting PHMSA priorities during FYs 2014 through 2018.

¹ As the phrase "no cost" suggests, the extension provides no additional funding.

This section describes the Program's funding sources, method for allocating funding to recipients, and non-grant administrative expenses.

Funding Source

The EP Grants program is primarily funded by registration fees paid by shippers and carriers of these often-dangerous products to our homes and businesses. Funds are used to make grant awards, develop and maintain a training curriculum, monitor and provide technical assistance to EP grant recipients, and pay administrative costs.² PHMSA collects registration fees from hazmat shippers and carriers who offer for transportation or transport certain hazmat in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce.³ Monitoring and technical assistance includes grantee site visits and conference attendance and participation. The Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) publication costs are funded by the collection of registration fees. Administrative fees fund contractor support, grants management software, and the development of outreach materials.

Program Administration and Budget

After reducing the statutory authorization of \$28,318,000 by the 7.2 percent sequester reduction rate, the total funding available for FY 2014 was \$26,104,640.

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

² 49 U.S.C. § 5116(h)(4) authorizes PHMSA to use up to two percent of funds derived from the Emergency Preparedness Fund to the pay administrative costs of carrying out § 5116 and §§ 5107(e) and 5108(g)(2). The Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2015 increased the amount to not more than four percent of the amounts made available from the Emergency Preparedness Fund.

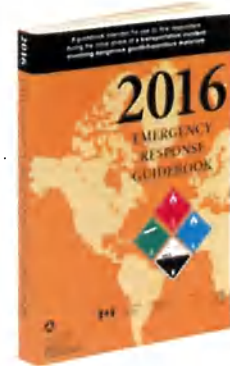
³ Registration fees are collected in accordance with 49 CFR Part 107, Subpart G.

Table 1. Fiscal Year Funding Allocated for Administrative Activities

Program Activity	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Emergency Response Guidebook	\$580,000	\$579,375	\$582,500	\$581,875	\$583,750
Administrative Expenses	\$515,040	\$1,028,970	\$877,434	\$837,900	\$632,318
Monitoring and Technical Assistance	\$139,200	\$139,050	\$139,800	\$139,650	\$140,100
Training Curriculum ⁴	\$178,166	\$188,000	\$188,000	--	--
TOTAL	\$1,412,406	\$1,935,395	\$1,787,734	\$1,559,335	\$1,356,168

a) Emergency Response Guidebook

The publication and distribution of the ERG in hardcopy, electronic media, and mobile application is funded by registration fees. The ERG is updated and redistributed to first responders throughout the country every four (4) years. First responders, including firefighters, police, and other emergency services personnel, rely on the ERG as a critical resource when approaching an accident scene involving hazmat. It is primarily a guide to aid first responders in quickly identifying the specific or generic classification of the material(s) involved in the incident, and in protecting themselves and the public during this initial emergency response. The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) goal is to place an ERG in every public emergency service vehicle nationwide. To date, nearly 14.5 million free copies of the 2016 ERG have been distributed to the emergency response community. Additionally, PHMSA developed a free, mobile web app of its 2016 ERG that has generated over one million downloads.



b) Monitoring and Technical Assistance

PHMSA uses Monitoring and Technical Assistance funds to conduct site visits and desk reviews with grant recipients. Through site visits and desk reviews, PHMSA ensures that grantees are following the necessary policies and procedures for the administration of grant awards. In addition, PHMSA collects information to evaluate the quality of projects and the reasonableness and accountability of grant expenditures. If PHMSA identifies any problems, or the need to provide technical assistance, the grantee receives training and corrective action letters to ensure that the grantee remains compliant with the grant program regulations and the Office of

⁴ In FY 2017, dedicated funding for the Training Curriculum was removed and moved to the HMEP funds account.

Management and Budget's (OMB) Uniform Administrative Requirements (2 CFR Part 200). PHMSA aims to conduct approximately 10 site visits, desk reviews and technical visits with grantees each year. These site visits enable PHMSA to ensure that expenditures are compliant with regulations and in line with PHMSA's priorities. Additionally, PHMSA attends and participates in EP grant related conferences to further the monitoring and promotion of the grant.

c) Training Curriculum

Per 49 U.S.C. § 5115(a), PHMSA is required to "maintain, and update periodically, a current curriculum of courses, including online curriculum as appropriate, necessary to train public sector emergency response and preparedness teams in matters relating to the transportation of hazardous material." The Training Curriculum titled, *Hazmat Guidelines for Hazardous Materials Response, Planning and Prevention/Mitigation Training*, is designed to be used as a working reference manual by public sector managers of hazardous materials training. It is organized and indexed to facilitate user cross-referencing of sections and content. Most material addresses the content of courses and the tools to be used in the self-assessment of courses. Included are recommendations for the organization and structure of courses in each specific area, including considerations such as length of training, course methodology, exercise and activity design, equipment and facilities needed, topic-specific testing and evaluation considerations.

II. EXISTING EP GRANT PROGRAMS

PHMSA's EP Grants Program has five existing types of grants.

1. **Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP)** – Enables States, Territories and Federally-recognized Tribes to carry out emergency preparedness planning and response activities.
2. **Hazardous Materials Instructor Training (HMIT)** – Enables nonprofit organizations to train hazardous materials instructors and employees on the safe handling of hazardous materials in the workplace.
3. **Supplemental Public-Sector Training (SPST)** – Provides funding to national nonprofit fire service organizations to deliver training to instructors and individuals with a statutory responsibility to respond to hazardous materials accidents and incidents.
4. **Assistance for Local Emergency Response Training (ALERT)** – Enables nonprofit organizations to provide emergency response training for incidents involving shipments of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids by rail. The ALERT grant is a short-

term grant authorized through FY15-17 appropriations allowing PHMSA to utilize prior year recovery funds.

5. **Community Safety Grant (CS)**⁵ – Provides funding to nonprofit organizations for conducting national outreach and training programs or to train state and local personnel responsible for enforcing the safe transportation of hazardous materials.

Table 2 shows the funds available for each EP Grant by fiscal year.

Table 2. Fiscal Year Funds Available for EP Grant Programs					
Grant	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
HMEP	\$20,230,400	\$20,054,881	20,430,062	\$20,470,828	\$20,536,792
HMIT	\$3,712,000	\$3,347,234	\$3,179,826	\$3,402,805	\$3,622,052
SPST	\$928,000	\$927,000	\$932,000	\$931,000	\$934,000
ALERT	--	\$5,941,649	--	\$2,421,788	--
CS	--	--	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
TOTAL	\$24,870,400	\$30,270,764	\$27,886,603	\$28,226,421	\$26,092,844

A. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

HMEP Background

As mandated by 49 U.S.C. § 5101, *et seq.*, the HMEP grant provides Federal financial and technical assistance to States, Territories, and Federally-recognized tribes to safely and effectively respond to hazmat transportation incidents nationwide. The grant is designed to encourage a comprehensive approach to emergency planning and training by incorporating the unique challenges of responses to transportation situations and to enhance the implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA, Title III), 42 U.S.C. § 11001, *et seq.*

The HMEP grant program addresses the specific risks imposed on the nation's communities resulting from the shipment of hazmat across jurisdictional boundaries. Local and regional governments require information on the types, quantities, and locations of hazmat being transported through their local jurisdictions to effectively plan for and respond to emergency incidents. EPCRA ensures that local planners have access to reliable and comprehensive data on

⁵ The Community Safety Grant is not funded through registration fees, but rather through annual appropriations.

the flow of hazmat within their local jurisdictions. The program provides grantees with flexibility in implementing training and planning programs that address differing needs for each location based on demographics, emergency response capabilities, commodity flow studies,⁶ and hazard analyses. States can 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 apply and administer the HMEP grant funds. Agencies submit grant applications to PHMSA requesting funds for proposed activities. PHMSA reviews and evaluates applications to ensure that the proposed activities support the scope and objectives of the HMEP program. Upon approval, PHMSA offers the agency a Notice of Grant Award (NGA) for acceptance and signature. Once executed, the agency may execute the grant funds, in accordance with the approved activities identified in the grant application.

HMEP Grant Award Methodology

Title 49 U.S.C. § 5116(a)(6) states the following:

The Secretary shall allocate amounts made available for grants under this subsection among eligible States and Indian tribes based on the needs of the States and Indian tribes for emergency response planning and training. In making a decision about those needs, the Secretary shall consider:

- a. The number of hazardous material facilities in the State or on land under the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe;
- b. The types and amounts of hazardous material transported in the State or on such land;
- c. Whether the State or Indian tribe imposes and collects a fee for transporting hazardous material;
- d. Whether such fee is used only to carry out a purpose related to transporting hazardous material;
- e. The past record of the State or Indian tribe in effectively managing planning and training grants; and
- f. Any other factors the Secretary determines are appropriate to carry out this subsection.

Information gleaned from the National Conference of State Legislatures website indicates that there are currently only four states that collect hazmat registration fees—Idaho (\$10), Michigan (\$50), Nevada (up to \$2,000) and West Virginia (\$50). Nevada indicates that it uses the fees collected for emergency preparedness and response to transportation hazmat incidents.

⁶ Commodity Flow Studies identify hazmat trends in communities. Results are used for various reasons, including the development of hazmat response plans specific to local needs. PHMSA collects data on the number of studies conducted; however, study results are not collected.

In determining the state allocations, PHMSA uses a risk-based formula to ensure that states with the highest risk for hazmat incidents are provided with the most funds. Prior to FY 2016, the HMEP Allocation Formula divided funds between training (60 percent of available funds) and planning (40 percent of available funds) to states and territories. Three percent of the funds were made available to tribes who apply via a competitive application process; and base allocations were evenly distributed from a fixed amount (a total of \$1,680,000 for training grants and \$2,000,000 for planning grants).

In FY 2016, PHMSA implemented a new risk-based formula for HMEP grant allocations that closely tracks the risk of hazmat incidents in states. The new formula includes information on multiple modes: highway, water, air, and rail and accounts for severity of incidents. It uses data that can be updated, and is flexible to allow for other information, such as current commodity flow studies when they become available. It does not include data on territories and tribes. Until reliable data on territories and tribes becomes available, territories will retain their FY 2015 allocation for future fiscal years, and federally recognized tribes will compete for 3.5 percent of the available HMEP funds.

HMEP Fiscal Year Award Amounts and Status

From its inception in 1993 through 2008, the HMEP program received an annual budget of \$12.8 million. In FY 2008, Congress increased the grant budget amount to \$21.8 million. In FY 2017, funding increased to \$21,988,000.

Table 3 shows HMEP award amounts and closeout status starting FY 2014 through FY 2017.⁷

Table 3. HMEP Award Amount and Status as of August 19, 2019			
Fiscal Year	Amount Awarded	Remaining Balance⁸	Closeout Status
FY14	\$20,230,400	\$2,116,767	Closed
FY15	\$19,918,157	\$2,185,529	Closed
FY16	\$20,430,062	\$1,379,796	Open
FY17	\$20,470,045	\$6,703,604	Open
FY18	\$20,536,792	\$18,128,789	Open

Prior to FY 2016, HMEP grants were awarded on a one-year period of performance requiring grantees to execute grant activities within a one-year timeframe. At the end of the performance year, grantees were required to close-out the grant and de-obligate any unused funds back to PHMSA. Based on high de-obligation rates and feedback from HMEP grantees outlining the difficulties with executing grant activities within a one-year period, PHMSA implemented a

⁷ EP grants have been subject to sequestration since FY 2014.

⁸ As of August 19, 2019.

three-year performance cycle beginning in FY 2016. The three-year period of performance provides grantees with additional time to effectively expend grant funds on the preparedness planning and training activities necessary within the State, tribe or territory.

In making this change, PHMSA anticipates a noteworthy reduction in grant fund de-obligations, which often occurred under the one-year performance structure. In addition, the administrative burden is reduced significantly for both the HMEP grant recipients and PHMSA, as yearly drafting and reviewing of funding announcements and competitive applications are no longer necessary. The HMEP grant program now offers more time for states and territories to plan and monitor project activities over a three-year period. PHMSA can evaluate the quality of training and planning activities while reducing the administrative burden for grant recipients. Grant recipients have more time to conduct commodity flow studies, train more emergency responders and perform quality needs assessments. Additionally, the extended performance period provides PHMSA with additional time and resources to increase monitoring, provide technical assistance, and allow the HMEP grant program to be flexible to reallocate funding to other grantees, if necessary.

By establishing the three-year grant cycle, PHMSA has been able to repurpose grant funds not spent by grant recipients in FY 2016 and offer competitive, supplemental funding in FY 2018. This moves the EP grant program toward a more performance-based process, in which high-performing grantees with a demonstrated need will have the opportunity to receive more funds than lower performers, and those with lesser needs. Ultimately, a three-year period of performance allows PHMSA to be strategic in its oversight of HMEP grants program.

FY 2014 HMEP Performance Outputs

Reporting on the most recently closed grant year, the FY 2014 HMEP grant Notice of Funding Opportunity, encouraged applicants to allocate funding towards developing or revising emergency plans and training activities to account for bulk transportation of energy products by rail and over the road. Applicants were also encouraged to conduct commodity flow studies to determine the frequency and quantity of hazmat shipments being transported through local communities, and train emergency responders to respond appropriately to incidents involving bulk shipments of energy products, as well as other hazmat.

Based on grantee final reports, FY14 funded transportation related emergency response activities to include:

- Training of more than 102,000 emergency responders;
- Development of 375 new emergency plans⁹;
- Updating of 1,124 emergency response plans;
- Performance of 1,134 emergency response exercises; and

⁹ EPCRA required LEPCs to submit emergency response plans by October 17, 1988. However, additional emergency plans are developed when new LEPCs are formed.

- Completion of 124 commodity flow studies.

Table 4 highlights examples of HMEP grant funding activities conducted in the FY 2014 grant final reports.

Table 4. Select Examples of HMEP Funded Activities	
Grantee	HMEP Funds Projected for this Activity
Alabama	Major transportation arteries for hazardous materials were identified through commodity flow studies. The three counties that conducted commodity flow studies are now able to plan a multi-jurisdictional full-scale exercise based on the newly identified hazardous materials.
Connecticut	The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) developed a risk-based listing of local towns/Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) where plans would be reviewed and updated. This project resulted in 11 emergency plans being updated, with the different towns and LEPCs participating to varying degrees. The project built on prior years' projects and helped the SERC to better understand where to put and focus future emphasis and resources.
Delaware	HMEP funds were used to fund additional hazardous materials training at the Delaware State Fire School. This training included; Incident Command System (ICS) for Hazmat, Hazmat Officer, and Hazmat Safety Officer.
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	Comprehensive preparedness and response training was delivered to 20 Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC) members and public-sector employees. This included Hazardous Materials Awareness and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) 8-hr Refresher. HMEP funds also covered travel to the Continuing Challenge HazMat Workshop which enhanced first responders' ability to be able to respond safely and efficiently to accidents, including those involving transportation of hazardous materials.
Idaho	Idaho competitively sub-awarded HMEP funds to Bonner County in northern Idaho to complete a hazardous materials geographic response plan project. Rail and Highway Hazardous Materials Response plans for Boundary, Bonner and Kootenai Counties were updated. Bonner County had a Geographical Response Plan (GRP) for the Pend Oreille basin, Boundary and Kootenai Counties did not have any response plans for their counties. The development and implementation of these plans will provide responders plans and strategies for faster more efficient responses to hazardous material spills.
Maryland	HMEP funding was used to enhance and improve the LEPC HazMat response plans. These funds were also used to test the response time and effectiveness in the jurisdictions by conducting tabletop exercises and

Table 4. Select Examples of HMEP Funded Activities

Grantee	HMEP Funds Projected for this Activity
	drills. During these drills, members of the local jurisdictions were made aware of the types of hazardous materials that are transported through their jurisdictions.
North Carolina	HMEP funding was used to complete three in-depth hazmat risk assessments, finish 16 county and multijurisdictional exercises, update and create four county level plans, purchase training aids and material two hazmat training efforts, train 75 hazmat technicians, and perform outreach and training to multiple LEPCs. Collectively, these efforts resulted in enhanced knowledge of threats facing the state, improved relationships with industry, enhanced response plans, and better trained and prepared responders.
Puerto Rico	HMEP funds supported an exercise that tested first responders' ability to make decisions and evaluate strategies regarding a transportation related chlorine incident. All participants were certified and demonstrated their proficiency to respond.
South Dakota	A full-scale exercise was conducted in Todd County. The exercise simulated a truck accident, involving a hazardous chemical, blocking the mail route south out of a small town on a major highway. Evacuation procedures were implemented for a school in close proximity. The risk involving the proximity and hazard was analyzed to determine if the plan in place met the need for safety and rescue, if needed.
Texas	The planning projects that were conducted yielded valuable information which allowed local jurisdictions and state agencies to reduce uncertainty about hazardous materials transport; identify where, when and how hazards present themselves; and inform vulnerability assessments. Texans utilized this information to produce risk-informed plans which now allows decision makers to better examine and respond to a hazard or threat

A summary of the number of responders trained, and planning output statistics as reported by states, territories, and tribes, is attached as Appendices B.1 through C.3.

HMEP Program Updates

a) HMEP Training Observations

In 2015, PHMSA entered into an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy-Volpentest Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response (DOE-HAMMER) Federal Training Center for observers to attend courses to evaluate and document best practices, which present opportunities for improvement toward the implementation and execution of course material. Overall, PHMSA found that the training observed met the training requirements and

competencies found in 29 CFR § 1910.120(q)(6) and National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 472.



Chlorine B-Kit Installation



Training Decontamination Line Training



Instrument training

b) HMEP Grants Conference

In the 25 years since the inception of PHMSA Hazardous Materials Grants, PHMSA had relied on grant stakeholder conferences and site visits to facilitate in-person communication with grantees. Recognizing the importance for PHMSA of meeting with grant award recipients to disseminate technical information, PHMSA hosted its first technical assistance conference in August 2017. PHMSA offered our grant recipients sessions covering:

- Differentiating between PHMSA & Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grants;
- Innovative Planning & Purchasing Using HMEP Grant Funds;
- HMEP Grants from the Registrants' Perspective;
- HMEP Performance Reporting Requirements;
- HMEP Third-Year Supplemental Funding and Offsets;
- Outcomes of the HMEP Grant;
- Rail Response;
- Introduction of HMEP Curriculum; and
- HMEP Allowable Activities (an interactive activity).

The feedback from the conference attendees was resoundingly positive. Most of the comments received indicated that the networking opportunity between grantees and PHMSA staff was invaluable, the interactive game regarding allowable activities was extremely helpful, and that information provided on other PHMSA hazardous materials grants enabled grantees to learn how to better leverage the free training opportunities provided with PHMSA grant funds. In response to the positive feedback, PHMSA plans to hold Hazardous Materials Grants Conferences every three years.

B. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INSTRUCTOR TRAINING (HMIT) GRANTS

HMIT Background

The HMIT grant was authorized in the Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety and Security Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-59, which provided for the Secretary of Transportation, subject to the availability of funds, to make grants for training instructors to train hazardous materials employees (hazmat employees) and, to the extent determined appropriate, for such instructors to train hazmat employees. The grant was announced in a Federal Register notice on April 11, 2008 [Docket No. PHMSA-2008-22720 (Notice No. 08-04)].

PHMSA is the only Administration with a grant program dedicated solely to providing grant funding for training instructors to conduct hazmat transportation response training programs. The HMIT grant is a critical component of PHMSA's safety mission and strategic plan because it increases the number of instructors qualified to train hazmat employees. An increase in the number of hazmat employee instructors is vital because it exponentially increases the number of hazmat employees qualified to safely handle hazardous materials.

The eligibility requirements for the HMIT grant were expanded as a result of MAP-21 to include “a nonprofit organization that demonstrates— (A) expertise in conducting a training program for hazmat employees; and (B) the ability to reach and involve in a training program a target population of hazmat employees.” This change means that the grantees no longer must be “hazardous materials employee organizations.” Individual nonprofit hazmat employee organization award amounts are determined by the evaluation of applications through a competitive process.

HMIT Fiscal Year Award Amounts and Status

From FY 2008 through FY 2013, approximately \$4 million per year was made available for the HMIT program. In FY 2014 through FY 2018, the statutory authorization was reduced as a result of sequestration. Appendix E provides a breakdown of drawdowns, obligations, and balances for each grantee.

Table 5 shows HMIT award amounts and closeout status starting FY 2014 through FY 2018¹⁰.

Table 5. HMIT Award Amounts and Status as of August 19, 2019				
Fiscal Year	Amount Appropriated	Amount Awarded	Remaining Balance	Closeout Status
FY14	\$4,000,000	\$3,712,000	\$302,390	Closed
FY15	\$4,000,000	\$3,347,234	\$467,735	Closed
FY16	\$4,000,000	\$3,022,969	\$227,680	Open
FY17	\$4,000,000	\$3,154,994	\$570,296	Open

¹⁰ EP grants have been subject to sequestration since FY 2014.

FY18	\$4,000,000	\$3,622,052	\$2,023,687	Open
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FY 2014 HMIT Performance Outputs

Reporting on the most recently closed grant year, in FY 2014, PHMSA made HMIT grants available to five nonprofit organizations. These organizations used the funding to support train-the-trainer instruction for hazmat employees. The details of each organization's outputs are provided below.

a) The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (FY14 – \$1,659,880)

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) is a diverse labor union that represents 1.4 million employees in North America and it has extensive experience in providing quality hazmat instructor and hazmat worker training. The 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 workers with the skills necessary to become trainers so that they can provide comprehensive training in the area of hazmat safety to their co-workers.

Table 6 provides a breakdown of training accomplishments by IBT using FY 2014 funds.

Table 6. IBT Training Accomplishments July 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015	
Activity	Numbers Trained
IBT Trainers Trained	378
IBT Trainers Refreshed	141
IBT Hazmat Employees Trained	1,717
Rail Workers Hazardous Materials Training Program (RWHMTP) Trainers Trained	81
Total Workers Trained	2,317

During the project period, the IBT DOT HMIT Program partnered with various organizations to provide training, including:

- Anaheim Fire Department (Anaheim, CA);
- SMART (Austin, TX);
- Creech Air Force Base (Indian Springs, NV);
- Foothills Workforce Development Board (Pasadena, CA);
- Hammer (Hanford, WA);
- Oak Ridge Site (Oak Ridge, TN);
- Teamsters Local Union 282 (Lake Success, NY);

- Teamsters Local Union 519 (Knoxville, TN);
- Teamsters Local Union 533 (Reno, NV); and
- Teamsters Local Union 631 (Las Vegas, NV).

b) International Association of Machinists (FY14 – \$1,149,908)

The Corporation for Re-Employment and Safety Training (CREST) is a nonprofit organization sponsored by the International Association of Machinists (IAM). CREST's affiliation with the IAM gives the organization the ability to reach a wide range of hazmat employees for its training programs. CREST brings a combined total of more than 154 years of experience in promoting safety and health, and managing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training and other services. The primary mission of CREST is to work with workers and employers in developing site-specific proactive safety and health training and return injured or ill workers to productive employment. CREST provides training on topics such as hazmat safety and emergency response to workers across the United States.

Table 7 provides a breakdown of training accomplishments by IAM CREST using FY 2014 funds.

Table 7. IAM CREST Training Accomplishments July 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015	
Activity	Number Trained
Airline Industry HMIT Training	830
Airline Industry One-on-One Contacts	6,687
Airline Industry HMAT Training	1,258
Airline Industry Trainer Exchanges	4
Rail Industry HMIT Training	26
Rail Industry One-on-One Contacts	65
Total Workers Trained	8,870

IAM CREST is a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Airline Alliance (Ground Safety Panel) which is composed of all major U.S. airlines and labor organizations committed to reducing hazards and worker injuries.

c) International Chemical Workers Union (FY14 – \$ 509,006)

The International Chemical Workers' Union (ICWU) Center for Worker Health and Safety Education Trainer Development Program is an organization at the forefront of worker health and safety training. Since 1988, the ICWU, and its union Consortium, has built a nationally-recognized worker training program specializing in chemical emergency response programs to protect collateral duty emergency responders. The staff, trainers, curriculum, equipment and training facilities have delivered training to tens of thousands of workers to safely handle toxic chemicals. ICWU is unique in that it has a 24,046-sq. ft. training facility in Cincinnati, Ohio. Additionally, ICWU has other training facilities in New York, Michigan, Alabama, and California. The training facility allows ICWU to provide hands-on training, in addition to standard classroom training.



Decontamination Exercise

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 employers. In addition, 87 percent of participants reported having no training on DOT regulations from their employers. As a result, ICWU utilized PHMSA's FY 2014 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 then apprentices them over a period of time to fully develop their teaching skills.

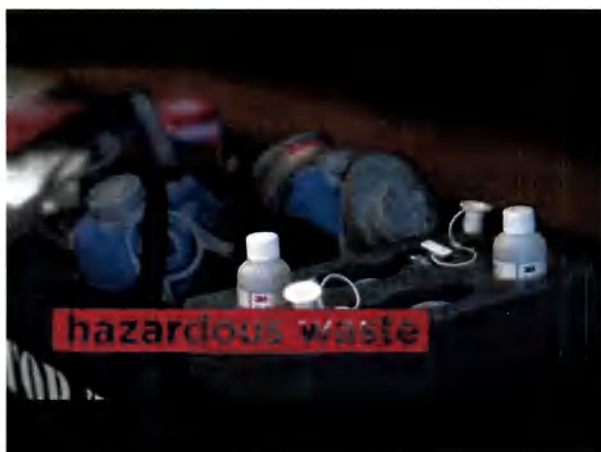
There is sufficient time for trainers to refine their presentations through repeated practice in a "safe" zone. Trainers work in teams and facilitate their personal growth from beginner to experienced trainer/instructor. During FY 2014, ICWU conducted training in: Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, New York, Virginia, and Michigan.

Table 8 provides a breakdown of training accomplished by ICWU using FY 2014 funds.

Table 8. ICWU Training Accomplishments July 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015	
Activity	Number Trained
Train-the-Trainer Sessions	53
Trainer Development Sessions	45
Direct Training Sessions	312
Total Workers Trained	410

d) *Sustainable Workplace Alliance (FY14 – \$ 393,203)*

The Sustainable Workplace Alliance (SWA) is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization that focuses on the environmental, health and safety training needs of U.S. industries. SWA provides expert guidance to employers and employees in such areas as OSHA regulations, Hazardous Waste Operations, DOT hazmat transportation, risk management and emergency response. After receiving the FY 2014 grant, 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 hazmat employees in the manufacturing, warehouse and transportation industries. These workers produce, handle, store and transport hazmat.



SWA's Training and Testimonial Video. Available at <https://youtu.be/CN8psdGLWc>

SWA's "train-the-trainer" module prepares participants to train their employees and colleagues as required by the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR). Attendees become familiar with the HMR and specifically the HMR training requirements found at 49 CFR § 172.704. Additionally, attendees are trained in methods to effectively teach adult learners and help these hazmat employees to retain the material presented.

As a result of SWA training, hazmat trainers are now better equipped to train their colleagues on how to safely handle, ship, package and transport hazmat. 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 hazmat. Because of SWA's training, the hazmat workforce became safer.

Table 9 provides a breakdown of training completed by SWA using FY 2014 funds.

**Table 9. SWA Training Accomplishments
July 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015**

Activity	Number Trained
HMIT Training	510
One-on-One Training	1,454
Total Workers Trained	1,964

HMIT Program Updates

a) Non-Union and Union Recipients

Resulting from MAP-21, the HMIT grant was opened to all nonprofit organizations that demonstrate expertise in conducting training programs for hazmat employees, not merely unions. Union grant recipients predominately serve a target audience of union workers and those that focus on rail, air, and ocean transport. However, non-union recipients provide HMIT classes to private- and public-sector non-union workers who handle, package, or transport hazmat across the United States. This has increased PHMSA's ability to target a wider range of hazmat employees.

b) HMIT/SPST Grant Conference

In FY 2015, PHMSA hosted its first HMIT/SPST grant conference. All HMIT and SPST grant recipients were in attendance. The recipients presented on their activities, and PHMSA presented on its priorities for filling the gaps in training in remote areas and in the territories.

C. SUPPLEMENTAL PUBLIC-SECTOR TRAINING (SPST) GRANT

SPST Background

The SPST grant program was authorized by Congress in the Hazardous Materials Transportation Authorization Act of 1994 (Pub. L. No. 103-311), which amended 49 U.S.C. § 5116 and added a new subsection (i) concerning supplemental training grants. The SPST grant program is open to national nonprofit fire service organizations. 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 training is 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.

SPST Grant Award Methodology

The SPST awards are determined by the evaluation and scoring of applications through a competitive process. The applicant must demonstrate the ability to train instructors to conduct hazmat response training programs directed towards individuals with statutory responsibility to respond to hazmat accidents and incidents. Since its inception, the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) has been the sole applicant and awardee of the SPST grant.

SPST Fiscal Year Award Amounts and Status

From FY 2005 through FY 2013, approximately \$1 million per year was made available for the SPST program. In FY 2014 and subsequent years, the statutory authorization was reduced because of sequestration. Appendix F provides a breakdown of drawdowns, obligations, and balances for each year.

Table 10 shows SPST award amounts and closeout status starting FY 2014 through FY 2018¹¹.

Table 10. SPST Award Amounts and Status as of August 19, 2019				
Fiscal Year	Amount Appropriated	Amount Awarded	Remaining Balance	Closeout Status
FY14	\$1,000,000	\$928,000	\$0	Closed
FY15	\$1,000,000	\$927,000	\$3,188	Closed
FY16	\$1,000,000	\$932,000	\$0	Open
FY17	\$1,000,000	\$931,000	\$0	Open
FY18	\$1,000,000	\$934,000	\$494,856	Open

FY 2014 SPST Performance Outputs

Reporting on the most recently closed grant year, in FY 2014, the IAFF was the sole applicant and recipient of the SPST grant. 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.

To meet the needs of first responders who do not have appropriate resources for training and/or do not have the expertise to attend a train-the-trainer course, the IAFF focused resources on meeting the demand for portable direct training deliveries. According to the IAFF, the success of a train-the-trainer program is heavily dependent on a department's economic situation, available training funds, overtime funding available to backfill stations during training periods,

¹¹ EP grants have been subject to sequestration since FY 2014.

and other variables outside the control of the IAFF. These concerns were also heard and addressed by Congress in the most recent authorizing language whereby portable direct training was authorized in this program.

Table 11 provides a breakdown of training accomplishments by IAFF using FY 2014 funds.

Table 11. IAFF Training Accomplishments July 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015	
Activity	Number Trained
Supportive Teaching Sessions (STS classes) National Deliveries	997
STS classes Local Deliveries	372
Five Train the Trainer (TtT) classes	53
Three mentor observer sessions - process was used during 16 STS classes and the objectives were satisfied.	N/A
Three Level III evaluations	N/A
One Technician Revision Validation Meeting. The meeting provided the IAFF's instructional design team with all the information needed to develop the draft curriculum.	N/A
Total Trained	1,422

In 2014, PHMSA conducted a systematic assessment of the IAFF through a desk audit of grant files and an on-site review of IAFF's internal control and grant management practices to determine administrative and fiscal compliance. The review found the IAFF to have the administrative and fiscal compliance capabilities to properly manage federal awards. PHMSA also found that the IAFF has developed quality training and has developed a cadre of skilled instructors and students.

D. ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING (ALERT) GRANT

ALERT Background

In FY 2015, the Omnibus Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 113-235 authorized PHMSA to use recovered funds from prior year grant awards to fund the ALERT grant. Such funds derive from all remaining grants within the Hazardous

Materials Grant Program. PHMSA created a competitive grant program whereby grantees will use funds to provide hazardous materials training for volunteer or remote emergency responders to respond to incidents that involve shipments of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids by rail. PHMSA made the Notice of Funding Opportunity open to nonprofit organizations that demonstrated an ability to complete successful projects.

ALERT Award Methodology

The ALERT awards are determined by the evaluation and scoring of applications through a competitive process. The applicant must demonstrate the ability to provide hazardous materials training for volunteer or remote emergency responders to respond to incidents that involve shipments of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids by rail.

ALERT Fiscal Year Award Amounts and Status

Utilizing prior year recoveries, PHMSA made three ALERT grant awards, totaling \$5.9 million, to nonprofit organizations in September 2015. In September 2017, PHMSA made three ALERT awards totaling \$2.4 million.¹² Tables 12 through 14 show grantee and award information for fiscal years 2015 and 2017.

Table 12 shows ALERT award amounts and closeout status starting FY 2015 through FY 2017.

Table 12. ALERT Award Amounts and Status as of August 19, 2019			
Fiscal Year	Award Amount	Remaining Balance	Closeout Status
FY15	\$5,941,196	\$2,764	Closed
FY16	--	--	--
FY17	\$2,400,000	\$134,031	Open

FY 2015 ALERT Performance Outputs

a) Center for Rural Development (CRD) \$2,675,470

The Center for Rural Development (CRD) developed and delivered two training courses focused on preparing emergency responders—specifically, volunteer and remote area responders—for their responsibilities of planning and safely responding to rail incidents involving the transportation of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids.

These courses are designed to identify the unique concerns and challenges that face responders when dealing with potential large-scale emergencies involving flammable liquids transported by rail. The training provided information that is appropriate for incidents that may cross

¹² No ALERT awards were made in FY 2016 due to a lack of recovery funds available to award.

jurisdictional boundaries and involve any community specifically focusing on volunteer and remote area responders.

Target audiences included those who play a part in the whole community approach in responding to emergencies of flammable liquids transported by rail. Participants were introduced to the chemical and physical properties of the flammable liquids transported by rail as well as to the hazards released during an incident. Participants were also presented with information about the need to develop emergency operational plans and the integration with their railroad partners for addressing planning, response, and mitigation of any incidents, and community recovery from these emergencies.

Table 13 provides a breakdown of training accomplishments by CRD using funds awarded in FY 2015 and FY 2017.

Table 13. CRD Training Accomplishments October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2018	
Activity	Number Trained
Self-guided web-based training titled "Introduction to Incidents Involving Flammable Liquids Transported by Rail."	168
8-hour (direct) remote site training titled "Responding to Incidents Involving Flammable Liquids Transported by Rail"	659
Total Trained	827

For the instructor-led, hands-on training, training trailers were distributed within each of the PHMSA regions. They were located in Clearfield, Utah; Oregon, Wisconsin; Humble, Texas; Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Newberry, South Carolina. The remote training classes began on May 7, 2016.

The training has been beneficial to those attending, as the following quote from the Germantown, WI Fire Chief can attest:

Thank you and your team for the outstanding training provided to the Germantown Fire Department this past Saturday. The feedback that I have been receiving has been excellent. With limited funds and training like this is extremely beneficial to the firefighters and greatly assists us to accomplish our two major goals, 1) that Everybody Goes Home at the End of the Shift and End of their Careers and 2) to Solve Problems. Again, thank you for the excellent program.

b) *International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) \$2,654,235*

The International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC)—in partnership with its Volunteer Combination Officers Section (VCOS), the IAFF, the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM), the International Society of Fire Service Instructors (ISFSI), and the Renewable Fuels Association (RFA)—provides a unique, cost-effective training enterprise approach to address planning and response needs of the rural and remote fire service in dealing with flammable liquids emergency incidents.

The IAFC, through the IAFF, conducted customized, classroom deliveries of their Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (FRO) training program, in conjunction with specialized training on the transportation of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids by rail.

A study performed by IAFC in developing its proposal showed that roughly 77 percent of fire departments indicate that they are responsible for hazardous material response for their communities, and that 65 percent have not formally trained all their involved personnel. For that reason, the IAFF is delivering its established FRO training to build and secure that solid foundation and further customize the training to volunteer and remote emergency responders through scenario-based activities focused on the transportation of crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids by rail.

The IAFC and the National Association of State Fire Marshalls (NASFM) worked with hazmat experts, rail industry (both Class 1 and short line representatives), emergency managers, and many other stakeholders to develop a short document intended to assist responders in working with their specific railroad in creating or revising their rail emergency response plans. Well-known resources—such as the ERG, the Association of American Railroads “AskRail” app, the Federal Rail Administration’s “Railroad Crossing Locator” app, and Chemical Shipping Regulation and Incident Support—are included in this guide to assist first responders in response activities. This Guide has been finalized and is available for free download from the “*Rural Guide for Rail*” (website: https://www.iafc.org/docs/default-source/1haz/rural-guide-for-rail.pdf?sfvrsn=e050a60d_8).

Table 14 provides a breakdown of training accomplishments by IAFC using funds awarded in FY 2015 and FY 2017.

**Table 14. IAFC Training Accomplishments
October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2018**

Activity	Number Trained
Conducted One Instructor Development Conference	N/A
HazMat Awareness Online Course	1,146
Developed AlphaACT Rail - AlphaACT® HAZMAT is a web-based crisis decision training solution designed to help emergency responders build their skills in decision-making for hazardous chemical emergencies	N/A
Ethanol Emergencies Response Course	910
Hydrogen Response	669
Training for Regional Rail Response	360
Ethanol Safety Seminars	774
Training for Regional Rail Response	437
Rural Guide for Rail - This Guide has been finalized and is available for free download	N/A
Total Trained	3,150

c) University of Findlay (UF) \$611,491

The City of Findlay sits right in the middle of one of the major Bakken oil rail distribution lines running through the Midwest and Northeast. To take advantage of its proximity, the University teaches courses within a region identified by a 500-mile radius around Findlay.

The University of Findlay (UF) offered 50 to 70 eight-hour, hands-on operations-level courses to volunteer and remote emergency responders. The number of training deliveries offered varied due to travel, scheduling, and other related cost issues. An eight-hour course titled, Rail Hazmat Response Operations Level, was designed to meet the NFPA 472 standard for competence of “Operations Level” first responders to hazmat incidents and was also designed to focus on hydrocarbons such as crude oil, ethanol, and other flammable liquids transported by rail.

UF mobilized trailers, which include a general service tank car dome, flare stack, Betts valve, Midland repair kit, and other necessary items, to training locations. This equipment will be used

to exercise the trainees' hands-on competencies in rail car incident response for tank cars that transport crude and other flammables.

Table 15 provides a breakdown of training accomplishments by UF using funds awarded in FY 2015 and FY 2017.

Table 15. UF Training Accomplishments October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2018	
Activity	Number Trained
Provided 99 hazmat rail training sessions in the following 20 states: AL, DE, IA, IN, IL, KY, MD, MI, MN, MO, NC, NJ, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, and WV.	3,133
Total Trained	3,133

E. COMMUNITY SAFETY GRANT (CS)

CS Background

The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), Pub. L. No. 114-94 authorizes PHMSA's Community Safety Grant Program. One million dollars in grant funding for training and outreach programs is made available to help local communities prepare for transportation incidents involving hazmat, including crude oil and ethanol. This funding can also be used to improve training for state and local personnel who enforce hazardous materials regulations.

CS Award Methodology

The CS awards are determined by the evaluation and scoring of non-profit applications through a competitive process. PHMSA conducted a review of the training needs of the nation's state and local personnel responsible for dealing with hazardous materials transportation related events and identified a gap in training for personnel responsible for enforcement as the primary focus for FY 2016 to 2018 grant awards.

Local law enforcement personnel perform a critical role in ensuring that hazardous materials are moved safely, and this grant will provide them with the training and education they need to continue to serve and protect our communities.

CS Fiscal Year Award Amounts and Status

Per the FAST Act, approximately \$1 million per year is made available through PHMSA's Office of Hazardous Materials Safety (OHMS) operations budget for the CS program.

Table 16 shows CS award amounts and closeout status starting FY 2016 through FY 2018.

Table 16. CS Award Amounts and Status as of August 19, 2019			
Fiscal Year	Award Amount	Remaining Balance	Closeout Status
FY16	\$1,000,000	\$829	Open
FY17	\$1,000,000	\$213,328	Open
FY18	\$1,000,000	\$714,505	Open

FY 2016 through 2017 CS Performance Outputs

In FY 2016, PHMSA awarded a total of \$1 million to the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) and the Sustainable Workplace Alliance (SWA) to train state and local enforcement personnel across the country. In FY 2017, CVSA was the sole recipient of the CS grant.

- a) Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (FY16 – \$563,125; FY17 – \$1,000,000; FY18 \$500,000)

The CVSA is a nonprofit association comprised of local, state, provincial, territorial and Federal commercial motor vehicle safety officials and industry representatives. CVSA aims to achieve uniformity, compatibility, and reciprocity of commercial motor vehicle inspections and enforcement by certified inspectors dedicated to driver and vehicle safety. Its mission is to improve commercial motor vehicle safety and uniformity throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico by providing guidance and education to enforcement, industry, and policymakers. The core objective of CSVA's grant application is to train roadside inspectors by expanding accessibility of hazmat training opportunities to state and local enforcement jurisdictions and private industry who cannot attend the annual Cooperative Hazardous Materials Enforcement Development (COHMED) conference. To this end, CVSA is conducts Regional COHMED Training Sessions at state law enforcement and fire academies, or suitable alternate facilities, limiting attendance to no more than 50 participants.

PHMSA has used Community Safety Grant funding to support CVSA in conducting regional COHMED training, Refresher training, developing training curriculum, implementing management systems (such as its Learning Management System), developing webinars and videos to increase training reach and conduct outreach activities (such as attending Hazardous Committee meetings and conferences).

**Table 17. CVSA Training Accomplishments
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017**

Activity	Numbers Trained
Regional Training on Class 3 Flammable and Combustible Materials – Atlanta, Georgia	39
Expanded the Learning Management System (LMS) to add three additional refresher courses.	619
Regional COHMED Training course -Indianapolis, Indiana. The class was hosted by the Indiana State Police (ISP) Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Division.	22
Online Hazardous Materials Refresher Course	510
Webinar on Inspecting Cargo Tanks Transporting Cryogenic Liquids. The webinar covered the MC338 cargo tank inspection process, the hazards of cryogenic liquids, and inspection safety precautions.	175
Regional COHMED Training course - Meridian, Idaho, Nov. 14-15. The class was a direct delivery for the Idaho State Police (ISP) Commercial Vehicle Safety Division's fall in-service training.	20
Webinar - Online Resources for the Hazardous Materials Inspector	253
Total Trained	1,638

b) Sustainable Workplace Alliance Activities (FY16 – \$436,875; FY18 – \$250,000)

The Sustainable Workplace Alliance (SWA) is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization based in Lake Wales, Florida. The organization was established in 2010 with a goal to provide environmental, health, and safety training to America's workforce. This training includes such topics as the HMR, OSHA's hazard communication globally harmonized system, and hazardous waste operations and emergency response. The core objective of SWA's activities under the Community Safety Grant is to concentrate on hazardous materials regulations enforcement, specifically state, county, and city personnel who inspect or provide enforcement of hazmat regulations, with special emphasis on transportation. The target audience includes, but is not limited to: Local and State Police; Fire Inspectors/Fire Marshalls; Code Enforcement Officers; and Health Inspectors (i.e. food truck inspections). PHMSA supported SWA in teaching

enforcement personnel about the legal and regulatory requirements for hazmat registration, packaging, labeling, marking, placarding, and shipping.

**Table 18. SWA Training Accomplishments
October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017**

Activity	Numbers Trained
64 Regional Community Safety Training Courses	921

III. EP PROGRAM LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

Moving Ahead with Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)

On July 6, 2012, the MAP-21 Act (Pub. L. No. 112-141) was signed into law. Section 33004 of the Act 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 standards for competence of responders to accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials. Starting in FY 2015, the certification was included in the Terms and Conditions of the awards.

Section 33004 of MAP-21 also required that PHMSA submit a report to Congress identifying the ultimate grant recipients and include: (1) a detailed accounting and description of each grant expenditure by each grant recipient, including the amount of, and purpose for, each expenditure; (2) the number of persons trained under the grant program, by training level; (3) an evaluation of the efficacy of such planning and training programs; and (4) any recommendations PHMSA may have for improving such grant programs.

PHMSA's FY 2013 report to Congress indicated that FY 2015 information will be reported in FY 2016. To comply with the added reporting requirement, on December 4, 2013, PHMSA published a Federal Register Notice (78 FR 72972) soliciting comments on revisions to the information that collected from HMEP grantees on the ultimate recipients of the HMEP funds.

On September 26, 2014, PHMSA published a Federal Register Notice (79 FR 58031) responding to multiple comments received. To address the commenters' concerns, we revised the information that we intend to collect to only include information required by law and accessible to grantees. The Paperwork Reduction Act package cleared the OMB on June 29, 2016.

Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act

On December 4, 2015, the FAST Act was signed into law. In the Act, Congress reauthorized the HMEP Grant Program through FY 2020, and revised the HMEP grant program to:

-
- Combine the planning and training grants into one grant;
 - Remove reference to “in a fiscal year”;
 - Remove the 75 percent pass through requirements for planning and training;
 - Add the requirement that the recipient agrees to have an auditable accounting system; and
 - Add the requirement that the Secretary consider “the past record of the State or Indian tribe in effectively managing planning and training grants.”

The revisions to the HMEP grant program made in the FAST Act enabled PHMSA to implement strategic improvements to the HMEP grant. In FY 2016, PHMSA changed the period of performance from one to three years, established a process for recouping unspent funds through offsets and supplemental funding, and updated the HMEP grant allocation formula to include a consideration of the past record of the grant recipient. These improvements are summarized in the sections that follow.

To comply with the remaining FAST Act requirements, in the FY 2016 HMEP grant Notice of Funding Opportunity, PHMSA eliminated the 75 percent pass-through requirement to sub recipients and retained the requirement that no more than 25 percent of HMEP funds may be used for maintenance and administration costs (M&A). PHMSA no longer requires grant recipients to separately apply and account for planning and training funds and PHMSA now requires grantees to agree to have an auditable accounting system.

Beginning with the FY 2015 grant cycle, PHMSA established risk-based monitoring of all its hazmat grant recipients. High-risk grant recipients are subject to greater scrutiny of their expenditures than low-risk recipients. To determine risk levels, PHMSA established a set of criteria, which included the past record of the grantee in effectively managing planning and training grants.

IV. PUBLISHED GUIDANCE AND TRAINING MATERIALS

PHMSA provides a variety of outreach and educational materials to the public, focused on both the emergency responder community as well as our own grantees.

Emergency Response Guidebook

In April 2016, PHMSA released the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG2016), providing first responders with an updated go-to manual to help respond to hazmat transportation incidents during the critical first minutes. Following the release of ERG2016, PHMSA published a video on YouTube on how to use the ERG.

PHMSA distributed more than 1.5 million free copies of the guidebook to firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and law enforcement officers across the nation. Emergency first responders use ERG2016 to identify specific risks associated with compromised hazmat, and the recommended safety measures and procedures they should take to protect themselves and contain the incident as quickly as possible.

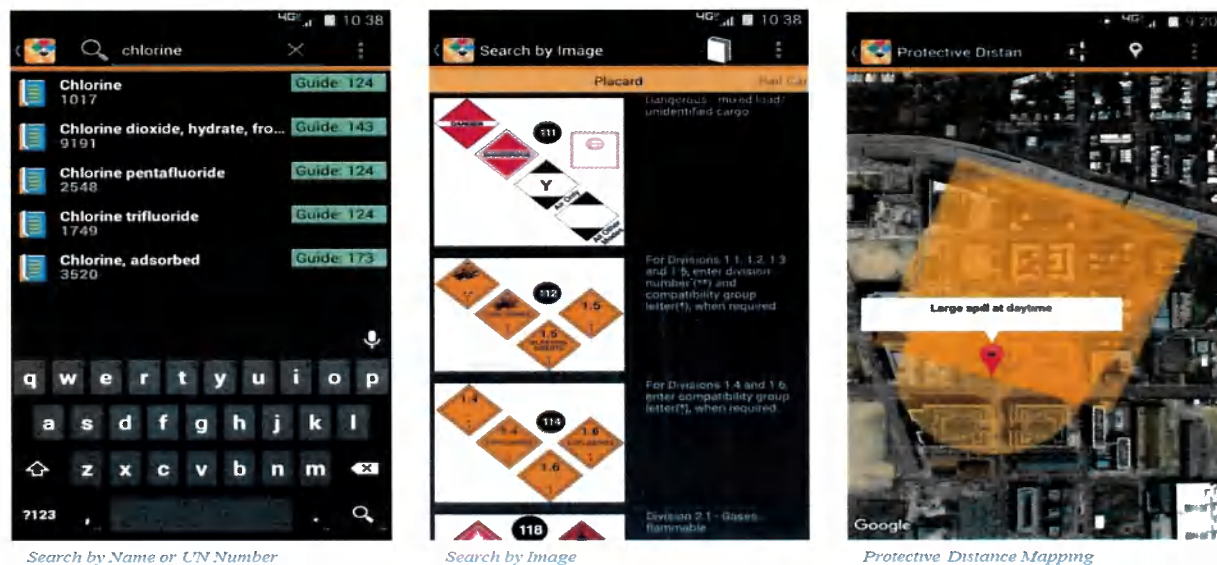
The ERG contains an indexed list of dangerous goods and the associated four-digit United Nations identification numbers. The ERG also identifies the general hazards those dangerous goods pose and recommends safety precautions in remediating a hazmat incident. For example, if emergency first responders arrive at the scene of an overturned tractor trailer displaying a DOT hazardous material placard, they would use the guidebook to identify the material associated with the placard and how best to respond. The 2016 version of the ERG includes general revisions, expanded sections and added guide pages for absorbed gases. Updated every four years, as a collaborative effort of the DOT, Transport Canada and Mexico's Secretariat of Transport and Communications, the ERG2016 is available free-of-charge to public safety agencies in all states, territories and tribes through designated state emergency management coordinators' offices.

An electronic version of the ERG2016 is posted online at: <http://phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/outreach-training/erg>. Printed copies of ERG2016 are available for sale to the general public through the U.S. Government Printing Office Bookstore at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov> and other commercial suppliers.

ERG Mobile Application

PHMSA partnered with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) to provide a free Smartphone version of the ERG2016. NLM also develops and distributes the Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders. The new safety tool provides the nation's emergency responders with fast, easily accessible information to help them manage hazmat incidents. The mobile ERG will make it easier for the nation's emergency first responders to quickly locate the information they need to manage hazmat transportation incidents. The ERG2016 mobile application includes Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distance tables for large toxic gas spills, with integrated GPS mapping functions and standard response procedures for gas and liquid pipeline incidents. This software is available from the Apple iTunes store for iPhone, and from the Google Play

website for Android. As of October 2018, stakeholders have downloaded the ERG mobile applications for Android and iOS close to one million times.



HMEP Best Practices and Expenditures Guides

In FY 2014, PHMSA instituted a HMEP Grant Working Group comprised of the grant program staff and a cross section of the HMEP grantees. Through the working group, PHMSA develops guidance to improve HMEP grant recipient performance. The current HMEP working group is comprised of a broad array of HMEP grant recipients and is able to provide as sample representation of the greater HMEP grant community.

Table 19 lists the HMEP working group partnerships.

Table 19. HMEP Working Group Partnerships	
State	Agency
Arizona	Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona
Colorado	National Association of SARA Title III Program Official
Colorado	Colorado, Department of Public Safety
Illinois	Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Iowa	Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management Department
Kansas	Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Nevada	Nevada State Emergency Response Commission
North Carolina	North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency

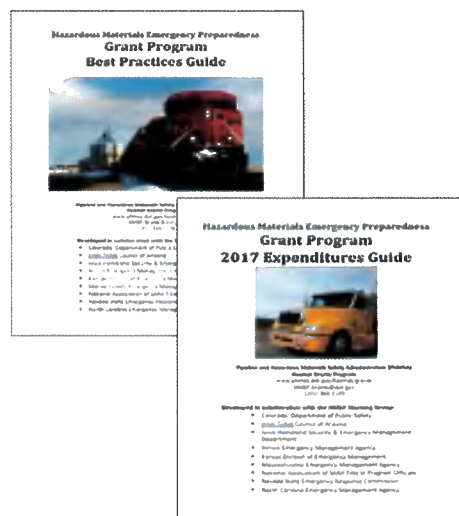
Two documents developed by the working group are the *HMEP Best Practices Guide* and the *HMEP Expenditures Guide*.

a) HMEP Best Practices Guide

The Best Practices Guide offers practical examples of how HMEP grant recipients can effectively accomplish their grant programs' purpose—to develop, improve, and implement emergency plans, and train public sector hazmat response employees. The guide offers real-life examples that have worked for fellow grant recipients, from pre-award through post-award. For example, prior to award, several states have created a sub-award notification to send to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). This allows the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and State Administrative Agency (SAA) to establish the amount requested by the LEPC and to plan accordingly when applying to PHMSA. In this notification, sub-grantees are made aware of the priorities for that funding year. Grant notifications can be sent to the LEPCs prior to the Federal award notification, which will allow the state a better idea of expected amounts requested by LEPCs.

b) HMEP Expenditures Guide

The Expenditures Guide provides examples of allowable, conditionally allowable, and unallowable activities performed using HMEP grant funds. Referring to 2 CFR Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, the requirements set forth in 49 U.S.C. § 5116, and PHMSA policy, it contains examples of training, planning, equipment and supplies, and conferences and meetings that are commonly requested for funding in HMEP grant applications. This guidance provides HMEP grant applicants and recipients with a more concrete understanding of the purpose and scope of the HMEP grant, leading to better applications and fewer requests for unallowable expenditures.



Guidelines for Hazardous Materials Response, Planning and Prevention/Mitigation Training



In FY 2016, PHMSA updated its Guidelines for Hazardous Materials Response, Planning and Prevention/Mitigation Training (Guidelines). The Guidelines effort includes: (1) the development and maintenance of guidelines against which courses can be assessed by state, tribal, territory, and local training managers; and (2) the implementation and maintenance of support systems to help state, tribal, territory, and local training offices improve key elements that affect the quality of training, such as needs assessment, training plan development, testing, and assimilation of existing courses and materials from other jurisdictions.

Completed through an interagency agreement with the FEMA, the Guidelines constitute one component of the overall program to provide assistance and support to state, tribal, territory and local hazardous materials training initiatives. In 2019, PHMSA will release its 2019 Guidelines

in conjunction with FEMA. The updated Guidelines will include recent updates to the NFPA 472 Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents. The 2019 edition will also be accompanied by online training modules for first responders who require the capabilities to respond at the Awareness and Operational levels.

Training Curriculum for Crude Oil Emergency Response



Video available at
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vS9xNl8DfcE>

In 2014, the increased production of oil from shale in states such as North Dakota, Texas, Colorado, and Pennsylvania led to a dramatic increase in the transportation of crude oil by rail. To address the emergency response risks, PHMSA entered into an Inter-Agency Agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy's Mission Support Alliance (MSA) HAMMER to develop the [Transportation Rail Incident Preparedness and Response \(TRIPR\)](#)¹³ modules for Flammable Liquid Unit Trains. These modules provide critical tools for the nation's first response community to share lessons learned and best management practices related to accidents involving commodities such as petroleum crude oil and ethanol. A key component of this initiative was to leverage the expertise of public safety agencies, rail carriers, and industry subject matter experts in order to

prepare first responders to safely manage incidents involving flammable liquid unit trains. The TRIPR resource include eight modules, an Instructor Lesson Plan and Student Workbook, and three interactive scenarios with videos and animations. The materials are available on the PHMSA website. As of July 2019, the modules have logged more than 99,000 users nationwide.

V. CONCLUSION

PHMSA continues to align grant fund allocations with PHMSA's mission and top priorities. The EP grants program continues to make significant progress in implementing reforms, with the understanding that some benefits will not be realized for several grant cycles. In 2015, the program started a partnership with FEMA to identify best practices and current challenges in hazardous materials training. A report was drafted documenting the findings and recommendations.¹⁴ PHMSA will use the findings in this report to improve the efficacy of the hazmat grants program including implementing grantee training program evaluations and developing additional guidance on effective uses of grants funds. Our goals are to strengthen the capabilities of local emergency responders with targeted planning and training grants, increased coordination, and greater accountability.

¹³ Available at <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/safe-transportation-energy-products/transportation-rail-incident-preparedness-and-response>.

¹⁴ See Appendix J, 2017 Best Practices, Opportunities and Challenges in Hazardous Materials Training.

APPENDIX A: Hazardous Materials Grant Program Designated Agencies

APPENDIX A. Hazardous Materials Grant Program Designated Agencies			
State	Designated Agency	State	Designated Agency
Alabama	Alabama Emergency Management Agency	Kentucky	Kentucky Emergency Management
Alaska	Alaska Dept. of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Louisiana	State of Louisiana
Arizona	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	Maine	Maine Emergency Management Agency
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Emergency Management	Maryland	Maryland Emergency Management Agency
California	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency
Colorado	State of Colorado, Department of Public Safety	Michigan	Michigan State Police, Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division
Connecticut	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection	Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Delaware	Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA)	Mississippi	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Illinois	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
Indiana	Indiana Department of Homeland Security	Montana	State of Montana - Montana Disaster

			and Emergency Services
Iowa	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Missouri	Missouri, State Emergency Management Agency
Kansas	The Adjutant General's Department	Rhode Island	Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency
Nebraska	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	South Carolina	South Carolina Emergency Management Division
Nevada	State Emergency Response Commission	South Dakota	South Dakota Department of Public Safety
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Department of Safety – Div. of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Tennessee	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency
New Jersey	State of New Jersey, Department of Law and Public Safety	Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety (TDEM)
New Mexico	New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Utah	Utah Department of Public Safety – Fire Marshal's Office
New York	New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services	Vermont	Vermont Department of Public Safety
North Carolina	North Carolina Emergency Management	Virginia	Virginia Department of Emergency Management
North Dakota	North Dakota Department of Emergency Services	Washington	Washington State Military Department
Ohio	Ohio Emergency Management Agency	West Virginia	West Virginia Division of Homeland Security

			and Emergency Management
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)
Oregon	Oregon State Police / Office of State Fire Marshal	Wyoming	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security
American Samoa	American Samoa Department of Homeland Security	Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.	Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.
Guam	Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA)	Nez Perce Tribe	Nez Perce Tribe
Northern Mariana Islands	Department of Fire and Emergency Medical Services	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
U.S. Virgin Islands	Virgin Island Department of Planning and Natural Resources	Seminole Tribe of Florida	Seminole Tribe of Florida
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board	Shoshone-Paiute	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation
		Fallon Paiute Shoshone FRC	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony
		St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
		Kawerak, Inc.	Kawerak, Inc.

APPENDIX B1: FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Training Activity by State

APPENDIX B1. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Training Activity by State													
State	Initial Training						Refresher Training						
	Awareness			Operation			Specialist			Technician			Total
	Fully Funded	Partially Funded		Fully Funded	Partially Funded		Fully Funded	Partially Funded		Fully Funded	Partially Funded		
Alabama	83	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	180	0	0	0	410
Alaska	0	0	3	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	25
Arizona	159	0	180	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	457
Arkansas	297	837	113	329	110	482	49	155	138	2020	0	60	4691
California	0	1622	0	4732	39	106	180	329	0	2098	0	45	9201
Colorado	303	0	262	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	213	840
Connecticut	0	0	824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	824
Delaware	0	405	0	4	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	913
Florida	0	367	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
Georgia	2395	0	318	0	0	0	163	32	0	0	0	0	2908
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	5	0	0	0	0	85
Idaho	0	125	0	103	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	408
Illinois*	21617	0	518	0	1116	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	23521
Indiana	100	0	150	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	350
Iowa	141	0	203	0	6	0	9	0	2527	0	0	135	3021
Kansas	10	0	106	0	0	0	70	0	360	0	0	117	663
Kentucky	175	0	120	0	53	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	387

APPENDIX B1. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Training Activity by State

State	Initial Training						Refresher Training								
	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	
Louisiana	74	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	573
Maine	287	0	141	0	0	0	0	44	478	0	0	0	32	96	1078
Maryland	27	0	390	5	20	0	27	0	11	23	410	22	123	70	1128
Massachusetts	354	494	317	228	62	22	343	26	252	0	0	0	22	0	2120
Michigan	0	0	0	2085	0	55	0	244	0	320	0	0	0	0	2704
Minnesota	0	0	10	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Mississippi	170	0	0	0	13	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
Missouri	646	0	292	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	991
Montana	0	0	0	0	13	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Nebraska	502	0	491	0	254	0	53	0	475	0	491	0	37	0	2303
Nevada	4	11	16	31	0	0	0	37	53	28	47	7	49	24	307
New Hampshire	342	0	342	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	995
New Jersey	215	0	99	0	268	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	736
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	30
New York	0	0	2149	3132	21	0	699	0	169	2197	0	0	659	0	9026
North Carolina	0	0	0	25	0	0	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
North Dakota	0	150	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	0	754
Ohio	49	0	39	0	0	0	41	0	65	0	0	0	77	0	271
Oklahoma	785	0	650	0	0	0	0	0	283	0	0	0	82	0	1800
Oregon	41	0	41	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	122
Pennsylvania	1482	1944	1549	534	24	52	83	160	2390	350	0	0	0	0	8568
Rhode Island	0	0	237	0	0	0	65	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	393
South Carolina	16	0	212	0	98	0	126	0	11	0	0	0	92	0	555

APPENDIX B1. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Training Activity by State

State	Initial Training						Refresher Training								
	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	
South Dakota	148	0	33	0	3	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	291
Tennessee	2176	0	304	0	51	0	150	0	153	0	25	0	753	0	3612
Texas	173	0	835	0	36	0	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1563
Utah	717	0	82	0	0	0	15	0	0	38	0	2	0	0	854
Vermont	193	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	598
Virginia	0	3610	0	420	107	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	1210	5507
Washington	231	0	423	0	0	0	11	0	652	0	296	0	57	0	1670
West Virginia	535	0	822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1357
Wisconsin	328	0	0	0	157	0	14	0	358	0	148	0	154	0	1159
Wyoming	198	0	33	0	0	0	19	0	81	0	0	0	42	0	373
TOTALS	34973	9565	12709	11738	2490	717	4183	1281	8777	7606	1417	91	3476	2027	101050

APPENDIX B2: FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Training Activity 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	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	222
Guam	20	0	43	0	19	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
Virgin Islands ¹⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	83
TOTALS	20	0	94	0	19	0	25	0	33	1	0	0	0	0	425

¹⁵ Virgin Islands only received a planning grant in FY14.

APPENDIX B3: FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Training Activity by Tribal Organization

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
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	22
ITCA	880	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	60	0	0	0	805
Nez Perce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Pueblo of Laguna	159	0	16	0	7	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	163
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe	36	0	60	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Seminole Tribe of Florida	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Total	588	0	276	0	102	0	45	0	110	7	62	0	4	0	1194

APPENDIX C1: FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity by State

APPENDIX C1. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity 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	66	67	2	3	2	0	4	7
Alaska	21	21	0	21	11	11	6	35
Arizona	15	15	2	1	6	0	5	52
Arkansas	38	75	0	0	75	0	7	24
California	6	6	1	1	4	2	3	63
Colorado	49	58	9	15	21	17	14	75
Connecticut	90	169	0	0	11	80	6	6
Delaware	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	18
Florida	10	10	1	1800	10	0	10	110
Georgia	27	27	0	0	27	0	27	49
Hawaii	4	4	20	20	1	0	2	12
Idaho	36	44	0	1	3	0	3	9
Illinois	88	98	5	5	33	0	13	153
Indiana	87	92	5	2	87	87	87	37
Iowa	32	43	4	0	6	0	4	23
Kansas	85	103	0	0	11	0	3	11
Kentucky	118	118	1	0	118	0	118	4
Louisiana	64	64	6	0	9	0	21	208
Maine	16	16	1	16	16	0	16	16
Maryland	24	25	2	1	10	0	10	15

APPENDIX C1. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity by State

State	Active LEPs	Total Number of LEPs	Commodity Flow Studies Completed	Hazardous Risks Analysis	Emergency Plans Updated	Emergency Plans Written	Emergency Plans Exercised	Total Number of HAZMAT Response Teams
Massachusetts	88	88	0	0	11	11	11	8
Michigan	62	87	0	132	35	26	82	130
Minnesota	6	6	0	0				6
Mississippi	53	83	3	9	83	0	130	1009
Missouri	78	96	15	28	30	15	60	10
Montana	49	56	1	1	2	UNKNOWN	49	9
Nebraska	71	93	1	1	81	12	24	24
Nevada	17	17	0	0	2	0	2	10
New Hampshire	234	234	3	4	16	1	23	9
New Jersey	587	587	0	1	24	0	24	56
New Mexico	31	33	0	0	1	0	2	36
New York	46	58	2	3	6	3	7	119
North Carolina	88	92	0	4	1	0	16	15
North Dakota	50	57	3	2	4	0	4	5
Ohio	87	87	2	4	87	0	87	73
Oklahoma	77	77	1	0	77	0	55	30
Oregon	11	1	0	1	0	4	2	13
Pennsylvania	67	67	8	2	31	23	30	35
Rhode Island	4	5	0	0	1	1	1	7
South Carolina	27	46	1	2	4	0	4	40
South Dakota	38	60	0	0	32	6	28	4
Tennessee	95	95	2	13	13	0	13	35

APPENDIX C1. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity by State								
State	Active LEPs	Total Number of LEPs	Commodity Flow Studies Completed	Hazardous Risks Analysis	Emergency Plans Updated	Emergency Plans Written	Emergency Plans Exercised	Total Number of HAZMAT Response Teams
Texas	208	270	0	3	3	0	0	0
Utah	31	32	2	15	11	2	10	15
Vermont	8	13	4	0	4	0	1	4
Virginia	110	110	2	0	2	1	0	35
Washington	37	44	1	1	4	0	3	0
West Virginia	49	50	3	1	2	0	10	10
Wisconsin	72	72	7	3	72	72	72	61
Wyoming	22	23	2	14	14	0	15	10
TOTALS	3283	3698	122	2134	1118	374	1128	2745

APPENDIX C2: FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity by Territory

APPENDIX C2. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity 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	1	1	0	1	1
Guam	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	7
Northern Mariana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Puerto Rico	5	7	0	0	2	1	0	8
TOTALS	9	9	0	2	4	1	4	22

APPENDIX C3: FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity by Tribe

APPENDIX C3. FY 2014 Hazardous Materials Planning Activity by Tribe									
Tribal Organization	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	
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Inter-Tribal Council of AZ	4	4	0	0	1	1	4	5	
Nez Perce*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Pueblo of Laguna	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	
Seminole Tribe of Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
TOTALS	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	5	

APPENDIX D1: FY 2014 HMEP Financial Award Data

APPENDIX D1. FY 2014 HMEP Financial Award Data			
Grantee	FY 2014 Award Amount	Total Drawdowns	Balance
Alabama	\$376,630	\$300,967	\$75,663
Alaska	\$94,525	\$94,525	\$0
American Samoa	\$62,472	\$16,742	\$45,730
Arizona	\$297,316	\$212,887	\$84,429
Arkansas	\$231,314	\$228,594	\$2,720
California	\$1,737,421	\$1,668,909	\$68,512
Colorado	\$281,294	\$281,294	\$0
Connecticut	\$204,630	\$179,542	\$25,088
Delaware	\$109,773	\$105,182	\$4,591
Fallon Paiute Shoshone	\$62,000	\$50,472	\$11,528
Florida	\$808,363	\$808,363	\$0
Georgia	\$513,319	\$509,092	\$4,227
Guam	\$64,806	\$64,686	\$120
Hawaii	\$104,815	\$104,815	\$0
Idaho	\$152,293	\$101,052	\$51,242
Illinois	\$1,070,374	\$1,034,559	\$35,815
Indiana	\$499,173	\$437,923	\$61,250
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona	\$196,067	\$143,843	\$52,224
Iowa	\$314,678	\$314,678	\$0
Kansas	\$368,982	\$365,779	\$3,203
Kentucky	\$276,025	\$236,448	\$39,577
Louisiana	\$308,784	\$292,405	\$16,379
Maine	\$136,381	\$136,381	\$0
Maryland	\$285,440	\$252,248	\$33,193

APPENDIX D1. FY 2014 HMEP Financial Award Data			
Grantee	FY 2014 Award Amount	Total Drawdowns	Balance
Massachusetts	\$326,981	\$293,918	\$33,063
Michigan	\$528,765	\$528,764	\$0
Minnesota	\$425,642	\$359,731	\$65,911
Mississippi	\$263,498	\$195,581	\$67,917
Missouri	\$432,429	\$429,795	\$2,634
Montana	\$160,455	\$111,658	\$48,797
Nebraska	\$278,355	\$270,521	\$7,834
Nevada	\$176,294	\$176,294	\$0
New Hampshire	\$135,719	\$124,425	\$11,294
New Jersey	\$467,054	\$467,054	\$0
New Mexico	\$225,189	\$200,937	\$24,252
New York	\$779,897	\$779,897	\$0
Nez Perce Tribe	\$19,973	\$4,362	\$15,611
North Carolina	\$543,610	\$543,610	\$0
North Dakota	\$191,512	\$182,173	\$9,339
Northern Mariana Islands	\$62,949	\$47,605	\$15,344
Ohio	\$878,065	\$385,854	\$492,211
Oklahoma	\$283,841	\$283,841	\$0
Oregon	\$257,712	\$254,687	\$3,025
Pennsylvania	\$673,298	\$474,941	\$198,357
Pueblo Laguna	\$79,264	\$79,091	\$173
Puerto Rico	\$165,085	\$18,836	\$146,249
Rhode Island	\$108,806	\$89,472	\$19,334
San Manuel Band of Missions	\$98,132	\$98,132	\$0
Seminole Tribe of Florida	\$144,605	\$144,605	\$0
South Carolina	\$296,301	\$296,301	\$0

APPENDIX D1. FY 2014 HMEP Financial Award Data			
Grantee	FY 2014 Award Amount	Total Drawdowns	Balance
South Dakota	\$170,833	\$159,103	\$11,729
St. Regis Mohawk	\$41,991	\$41,991	\$0
Tennessee	\$407,400	\$349,451	\$57,948
Texas	\$1,220,524	\$1,220,524	\$0
Utah	\$218,387	\$214,318	\$4,069
Vermont	\$94,096	\$89,052	\$5,044
Virgin Islands	\$63,387	\$11,829	\$51,558
Virginia	\$396,346	\$396,346	\$0
Washington	\$325,748	\$324,544	\$1,205
West Virginia	\$199,140	\$103,319	\$95,821
Wisconsin	\$417,332	\$338,540	\$78,792
Wyoming	\$114,913	\$81,147	\$33,765
Total	\$20,230,400	\$18,113,633	\$2,116,767

APPENDIX D2: FY 2015 HMEP Financial Award Data

APPENDIX D2. FY 2015 HMEP Financial Award Data			
Grantee	FY 2015 Award Amount	Total Drawdowns	Balance
Alabama	\$373,333	\$363,542	\$9,791
Alaska	\$98,707	\$98,707	\$0
American Samoa	\$67,033	\$58,164	\$8,869
Arizona	\$297,952	\$253,320	\$44,632
Arkansas	\$230,357	\$226,633	\$3,724
California	\$1,687,390	\$1,678,194	\$9,196
Colorado	\$278,858	\$278,858	\$0
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	\$86,303	\$21,976	\$64,327
Connecticut	\$204,641	\$190,224	\$14,417
Delaware	\$111,675	\$111,527	\$148
Florida	\$788,458	\$769,470	\$18,988
Georgia	\$505,739	\$487,834	\$17,905
Guam	\$69,298	\$64,982	\$4,316
Hawaii	\$108,023	\$98,194	\$9,829
Idaho	\$154,254	\$150,403	\$3,851
Illinois	\$1,041,229	\$1,040,620	\$609
Indiana	\$489,180	\$388,890	\$100,290
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.	\$140,505	\$140,505	\$0
Iowa	\$310,142	\$308,370	\$1,772
Kansas	\$361,991	\$348,420	\$13,571
Kentucky	\$273,806	\$272,984	\$822
Louisiana	\$305,115	\$305,115	\$0
Maine	\$138,366	\$138,366	\$0
Maryland	\$283,345	\$219,167	\$64,178

APPENDIX D2. FY 2015 HMEP Financial Award Data			
Grantee	FY 2015 Award Amount	Total Drawdowns	Balance
Massachusetts	\$323,260	\$252,934	\$70,326
Michigan	\$517,954	\$517,954	\$0
Minnesota	\$417,653	\$370,622	\$47,031
Mississippi	\$261,992	\$164,651	\$97,341
Missouri	\$425,932	\$425,601	\$331
Montana	\$135,677	\$108,454	\$27,223
Nebraska	\$274,769	\$242,595	\$32,174
Nevada	\$180,578	\$180,578	\$0
New Hampshire	\$137,757	\$126,598	\$11,159
New Jersey	\$459,332	\$411,279	\$48,053
New Mexico	\$223,089	\$0	\$223,089
New York	\$761,369	\$761,369	\$0
Nez Perce Tribe	\$21,955	\$6,548	\$15,407
North Carolina	\$532,395	\$527,418	\$4,977
North Dakota	\$191,031	\$178,732	\$12,299
Northern Mariana Islands	\$67,495	\$0	\$67,495
Ohio	\$853,274	\$371,466	\$481,808
Oklahoma	\$280,304	\$280,304	\$0
Oregon	\$255,598	\$255,598	\$0
Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	\$30,455	\$0	\$30,455
Pennsylvania	\$655,764	\$578,108	\$77,656
Pueblo of Laguna	\$55,143	\$47,067	\$8,076
Puerto Rico	\$166,426	\$0	\$166,426
Rhode Island	\$111,915	\$83,370	\$28,545
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe	\$34,303	\$34,303	\$0

APPENDIX D2. FY 2015 HMEP Financial Award Data			
Grantee	FY 2015 Award Amount	Total Drawdowns	Balance
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	\$80,977	\$80,977	\$0
Seminole Tribe of Florida	\$106,774	\$106,774	\$0
South Carolina	\$293,009	\$284,864	\$8,145
South Dakota	\$171,612	\$168,924	\$2,688
Tennessee	\$402,557	\$279,242	\$123,315
Texas	\$1,191,690	\$1,191,690	\$0
Utah	\$218,390	\$218,390	\$0
Vermont	\$97,457	\$97,457	\$0
Virgin Islands	\$67,920	\$45,802	\$22,118
Virginia	\$390,080	\$386,310	\$3,770
Washington	\$322,079	\$321,629	\$450
West Virginia	\$198,828	\$179,356	\$19,472
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	\$68,260	\$0	\$68,260
Wisconsin	\$409,644	\$389,162	\$20,482
Wyoming	\$117,760	\$42,036	\$75,724
Total	\$19,918,157	\$17,732,628	\$2,185,529

APPENDIX D3: FY 2016 HMEP Financial Award Data

APPENDIX D3. FY 2016 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2016 Award Amount
Alabama	\$558,185
Alaska	\$150,221
American Samoa	\$73,033
Arizona	\$266,723
Arkansas	\$370,575
California	\$1,503,300
Colorado	\$448,536
Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakama Nations	\$96,857
Connecticut	\$164,130
Delaware	\$114,975
Florida	\$635,081
Georgia	\$443,961
Guam	\$75,298
Hawaii	\$130,165
Idaho	\$157,554
Illinois	\$676,732
Indiana	\$492,480
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona	\$220,413
Iowa	\$390,454
Kansas	\$365,291
Kentucky	\$381,757
Louisiana	\$565,759
Maine	\$131,024
Maryland	\$286,145
Massachusetts	\$289,099
Michigan	\$521,254
Minnesota	\$410,311
Mississippi	\$265,292

APPENDIX D3. FY 2016 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2016 Award Amount
Missouri	\$429,232
Montana	\$138,878
Northern Mariana Islands	\$73,495
Nebraska	\$278,069
Nevada	\$180,330
New Hampshire	\$111,322
New Jersey	\$369,324
New Mexico	\$217,490
New York	\$764,669
Nez Perce Tribe	\$78,391
North Carolina	\$463,621
North Dakota	\$194,331
Ohio	\$742,272
Oklahoma	\$408,427
Oregon	\$258,898
Paiute Shoshone Tribe of FRC	\$70,514
Pennsylvania	\$659,064
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	\$33,300
Pueblo of Laguna	\$74,455
Puerto Rico	\$170,426
Rhode Island	\$115,215
Saint Regis Tribe	\$43,470
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe	\$63,611
South Carolina	\$260,149
South Dakota	\$144,617
Tennessee	\$405,857
Texas	\$1,503,300
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$71,449
Utah	\$221,690

APPENDIX D3. FY 2016 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2016 Award Amount
Vermont	\$129,523
Virginia	\$392,880
Washington	\$325,379
West Virginia	\$317,804
Wisconsin	\$412,944
Wyoming	\$121,060
Total	\$20,430,062

APPENDIX D4: FY 2017 HMEP Financial Award Data

APPENDIX D4. FY 2017 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2017 Award Amount
Alabama	\$565,067
Alaska	\$148,518
American Samoa	\$67,148
Arizona	\$271,345
Arkansas	\$373,837
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe	\$25,000
California	\$1,016,425
Colorado	\$453,303
Connecticut	\$166,772
Delaware	\$106,804
Florida	\$684,447
Georgia	\$448,640
Guam	\$69,580
Hawaii	\$128,074
Idaho	\$174,688
Illinois	\$685,903
Indiana	\$550,682
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona	\$220,413
Iowa	\$394,100
Kansas	\$327,179
Kawerak, Inc.	\$99,282
Kentucky	\$385,235
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribe	\$101,045

APPENDIX D4. FY 2017 HMEP Financial Award Data		
Grantee	FY 2017 Award Amount	
Louisiana		\$572,788
Maine		\$129,664
Maryland		\$320,896
Massachusetts		\$290,789
Michigan		\$294,493
Minnesota		\$414,340
Mississippi		\$409,690
Missouri		\$358,122
Montana		\$266,378
Nebraska		\$209,026
Nevada		\$179,922
New Hampshire		\$109,581
New Jersey		\$372,563
New Mexico		\$217,490
New York		\$458,573
Nez Perce Tribe		\$23,940
North Carolina		\$468,679
North Dakota		\$516,715
Northern Marianas Islands		\$67,647
Ohio		\$752,707
Oklahoma		\$412,420
Oregon		\$252,088
Paiute-Shoshone Tribe FRC		\$68,042
Pennsylvania		\$830,141
Pueblo Laguna		\$52,239
Puerto Rico		\$176,244

APPENDIX D4. FY 2017 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2017 Award Amount
Rhode Island	\$126,607
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	\$50,467
South Carolina	\$261,280
South Dakota	\$143,519
Tennessee	\$625,248
Texas	\$1,594,000
Utah	\$278,155
Vermont	\$128,134
Virgin Islands	\$68,103
Virginia	\$339,010
Washington	\$314,496
West Virginia	\$320,048
Wisconsin	\$364,031
Wyoming	\$168,283
Total	\$20,470,045

APPENDIX D4: FY 2018 HMEP Financial Award Data

APPENDIX D4. FY 2018 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2018 Award Amount
Alabama	\$303,606
Alaska	\$154,746
American Samoa	\$61,986
Arizona	\$274,877
Arkansas	\$374,438
California	\$1,021,187
Colorado	\$457,135
Connecticut	\$96,658
Delaware	\$110,064
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	\$67,509
Florida	\$647,594
Georgia	\$451,459
Guam	\$45,007
Hawaii	\$47,282
Idaho	\$149,188
Illinois	\$690,119
Indiana	\$952,811
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona	\$223,513
Iowa	\$409,734
Kansas	\$330,803
Kawerak, Inc.	\$150,454
Kentucky	\$324,853
Louisiana	\$576,818
Maine	\$132,961

APPENDIX D4. FY 2018 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2018 Award Amount
Maryland	\$323,309
Massachusetts	\$256,358
Michigan	\$281,059
Minnesota	\$303,156
Mississippi	\$265,918
Missouri	\$318,367
Montana	\$269,902
Nebraska	\$212,455
Nevada	\$183,302
New Hampshire	\$112,846
New Jersey	\$376,261
New Mexico	\$221,241
New York	\$524,914
Nez Perce Tribe	\$28,681
North Carolina	\$472,536
North Dakota	\$520,652
Northern Marianas Islands	\$48,599
Ohio	\$745,319
Oklahoma	\$416,185
Oregon	\$251,696
Pennsylvania	\$834,596
Puerto Rico	\$11,818
Rhode Island	\$129,900
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	\$93,961
Seminole Tribe of Florida	\$209,918
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe	\$79,833

APPENDIX D4. FY 2018 HMEP Financial Award Data	
Grantee	FY 2018 Award Amount
South Carolina	\$264,795
South Dakota	\$177,194
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	\$68,449
Tennessee	\$625,170
Texas	\$1,574,166
Utah	\$17,101
Vermont	\$281,698
Virgin Islands	\$93,092
Virginia	\$639,70
Washington	\$470,430
West Virginia	\$291,619
Wisconsin	\$367,716
Wyoming	\$118,072
Total	\$20,536,792

APPENDIX E: FY 2015 – 2018 HMIT Financial Award Data

APPENDIX E. FY 2015- 2018 HMIT Financial Award Data					
	FY 2015 Award Amount	FY 2016 Award Amount	FY 2017 Award Amount	FY 2018 Award Amount	
Dangerous Goods Trainers Association	\$350,000	-	-	-	
International Association of Machinists Corp. for Re-E	\$998,513	\$740,257	\$729,197	-	
National Partnership for Environmental Technology Education	-	\$449,972	-	-	
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	\$1,000,000	-	-	-	
International Chemical Workers Union	\$451,036	\$336,157	\$399,608	\$495,531	
Short Line Safety Institute	-	-	\$500,000	\$1,002,313	
Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service	-	\$577,639	\$708,239	\$642,120	
The Sustainable Workplace Alliance	\$547,685	\$652,783	\$817,950	\$843,440	
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council	-	\$266,161	-	-	
Zender Environmental Health & Research	-	-	-	\$638,648	

APPENDIX F: FY 2015 – 2018 SPST Financial Award Data

APPENDIX F. FY 2015- 2018 SPST Financial Award Data				
Grantee	FY 2015 Award Amount	FY 2016 Award Amount	FY 2017 Award Amount	FY 2018 Award Amount
International Association of Fire Fighters	\$927,000	\$932,000	\$931,000	\$934,000

APPENDIX G. FY 2015 and FY 2017 ALERT Financial Award Data

Grantee	FY 2015 Award Amount	Grantee	FY 2017 Award Amount
The Center for Rural Development	\$2,675,470	The Center for Rural Development	\$950,000
International Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc.	\$2,654,235	International Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc.	\$500,000
The University of Findlay	\$611,491	The University of Findlay	\$950,000

APPENDIX H. FY 2015 and FY 2018 Community Safety Grant Financial Award Data

Grantee	FY 2016 Award Amount	FY 2017 Award Amount	FY 2018 Award Amount
Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance	\$563,125	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
The Sustainable Workplace Alliance	\$436,875	-	\$250,000
International Association of Fire Chiefs, Inc.	-	-	\$250,000

APPENDIX I: State Registration Fee Data for Transporting Hazardous Materials

APPENDIX I. State Registration Fee Data for Transporting Hazardous Materials							
States	All Hazardous Materials (HM) Transportation		Hazardous Waste Transportation		Radioactive Materials Transportation		
	Registration	Permitting	Registration	Permitting	Registration	Permitting	
Alabama				X			
Alaska							
Arizona							
Arkansas				X			
California		X	X		X	X (Incl. in HM license)	X
Colorado		X		X Incl. in HM			X
Connecticut				X			X
Delaware				X			
District of Columbia		X					X (Incl. in HM permit)
Florida				X			X (LLW)
Georgia		X					X (Incl. in HM permit)
Guam							
Hawaii				X (Used Oil)			
Idaho	X \$10.00			X	X (Incl. in HM)		
Illinois				X (no longer in AUHTP)	X (spent fuel fee)		X (LLW)
Indiana					X (spent fuel fee)		X (LLW and HLW)

APPENDIX I. State Registration Fee Data for Transporting Hazardous Materials									
	All Hazardous Materials (HM) Transportation			Hazardous Waste Transportation			Radioactive Materials Transportation		
States	Registration	Permitting		Registration	Permitting		Registration	Permitting	
Iowa				X					X
Kansas				X					
Kentucky				X					X
Louisiana			X (LPG and Ammonia)						
Maine					X				X (turnpike)
Maryland					X				X (LLW)
Massachusetts					X				
Michigan	<u>AUHTP \$50.00</u>		AUHTP and X (Liquid Industrial By-products)	AUHTP	AUHTP				X (LLW and Accelerator Produced Radioactive Material (NARM))
Minnesota									X (spent fuel fee)
Mississippi									X
Missouri					X				X
Montana				X					
Nebraska									X (HLW fee)
Nevada	<u>AUHTP \$2,000 max</u>		AUHTP	AUHTP	AUHTP		AUHTP	AUHTP Part III	
New Hampshire				X					X (HLW)
New Jersey				X					
New Mexico									

APPENDIX I. State Registration Fee Data for Transporting Hazardous Materials							
States	All Hazardous Materials (HM) Transportation		Hazardous Waste Transportation		Radioactive Materials Transportation		Radioactive Permitting
	Registration	Permitting	Registration	Permitting	Registration	Permitting	
New York				X		X (LLW and Low Level Mixed Waste)	
North Carolina			X (fee)				
North Dakota				X			
Ohio ¹⁶							
Oklahoma		X (LPG)	AUHTP	AUHTP			
Oregon							X
Pennsylvania				X			
Puerto Rico							
Rhode Island				X			
South Carolina				X			X
South Dakota							
Tennessee			X	X			X
Texas		X (LPG)					
Utah				X (Used Oil)			
Vermont				X			
Virginia					X		
Washington			X				
West Virginia	<u>AUHTP \$50.00</u>	AUHTP	AUHTP	AUHTP	AUHTP	AUHTP	AUHTP
Wisconsin				X			X
Wyoming							X

¹⁶ Ohio was part of AUHTP but ceased its membership in September 2017.

APPENDIX I. State Registration Fee Data for Transporting Hazardous Materials						
States	All Hazardous Materials (HM) Transportation		Hazardous Waste Transportation		Radioactive Materials Transportation	
	Registration	Permitting	Registration	Permitting	Registration	Permitting
Totals	4	10	14	25	6	27

Table Code	
AUHTP	Alliance for Uniform Hazmat Transportation Procedures
HLW	High-level Radioactive Waste
LLW	Low-level Radioactive Waste
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas