

Wisconsin LEPC Newsletter

June 2024 Vol. 5

This newsletter is a joint venture between a workgroup of Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and statewide county emergency management representatives. This workgroup was formed to provide guidance and training to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), as they work to reenergize and improve participation in emergency planning in their communities.

Advantages of P3 for LEPCs

Public-private partnerships (P3) enhance coordination, risk sharing, and joint planning to better prepare for emergencies. When public and private sectors work together, they can make a huge difference in the disaster recovery. Their combined efforts can contribute to the following:

- Shorter periods of disruption following a disaster.
- More efficient delivery of lifesaving and life-sustaining services.
- More resilient community lifelines, critical infrastructure and supply chains.
- Improved health and safety.
- Inclusion and equity in community resilience and disaster response efforts.

To help your own community build these public-private partnerships, FEMA created a guide that helps coordinate mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The [Building Private-Public Partnerships](#) guide provides recommendations and best practices to establish and maintain these partnerships. The guide helps public and private sector emergency managers at all levels collaborate to increase community resilience. While the examples and insight provided focus on local community efforts, the guidance provided can be used at any level.

Leveraging P3s throughout a community facilitates life safety, economic security and community resilience. Businesses, industries, community organizations and government agencies form an interdependent network supporting community resiliency. The figure below illustrates some P3 partners.

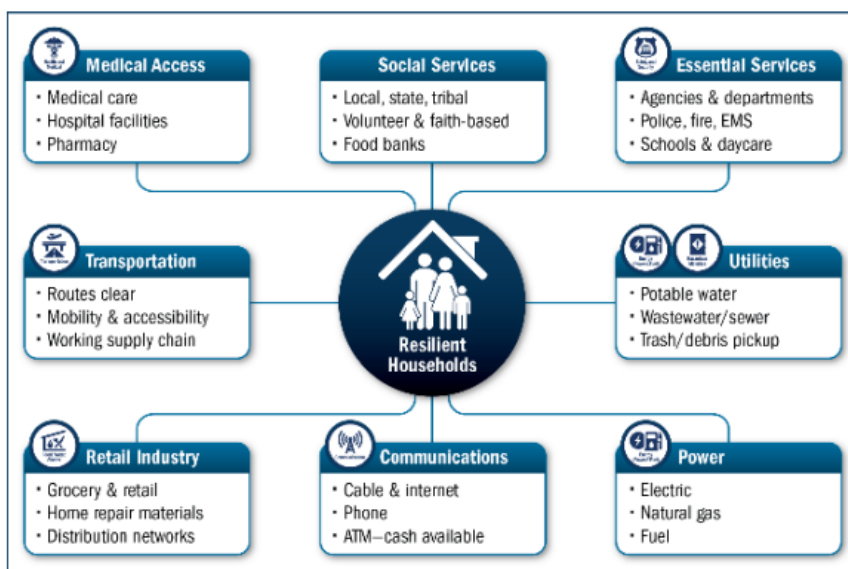


Figure 1 - Federal Emergency Management Agency

Grant Deadlines & Upcoming Funding

- EPCRA State Computer and HazMat Response Equipment Grant 2024
NOFO – June 2024
- HMEP Core & Specialized Training grant 2024
NOFO – July 2024
- HMEP Regional Commodity Flow Study grant 2024
NOFO – July 2024

Training/Conference

- [WEMA Wednesday](#), June 19, 2024 at 11am – 12pm on Teams. Discussing WEMA Legislative Proposal, Conference Announcements and membership input.
- [IAEM-USA Region 5 Virtual Sunshine Summit](#) June 26, 2024 More information can be found [here](#). This virtual summit is free and available to everyone.
- [Wisconsin Emergency Management Association \(WEMA\) Conference](#), September 25-26, 2024, in Stevens Point, WI. Preconference training will be on September 24.
- **Save the Date:** PHMSA HAZMAT Grant Program is hosting their fourth HMEP conference, August 19-21, 2024 in the DC metro area.
- **Alliant Energy as a P3-** Free online training is available anytime and provides critical information needed to avoid natural gas and electrical hazards – and to save lives. Access the training [here](#).

Resources

- <https://wem.wi.gov/epcra/>
- <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/national-lepc-tepc-handbook>
- <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Brownfields/botw.html>


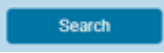
The Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) on the Web

The Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System on the Web (BOTW) is the DNR's comprehensive online database that provides information on contaminated properties and other cleanup and redevelopment activities in Wisconsin. The database includes information on:

- Investigations and cleanups of contaminated soil, groundwater, sediment, and vapor intrusion
- Materials management sites
- Spills or abandoned containers
- Superfund sites
- DNR funding assistance



How to use:

- From the BRRTS link ([here](#)), click 
- Enter data into the search fields (less is more) or use the drop downs
- Click 
- This will show any activities found and you can click on the entry to open activity details

'Forever Chemicals' in Drinking Water and Your Health

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS, was a highly coveted foam used to fight fires. PFAS is still used in firefighting foams used at airports and military bases. PFAS has also been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world. Research is ongoing to determine how exposure to different PFAS can lead to a variety of health effects. Studies have shown that exposure to certain levels of PFAS may lead to:

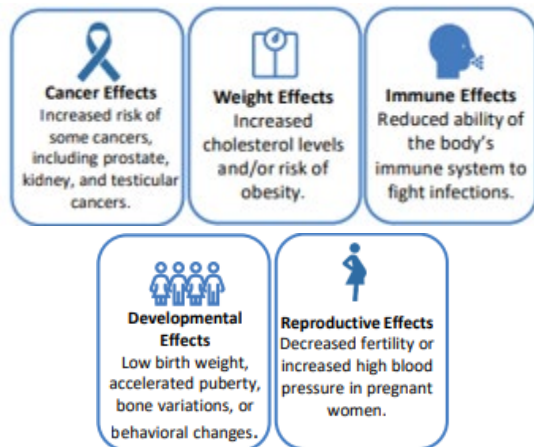


Figure 2 - Federal Emergency Management Agency

PFAS has been detected in drinking water that millions of Americans consume each day. In April, the Environmental Protection Agency announced the first federal limits on PFAS in public drinking water, which would require water utilities to filter out certain PFAS that have contaminated drinking water.

Learn more at EPA, [PFAS Explained](#) and [here](#).

This Newsletter is issued quarterly to bring ideas and share information with your LEPC. The next issue will be released in September 2024. If you have ideas that you would like to share, please reach out to [Darlene Pintarro](#). Let's work together here in Wisconsin!

Did You Know?

The EPA List of Lists was updated in May 2024. The new list can be found [here](#).

ERGs were published and released from the WI-DOT. Reach out to your WEM Regional Director if you have not received your county's copies.

On February 5, OSHA published a proposed rule revising its emergency response standard. This is the first time OSHA revised this standard since 1980, and the public has until June 21 to provide comments. This proposed rule would bring immense challenges to volunteer departments, and some may even be forced to shut down. It is important that the volunteer fire service understand how this rule would impact them and provide their comments to OSHA before June 21. The text of the proposed revised OSHA emergency response standard, information on how to submit comments, and more can be found [here](#).