



THE STATE OF TENNESSEE
TENNESSEE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE
3041 SIDCO DRIVE, P.O. BOX 41502
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37204-1502
(615) 741-0482



Introduction:

This handbook is designed for Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in the State of Tennessee. The LEPC is a product of Federal legislation that was passed in the wake of the Bhopal disaster in India, where so many people died as a result of an accident involving hazardous chemicals. A release of the same chemical at a West Virginia plant established that not only could it happen; but that it was happening in the United States. To prevent similar occurrences in our own communities, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community 'Right to Know Act' known as EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to know Act) in 1986, also known as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA / Title III). EPCRA establishes requirements for industry and for federal, state, and local governments regarding emergency planning and community right to know reporting for hazardous chemicals being stored, used in production or released into the environment in reportable quantities. (EPCRA is codified in the U.S. Code under title 42 chapter 116)

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Responsibilities:

In compliance with EPCRA the Governor designated the Chair of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), by Executive Order, the Director of Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA).

Under EPCRA, the SERC is required to designate Emergency Planning Districts (EPDs) within the State, and to appoint a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for each district. In Tennessee, the SERC has designated each county as an EPD unless specifically designated otherwise.

** If two or more counties wish to pool their resources, responsibilities, etc. and have a multiple county district, a letter requesting such should be forwarded to the SERC for evaluation and approval:

State Emergency Response Counsel
3041 Sidco Dr.
Nashville, TN 37204

The SERC:

Under EPCRA, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is the focal point for all emergency planning and response at the State level. Under TN Code annotated (TCA 58-2-110) the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) is the lead State agency and the director of TEMA is the chair of the SERC.

TEMA is the 24 hour point of contact for coordination, information and assistance in the event of an emergency that may require assets that exceed the county's capability and / or existing mutual aid capability.

TEMA works with Emergency Services Coordinators representing dozens of State and Federal agencies that can provide support to LEPCs in both planning and emergency response. The voting membership of the SERC consists of:

Chairman; Director of Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA)
The Adjutant General, Department of the Military
Commissioner, Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)
Commissioner, Department of Health
Commissioner, Department of Labor and Workforce Development (with representation from Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Administration (TOSHA))

LEPC Membership:

The LEPC should include representative members of the community such as:

City and County elected officials	County EMA Director
Local Fire Fighter officials	Fire Marshal
Local Hospital	Health Specialists
Law Enforcement	Community interest group representatives
Environmental group representatives	Broadcast and print media representatives
Transportation group representatives	Industry representatives
School Bus Transportation Supervisor	

The membership and Chairperson for the LEPC must be approved by the SERC.

When no LEPC exists, the County Mayor is the LEPC point of contact until a LEPC can be formed and a new chairperson elected and approved.

LEPC contacts for each county should be listed on the TEMA Website or by region below:

- East - [Local Emergency Planning Committee](#) (LEPC)
- Middle - [Local Emergency Planning Committee](#) (LEPC)
- West - [Local Emergency Planning Committee](#) (LEPC)

****If this information is not correct contact your TEMA Regional Office to change or update data.**

East Region	1-800-533-7343
Middle Region	1-800-422-7342
West Region	1-800-322-7341

The original purpose of LEPCs was strictly hazardous materials response planning; this should now include an all hazards approach to emergency planning from the local level, including Incident Command System (ICS), to State planning all the way up to the National Incident Management System (NIMS). All incidents are local, but may include responses up to and including State or National assets. Only by planning and training can we ensure the lines of communication and understanding will provide for an effective response when emergencies happen.

Subcommittees:

Dividing the work among subcommittees can facilitate planning and data management. Subcommittees allow members to specialize and help the process move forward more quickly because they can work on several issues at one time.

The LEPC might appoint subcommittees for the following:

- Gathering or reviewing existing community response plans
- Checking existing response equipment in the community
- Identifying financial resources
- Coordinating with other LEPCs and the SERC
- Conducting a hazard analysis
- Reviewing Annual Plan
- Managing information and providing information for citizens
- Providing information to facilities
- Promoting public awareness of EPCRA
- Planning HazMat Response
- Planning Natural Disaster Response

Volunteers and “At-Large” Members:

The list of people involved gives you a starting point to look for potential volunteers. Meet with active members of each of these groups. Make sure they are well informed on EPCRA and the overall purpose of the LEPC. It is easier to get volunteers from a group of informed people than from those who are uninformed. As a largely unfunded body the LEPC can always use volunteers. The following are examples of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that the LEPC can contact for support:

Civic clubs (Lions, Kiwanis, Shriners, etc.)

Church organizations

Red Cross

Salvation Army

EPCRA Reporting:

The Chemical Abstract Service (at this time) has identified over 64,000,000 chemicals (almost 14,000 new chemicals a day) www.cas.org by 1 Jan 2013 it could be over 70 Million. The numbers and types of chemicals used in industry are expanding at an incredible rate. Community awareness and involvement in emergency planning is critical to safely co-existing with industry.

The goal of EPCRA is to benefit local communities primarily in two ways:

- Provide the information needed to develop and refine emergency action plans.
- Provide a local outlet for public safety information.

In the State of Tennessee there are nearly 4000 reporting facilities (as of 2011).

What the law requires

Section 324 of EPCRA provides for public access to information gathered under the law. This section requires that all lists of Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), hazardous chemical inventories forms, Toxic Release Inventories (TRIs), follow-up spill notices, and the emergency response plan be made available to the public during normal working hours. This applies to the LEPCs as well as to the SERC. The LEPC must publish (annually) a notice of the availability and location of information; this can be accomplished through local newspaper, city / county webpage.

Exceptions to EPCRA reporting requirements include

- Trade Secrets (Sec 322)
- Food and food additives
- Medical research facilities (Sec 304,311 & 312)
- Hospitals (Sec 304,311 & 312)
- Farms emissions from animal waste
- Routine agricultural operations
- Personal, family or household purposes
- Items or facilities covered under national security policies

** For details on when and how to use these exemptions

http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/epcra/epcra-qa_exempt_311.htm

Initial Report. Facilities possessing quantities of hazardous materials must report that they are subject to the EPCRA requirements in accordance with Sections 301-303, 40 CFR 355.30. The owner or operator of the facility must report who will participate as the facility representative in the emergency planning process: the Facility Emergency Coordinator. Any facility that has on hand at any time any of the Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) in a quantity greater than its threshold planning quantity must file a report. Reporting entities include manufacturers, larger farm operations, pesticide applicators, seed and grain companies, or other businesses or agencies. The report must be sent to the Tennessee State Emergency Response Council (SERC) Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and to the Fire Department having jurisdiction. The initial report, not to be confused with the annual Tier II report, must be made within 60 days after the facility becomes subject to the requirements of this section.

Tier II Reports. Facilities possessing quantities of hazardous materials must report that they are subject to the EPCRA requirements. Annual reports will be accomplished in accordance with reporting requirements specified in the SARA Title III law. Annual reports will be sent to TEMA/SERC, county EMA/LEPC, and the jurisdiction fire department. Electronic reporting can be completed through the E-Plan website at www.erplan.net.

LEPC's may choose between accepting E-plan and / or paper reporting.

Companies – Filing Tier II reports using E-Plan's Online Tier2 Submit, click [here](#)

Responders and Planners can gain access to this information by submitting for access

Responders - Click [here](#) to continue.

If you know your local Authorizing Authority (in E-plan) you can list them and your desired level of access; if not contact your TEMA Regional Office for assistance.

If you have trouble with the E-plan website use the "contact us" links at the top and bottom of the page to send a message to the help desk. You should get a reply back the same day.

If you continue to have issues call Scott Doutre, TEMA Training 615-741-2986 or epcra@tnema.org

Rutherford County is currently the only LEPC in the State that requires electronic reporting through E-plan. (As of 15 Oct 2009)

Starting 1 March 2014 (reporting year 2013) the SERC will no longer accept reports not submitted through E-plan.

What to Report:

Companies who are reporting under Title III should refer to the EPA ...

Consolidated List of Chemicals
Subject to the
Emergency Planning and
Community Right-To-Know Act
(EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of
The Clean Air Act"

or sometimes known as the “List of Lists”. This list defines reportable quantities and explains Hazardous Substances, Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), Hazardous Chemicals and Toxic Chemicals as defined in the law. Follow the link below to review or save a copy of the list.

http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/docs/chem/list_of_lists_revised_7_26_2011.pdf

TRI Reports. EPCRA also requires companies to report Toxic Release Inventories (TRI) through EPA toxic releases (Form R or Form A; Due 1 July of the following year)

EPA requires all these reports are filed electronically through the Central Data Exchange (CDX) website <https://cdx.epa.gov/SSL/cdx/login.asp>.

TRI reporting and CDX are not directly connected to E-plan and TEMA does not currently have access to this database. TRI reporting to the SERC is done as a paper (hard copy) report at:

State Emergency Response Counsel
3041 Sidco Dr.
Nashville, TN 37204

TEMA is currently in dialogue with EPA to bridge this gap.

Information about CDX can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/cdx/> 1-888-890-1995
helpdesk@epacdx.net

Emergency Notice. Facilities releasing any Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) must immediately phone or otherwise report information about the release to TEMA and the county LEPC.

Follow-up Notice Written Summary. Facilities who report an EHS release must complete the record or update any follow-up report with a written report that summarizes the event. Facilities must to provide a written summary of events regarding the release in the format of the follow-up report within a timely period after the incident close-out. The purpose for this summary is to ensure that a complete picture of all occurrences and procedures are captured for corrective action for the future. This summary should be submitted no later than 45 days after the closing of the event. The report will be sent to TEMA/SERC and to the LEPC.

Spill Report. State law requires the operator of placarded transportation in accordance with Department of Transportation or Safety requirements involved in a hazardous material spill to report the incident to TEMA and to local authorities. Any person knowledgeable of such an event is also required by law to report the event. This should be a verbal report to the Operations Officer on duty at the TEMA Operations Center. The Operations Center will forward the report to the Title III Administrator who will ensure it is sent to the SERC.

TEMA In State Emergency
1-800-262-3300

TEMA Out of State Emergency
1-800-258-3300

Compliance:

Your experience may indicate that there are facilities in your community that have not reported the required information. As an LEPC, you have many options for promoting voluntary compliance or compelling compliance.

The LEPC must determine how actively to pursue EPCRA compliance. As you work to implement the program, you will find that some facilities have not complied with the law. There are normally two reasons; either they are unaware that they are subject to report under EPCRA or they simply did not report based on the assumption that they would not be found or penalized.

Without proper reporting your role as emergency planners will be greatly hindered and the results could be costly or even deadly. As an LEPC you may find this frustrating, however you do have options.

The first step in any compliance program is to get the word out; so all affected facilities will be aware of the law and the need to work toward a safe and successful partnership.

Enforcement:

What tools does the law provide to help the LEPC obtain information from a facility?

Two provisions in EPCRA authorize the LEPC to obtain information from facilities.

If the LEPC needs additional information from a facility to assist the LEPC in its planning, the authority of EPCRA section 303(d)(3) can be used. This authority is broad in the sense that it may be used to obtain a variety of information related to the identity and location of EHS, plant emergency response plans, and additional information needed to develop the LEPC plan. This is an enforceable provision and as such communications between the LEPC and the facility management should be done formally and records need to be kept. A request letter should:

- Be sent to the owner / operator by certified mail or other method of traceable correspondence return receipt requested.
- Cite the legal authority the LEPC has to request the information
- Be as specific as possible regarding the information requested
- Allow the facility owner / operator a reasonable amount of time to respond (e.g. 30 days)
- Inform the facility owner / operator that failure to comply with the request could result in a fine of up to **\$25,000.00 per day per incident penalty**.

Many facilities are required to report under EPCRA section 312 to the SERC, LEPC and the local Fire department. Section 312 also empowers each of these agencies to directly request Tier II information. The applicable threshold for the facility subject to the request is zero (40 CFR§ 370.10 (b)) (meaning that if they are below the normal reporting threshold they are still required to provide the requested information). The same measures for communications used with section 303 should be used. Like section 303, section 312 is an enforceable provision that can result in a fine of up to **\$25,000 per day per incident penalty**.

If a facility has reported under EPCRA section 312; EPCRA authorizes local Fire Departments / Fire Marshals to inspect the facility to determine the specific location of hazardous chemicals. This can be a powerful tool in collecting information and convincing facility owner / operators to cooperate with LEPC requests and planning.

These enforcement tools may never be needed if a facility is cooperating in the planning process. However, they are available to the SERC, LEPC and local Fire departments should the need arise.

If these steps have been followed and the requests for information have been ignored contact TEMA 1-800-262-3400, TEMA will assist you in coordinating with TEDC and / or EPA to address your issues. As a last resort, the LEPC or SERC may seek legal advice regarding the process to file a civil suit against the offending organization. Other options may be available through provisions of law administered by the U.S. EPA and OSHA which establish both civil and administrative penalties for violations of environmental or public safety law or regulation.

Funding LEPC Activities:

When Congress passed EPCRA, it did not provide for funding. Thus, state and local governments must find ways to fund EPCRA implementation. The cost will vary, depending on the extent of the program and the number of facilities in the planning district. Communities have found a wide range of solutions to the funding problem. Local governments may consider inspection or reporting fees to cover the cost of LEPC operations.

Volunteers and Donated Services:

Much of the LEPCs work can be accomplished with little or no funding. Committee members often donate time and other resources. Local businesses and agencies have also contributed their service. Some LEPCs have found that senior citizens, for example, have the time and often times the experience to help.

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant:

This competitive grant program provides financial and technical assistance to LEPC's within each local jurisdiction. The grant supports State and Local governments as well as National direction and guidance towards hazardous materials emergency planning and training. This funding is made available to LEPC's for response to hazardous materials incidents.

This grant provides 80% Federal dollars against a 20% local match on certain eligible types of equipment, planning and exercises relating specifically to hazardous materials response. Contact your TEMA Regional Office for details and assistance in meeting eligibility requirements.

Environmentally Beneficial Expenditures (EBE):

Once an action has been commenced by EPA for a Section 313 violation, there is an alternative to simply imposing fines on the Non-complying facility. Current Federal enforcement policy authorizes consideration for lowering the fines imposed if the offending facility commits to make Environmentally Beneficial Expenditures (EBE's) through what is called Special Environmental Projects (SEPs). These agreements are an appropriate way to enforce EPCRA since the EBEs are arranged to aid in its implementation.

How to participate in the EBE / SEP program:

Once notification of an EPA action against a facility is evident the LEPC should work with TEMA Regional Office to mediate a solution between EPA and the offending party, determine ways that the violator could serve the public interest to promote safety or generally support the local environment. These EBEs can be very effective in supporting local emergency response and environmental concerns rather than the money going to EPA in Washington.

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/incentives/ems/emssettlementguidance.pdf>

CERCLA Reimbursement Grant Applications:

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 40 CFR 310 enacted in 1980, provides broad Federal authority to responses directly related to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger human health or the environment.

The intent of the reimbursement program is to alleviate significant financial burdens incurred by a local government resulting from the temporary emergency measures taken in response to hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminate threats.

Any general purpose unit of local government that incurs costs in response to a release or threatened release of hazardous substance may apply for reimbursement. Only local government agencies are eligible and if multiple jurisdictions were involved only one application for reimbursement can be granted.

For more information on CERCLA Reimbursement Grants:

<http://www.epa.gov/osweroel/content/lawsregs/lgrover.htm>

Conducting Effective Meetings:

Agendas

A meeting of a LEPC is a subject of public scrutiny through the State “Sunshine” Law. A well-planned agenda is an important tool for conducting effective meetings. The agenda should identify specific issues to be discussed at the meeting. If time constraints are a factor, each agenda item may be assigned a time limit. The key to this strategy is adhering to the time limit assigned for each issue. As the public is invited to attend these meetings, some time should be allotted for visitors from the community to ask questions and make comments.

A basic meeting agenda should be sent out to members and invited guests one to two weeks in advance, this allows members time to prepare for upcoming discussion topics, or planning activities. Send any information pertinent to the upcoming meeting along with the agenda so, members may prepare to discuss agenda items.

All LEPC regular meetings should be scheduled and announced publicly no less than 30 days prior; regularly scheduled meetings promote participation. Special meetings may be called in the event of special need.

Minutes

Each LEPC should appoint a member to record minutes at all meetings. The minutes should be approved at the next regular meeting and signed by the recorder and the Chairperson. An official file should be maintained by the LEPC and a copy of all the minutes should be forwarded to the SERC and the TEMA Regional Office.

By-laws

Rules or by-laws for the LEPC should be established, as set forth in EPCRA. The bylaws should include the following:

- Provisions for public notification of committee activities.
- Provisions for public meetings to discuss the emergency plan.
- Provisions for public comment.
- Provisions for response to any public comment.
- Provisions for distribution of the emergency plan.

Sample LEPC By-Laws:

ARTICLE I Authority and Objectives

- Section 1. The name shall be the _____ County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) with the principal office at _____ County Emergency Management Agency, _____, Tennessee.
- Section 2. These by-laws are adopted under the authority of Public Law 99-499, Section 301(c).
- Section 3. The objectives and purposes of the LEPC are set forth in PL 99-499 and those powers and duties delegated to it by the Tennessee State Emergency Response Council (SERC) in accordance with the above mentioned enabling laws.
- Section 4. The LEPC shall develop and distribute a local emergency plan for the emergency planning district encompassed by the geographical area of _____ County, Tennessee. The emergency plan will include, but will not be limited to each of the following:
- a) Prepare a county-wide hazardous materials emergency plan for response and public safety. Submit the plan to the TEMA Regional Director who will then forward the plan to the SERC for review and approval.
 - b) Evaluate the need for resources necessary to develop, implement and exercise the hazardous materials emergency plan. Make recommendations to the local governing body to obtain resources required.
 - c) Direct the owner or operator of each reporting facility to appoint within 30 days a Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC) who will participate in the emergency planning process.
 - d) Designate a Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) who will act for the LEPC. Duties of the CEC will be defined by the LEPC, but will include receiving notices of accidents or other releases and notification of the LEPC and SERC. Notification by the CEC to the TEMA Operations Center or the State Emergency Operations Center shall constitute notice to the SERC. Follow-up emergency notices will be performed by the FEC to the CEC and to the SERC.
 - e) Receive immediate notice of hazardous materials release by the owner or operator of a facility (by telephone, radio, or in person) to the Community Emergency Coordinator.
 - f) Review the hazardous materials emergency plan once a year or more frequently as changed by circumstances.
 - g) Goal of quarterly meetings.
 - h) Optionally commence a civil action against an owner or operator of a facility for failure to provide information under Section 303(d) or for failure to submit Tier II information under Section 312(e)(1).

NOTE: While certain radiological hazards may be subject to some provisions of the SARA Title III, some reporting requirements and penalties under SARA Title III may not apply. Radiological hazards are regulated by other laws, such as those administered by the U.S. EPA and OSHA.

- i) Establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under Section 324 and Tier II information under Section 312. An official shall be appointed to serve as coordinator for information. This official shall also act for the LEPC to make available to the general public during normal working hours each emergency response plan, material safety data sheet or list, inventory form, toxic chemical release form and follow-up emergency notice.
- j) Make provisions for public notification of committee activities, public meetings to discuss the emergency plan, public comments, response to such comments by the committee and distribution of the plan.
- k) Notify the SERC annually of changes in the makeup of the LEPC. Appointments should be made in writing by the County Executive. The LEPC will also notify the SERC of address changes or other changes for the LEPC chairperson.
- l) Receive and manage grants, donations or gifts of money, equipment, supplies and services from any public or private source to carry out its duties.

General Goals for LEPCs:

Resources

Support Agencies Within your county and in nearby areas, there are groups with unique equipment sets as well as training and expertise that can be employed to your benefit in an emergency. Understanding who they are and how to reach them is critical to the planning process.

Identify these specific groups and who the points of contact are for each (try to always have two),
For example:

- Local EMA
- Fire Departments
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Dept. of Transportation
- Emergency Medical Transport
- Hospitals
 - Other Medical Professionals
- Volunteer Organizations
- Industrial response teams
 - Other Supporting Industry
- Media / Communications

Take time in LEPC meetings to hear short capabilities briefs from each organization (this should be spread over the course of the year and repeated as changes occur).

Facilities What facilities or property could be used in the event of an emergency? LEPCs should create plans including memorandums of understanding (MOU) or memorandums of agreement (MOA) with local land owners or facility managers to establish the availability of using their facility or property in the event of an emergency. These plans should also include a price estimate or time limit associated with each facility. What costs might be incurred?

Capabilities

Once you know a little about your resources you can then determine the capabilities of each, this is always dynamic (a moving target) but some things you can quantify are:

Equipment sets Under the ICS system some equipment and even some response teams can be organized under a standardized typing system. This makes coordinating with State and Federal agencies easier. Some examples of FEMA typing system can be found at <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/ResourceMngmnt.shtm>

Maintenance As a rule if something isn't being regularly inspected it may not be effective in an actual response. Without being an equipment guru you can easily ask questions like:

- How often is this serviced?
- When was this device calibrated last (Detection meters, gauges etc.)?
- How long are these (food items, batteries medical supplies...etc.) good for?
- Is there a shelf life program to replace out dated items?

Communication During the 9/11 attacks NY police were largely unable to communicate with fire units because of communication equipment conflicts developed in an environment of long standing rivalry between the two agencies. This failure slowed the response and could have cost lives. Take time to evaluate the ability of your emergency response agencies to communicate with each other as well as neighboring counties or state agencies that are part of your response plan.

- Are there areas where you lack coverage (e.g. radio, cellphones)?
- Would these systems be available during a general loss of power?
- Can we connect one system to the other?
- How does social media like Facebook and Twitter affect information dissemination?
- Do we have trained Public Information Officers to address issues in communicating with the public?
- Reverse 911
- Other communication systems

Training is vitally important, however, bad training can re-enforce bad habits so try to make training events as realistic as possible consider the following:

- Most emergencies don't happen between 9AM and 4PM on a warm spring day; so try a no notice training event that spans more than one operational period
- As often as possible train at a multi-agency level
- Push the limits (start with small training events and then add elements that will push teams to identify weaknesses / capability limits) If no limits were identified make the next exercise larger and more challenging to establish what the limits are and how to improve the current system. Defining limits is not a measure of weakness but a method of determining how a plan can be improved.

- Conduct an after action review to constructively evaluate performance, advise participants to be “thick skinned” and positive in their comments, but don’t be afraid to talk about areas of needed improvement.

Security issues The laws that identified the need for LEPCs are all about making information available to the public; but as you move forward you will quickly realize that the details of how your community plans to respond that could be used against you so be sure to only release specifics of the plan to those people who “need to know”.

You may also find that there are real world National Security facilities or large stockpiles of chemicals in your area. Pay attention to who is requesting information on these facilities and keep records.

Reach-back When things go wrong it’s always good to know who to call to get the next level of support. Some areas like Law Enforcement that may be easy to determine (i.e. Local, County, State, Federal) but some other areas of response may not be so clear, such as “Who do we call when we need more _____”:

- Ambulances (land)
- Ambulances (air)
- Fire Trucks
- Hazmat Teams (survey & sampling)
- Hazmat Teams (decon)
- Hospital Beds
- Search Teams (land)
- Search Teams (water)
- Shelters
- Snow Plows

In all cases you can call TEMA and we will search to fill the need, but if you can incorporate that into your plan you can avoid confusion that may result in costly expenditures of time or money.

Specific Emergencies to consider plans for:

Civil Disturbance / Riot
 Drought / Heat Wave
 Epidemic / Pandemic
 Flooding
 Power failure
 Tornados
 Winter Storms

Displaced population
 Earthquake
 Fire
 Hazardous Materials Release
 Terrorism / Crime
 Transportation accident (i.e. road, rail, air, river)

TN-LEPC Resource Links

EPA

www.epa.gov – EPA home page

<http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/epcra/> -EPCRA reporting page (EPA)

www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf -EPA Consolidated List / “List of Lists”

<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/> - EPA Envirofacts – known contamination sites and status

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/lepcdb.nsf/HomePage?openForm> –LEPC Database

FEMA

<http://training.fema.gov/is/crslist.asp> FEMA (free) online training – IS 700, 800 100, 200 ...etc

<http://www.lrc.fema.gov/starweb/lrcweb/servlet.starweb> Executive Fire Officer (EFO) program -applied emergency response research papers.

<http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/ResourceMngmnt.shtm> FEMA resource management

Other National Resources

www.csb.gov – Chemical Safety Board home page – Safety videos and case studies

www.cas.org – Chemical Abstract Service – Division of American Chemical Society

<http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/index.php?wfo=meg> NOAA interactive map – up to date hydrologic prediction (flooding resource).

https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PIMMA/j_spring_security_check National Pipeline Mapping System

www.usgs.gov –U.S. Geological Survey

TEMA

www.tnema.org – TEMA home page

<http://www.tnema.org/ema/preparedness/technical/chemicalinfo.html> -EPCRA reporting and LEPC contacts around the Tennessee.

www.erplan.net – E-Plan Tier I & II reporting; chemical libraries; WMD Information

Other Tennessee LEPCs

www.andersonlepc.org –

Anderson Co.

www.bradleyco.net/ema_lepc.aspx -

Bradley Co.

www.lepc.homestead.com –

Dickson Co.

www.hamiltontn.gov/LEPC/ -

Hamilton Co.

<http://knoxtnlepc.com/default.aspx> –

Knox Co.

www.mslepc.org –

Memphis / Shelby Co.

www.morgancountyema.com/index.htm-

Morgan Co.

<http://oclepc.wordpress.com> –

Obion Co.

www.roanelepc.com –

Roane Co.

Tennessee Professional Organizations

<http://www.piaa.us/LEPC/tabid/112/language/en-US/Default.aspx> -Presidents Island Industrial Association, Inc.