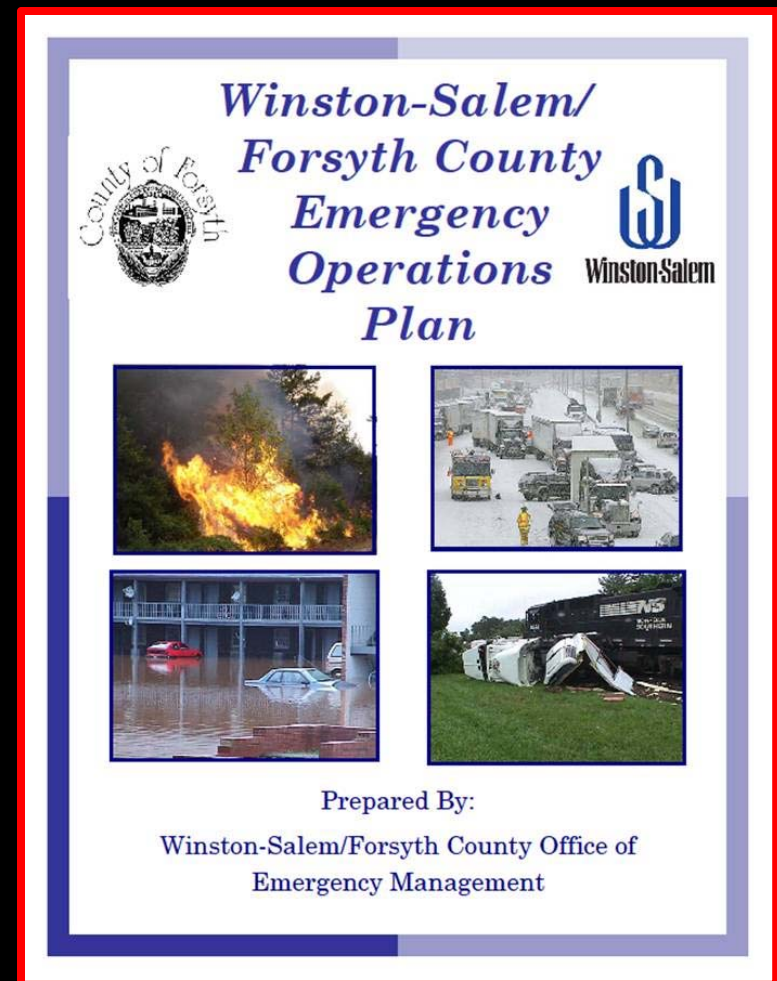


The Planning Part of EPCRA

Region 6 LEPC Workshops





Each LEPC shall complete preparation of an emergency plan in accordance with this section not later than two years after October 17, 1986. The committee shall review such plan once a year, or more frequently as changed circumstances in the community or at any facility may require.



Each LEPC shall evaluate the need for resources necessary to develop, implement, and exercise the emergency plan, and shall make recommendations with respect to additional resources that may be required and the means for providing such additional resources.



- 1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of EHSs referred to in section 302(a), and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.
- 2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.
- 3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.
- 4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 304 of this title).



- 5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.
- 6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.
- 7) Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.
- 8) Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.
- 9) Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.



Soon after EPCRA was passed, almost all states chose to not have separate LEPC plans developed within their counties / parishes

Instead, the States incorporated the elements of Section 303 into their All-Hazards template for local planning

BASIC PLAN

Jurisdiction



TEMPLATE COVER LEGEND BOX

This template was revised in May 2005 and updated March, 2013
(Remove this legend box prior to submitting for review)

Red: Items indicated in red are required areas in order to comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF). If there are no changes in RED on the template, your document is current, and your profile shows no deficiencies, you do not need to submit a new document. In this situation, TDEM will automatically update your planning profile to show that the document is NIMS compliant. Your entire Emergency Management Plan must be NIMS compliant as of September 30, 2006 or your jurisdiction may not be eligible for federal or state preparedness grants.

Blue: Notations in blue are changes you should consider making during the next update.



- In Arkansas, Annex ESF-10 or Annex L of the local EOP addresses EPCRA planning requirements.
- In Louisiana, Annex ESF-10 or Annex H of the local EOP addresses EPCRA planning requirements.
- In New Mexico, Annex ESF-10 or Annex D of the local EOP addresses EPCRA planning requirements.
- In Oklahoma, Annex Q of the local EOP addresses EPCRA planning requirements.
- In Texas, Annex Q of the local EOP addresses EPCRA planning requirements.



Take a closer
look

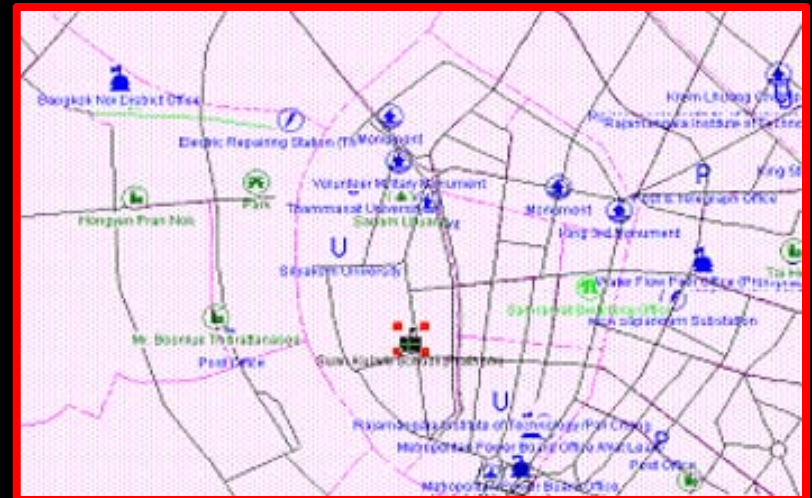
Let's look at
each of the
elements



Identify for public safety information and planning purposes any high risk facilities within the jurisdiction that use or store on site large amounts of especially hazardous substances.

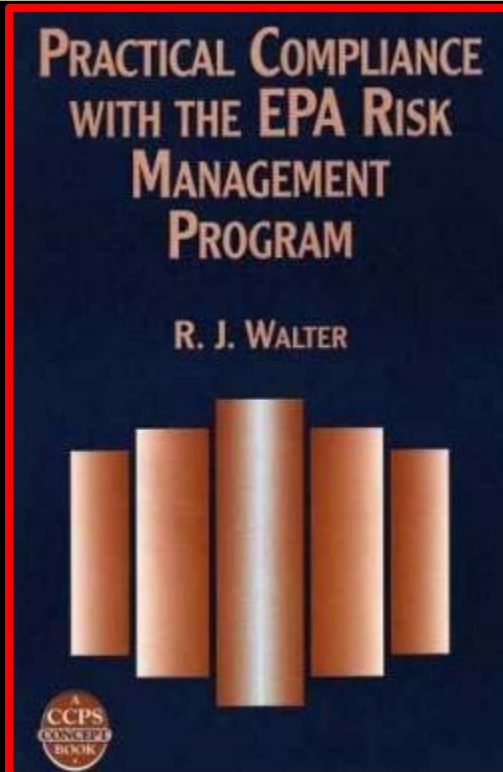
Identify the location of the covered facilities that may be transporting EHSs and to identify the primary and secondary routes used within the jurisdiction for such transportation.

Identify non-302 facilities with hazardous materials that add risk due to their proximity to Section 302 facilities if a release occurs at either facility within the jurisdiction, such as hospitals, daycare centers, schools, fire stations, local government offices, etc.





While EPCRA 302 focused on the need for planning for facilities storing or using EHSs, LEPCs should also focus on those facilities storing chemicals on-site which could threaten first responders arriving on-scene



Most facilities with EHSs will have also filed a Risk Management Plan, so they will have developed information useful to LEPCs



Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

SIoux CITY IOWA STAKE

State President: David Feldman Phone: 605-422-1725

Prepared: 5/4/2006 (Date)

Last Revision: 4/4/2009 (Date)



Set forth minimal emergency response actions to be followed by covered facilities and to assure immediate notification of designated public safety authorities to facilitate a timely and appropriate governmental response, if necessary.

**Our Disaster Recovery Plan
Goes Something Like This...**



At a minimum, the LEPC should have the following information from every facility in the community:

- Qualified person from the facility who can provide valuable information for the response, including resources and expertise the facility can provide
- Be capable of making recommendations to local officials regarding protective actions (shelter, evacuation) and the areas in which to implement protective actions.



For this element, the plan should identify at a minimum:

- making decisions regarding protective actions
- notification to the appropriate State agencies for environmental and emergency response
- requesting mutual aid support from other communities and the State
- restricting access to threatened areas
- activation of the local EOC if required



For this element, the plan should identify at a minimum:

- establishment of an on-scene command post if required
- a clear description of the local chain of command
- emergency medical procedures including procedures to mobilize outside assistance to handle a mass casualty incident
- providing timely and accurate releases to the news media on conditions at the site, response operations and effects of the incident upon persons, property and sensitive areas (e.g. drinking water supplies)
- gaining advice from EPA, the State, CHEMTREC or other chemical support organizations.
- SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents within the community



If the facility is covered under the RMP program, truly review and coordinate their response actions as outlined in their response plan

Use the 303(d) authority to seek any information needed to fully develop and implement your community plan



Develop and send facility questionnaire to every covered facility and ask for information relevant to developing and implementing your plan

Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

Coordinators





Identify the person or persons authorized to implement the community emergency plan in the event of a hazardous materials release.

This person(s) must be designated as responsible for the overall implementation of the community emergency plan.



Identify the appropriate facility representative responsible for emergency planning and response, and to provide their direct 24-hour contact information for use in the event of a hazardous materials emergency.



The facility emergency coordinator should be designated by job title and should be high in the facility's emergency response organization

This person will communicate with off-site authorities regarding conditions at the facility and necessary public protective actions.

The community emergency coordinator could be the in the fire service, law enforcement, or emergency management. Should not be an elected official.

Both community and facility emergency coordinators should be able to be reached all times and has the authority, or is given the authority under the plan, to make critical decisions about what is to be done and to direct response activities.

Procedures for notification to local officials
and the community that a release has occurred





identify the responsible facility personnel and their procedures to be followed in notifying facility responders and the affected community that a hazardous chemical release has occurred.

Probably the most important part of the emergency plan.

The plans must include a clear and viable procedure on how facilities can provide notification of an incident to local authorities.



You can't have enough ways to notify the public

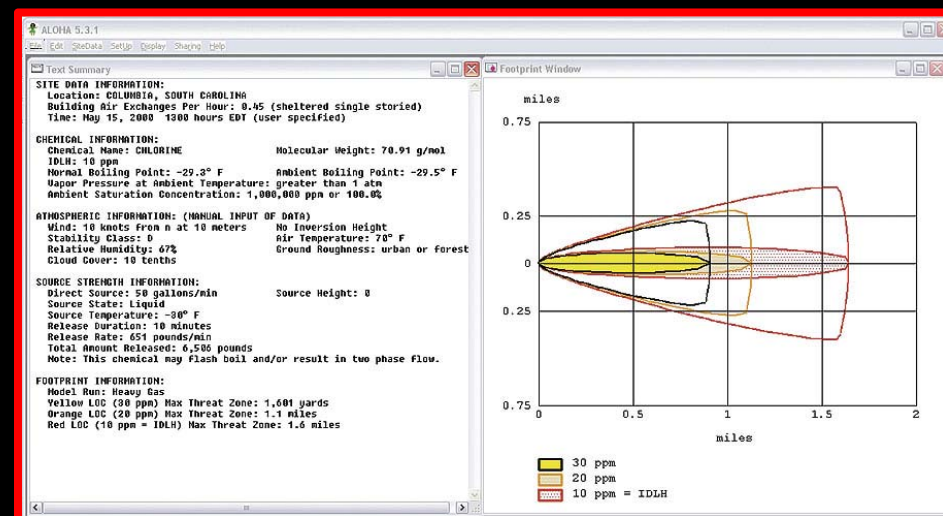
How do you notify citizens without the traditional systems ?



Methods for determining the occurrence of a release,
and the area or population likely to be affected.



Assure facility releases are detected in timely manner



Assess seriousness of release, its scope and potential hazard(s) it may cause to surrounding population



Modeling to determine vulnerable area is great during planning process, but use caution during response

Again, if facility is covered by RMP regulations, discuss prevention and response plans to determine if release occurred

Direct observation and monitoring is best



A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.



Identify in advance local availability of public and private response resources suitable for use during incident.

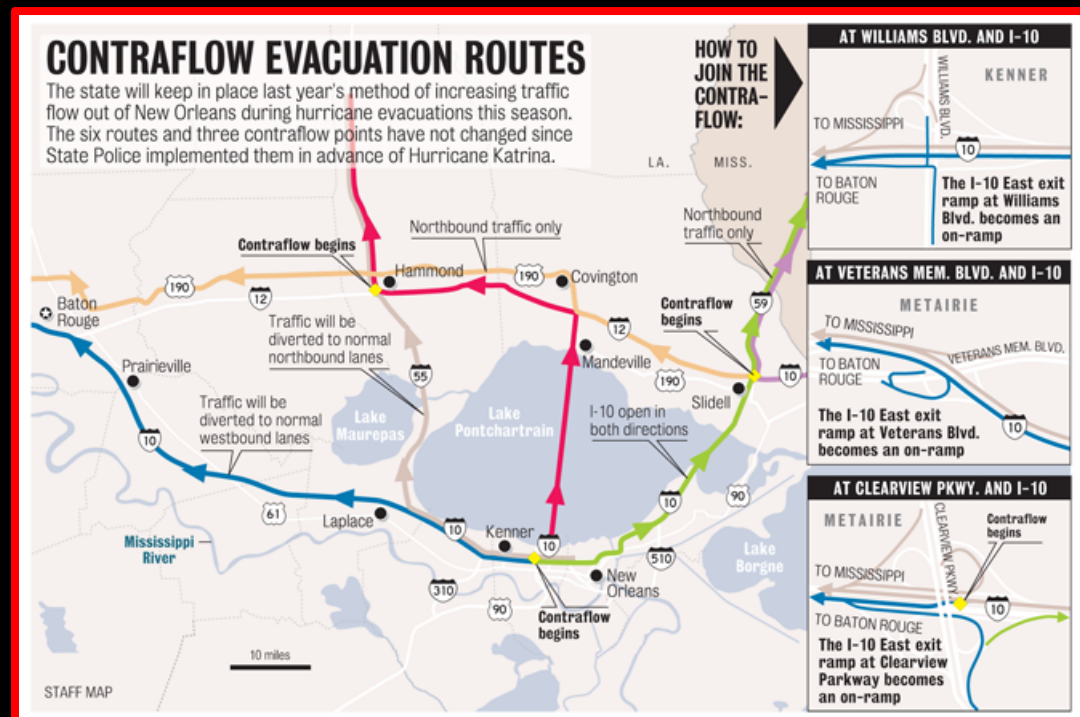
Identify specialized tools and equipment at facilities to effectively respond to an accidental release, either on-site or off-site





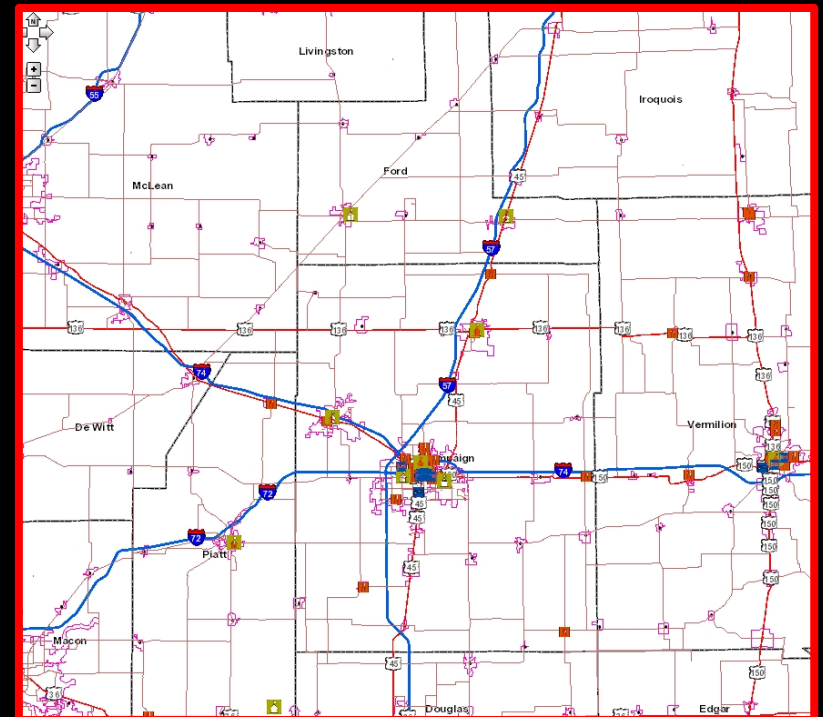
Information from the RMP can be useful for this item

A facility questionnaire can also be used to obtain information



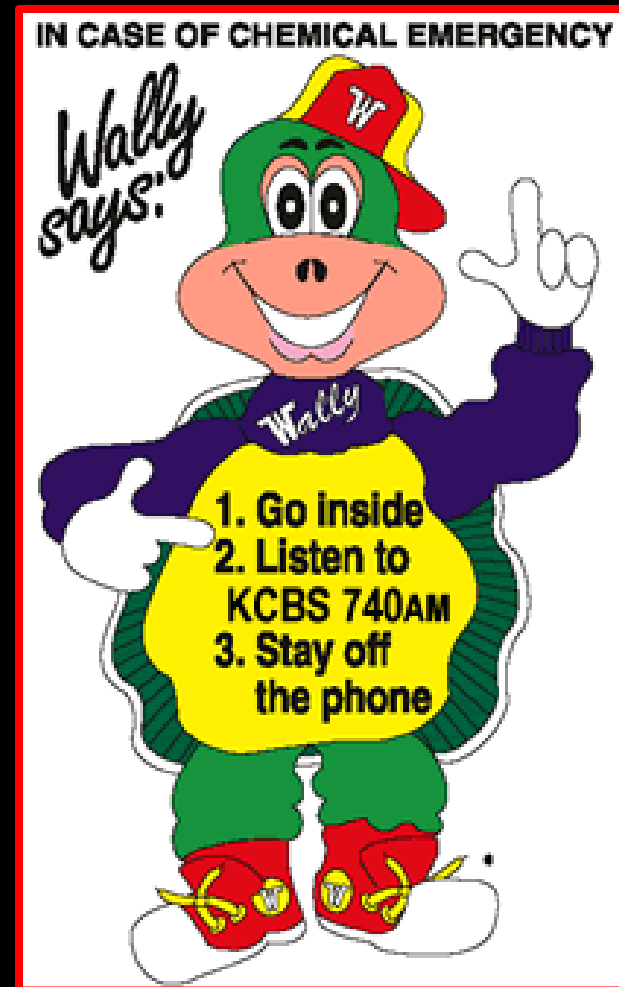
Describe evacuation plans for jurisdiction, including identification of primary and alternate traffic evacuation routes.

- Public notification procedure
- Procedures for initiating a protect in place option
- Provisions to move special populations
- Determination of re-entry procedures
- Identification of shelter locations



Most effective
evacuations completed
before release occurs
(precautionary)

Plans should discuss
merits of "take shelter"
protective action as
opposed to evacuation.



Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.



Describe community's training programs and identify types and levels of training contained in those programs

Responder training may include: Fire, Law Enforcement, EMS, Emergency Management, Public Works, other response groups





The LEPC should survey all organizations represented on the LEPC (including facilities, transportation, and community groups) to determine if specific-organization training might be beneficial to other personnel

Example: media training might be valuable to PIOs of response organizations

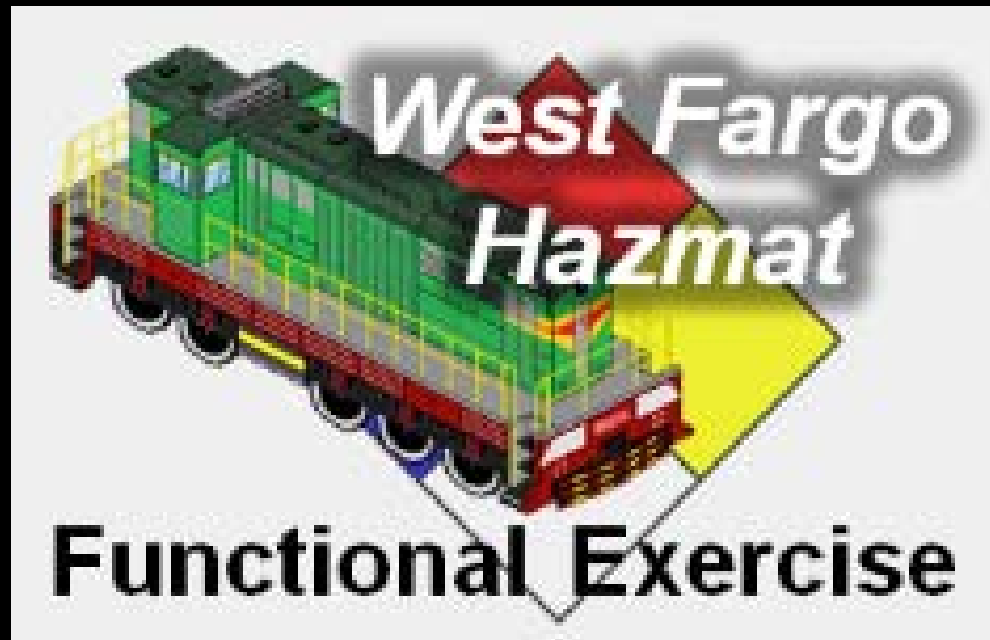


Methods and schedules for
exercising the emergency plan.





Demonstrate jurisdiction is seriously testing on a regular basis its ability to respond to a hazardous materials incident.





- to reduce unknowns in a situation
- to evoke appropriate actions
- on what is likely to happen
- on knowledge of actual problems and solutions
- to operate as a continuous process
- to focus on principles rather than concrete details
- to educate those organizations dependent on the plan



- You may know the chemicals present, but do you know the actual hazards
- Do not just focus on the big stuff (the little places are just as dangerous)
- You have to talk to the facilities and responders about the hazards