Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury

Offices of Research and Education Accountability

Justin P. Wilson, Comptroller

Legislative Brief

Tennessee School Safety

Doug Wright, Principal Legislative Research Analyst
(615) 401-7870/ Douglas.W.Wright@cot.tn.gov

March 2015

Introduction

The protection of students and staff in the event of a natural disaster such as an earthquake or tornado is an important element of school safety. School officials must maintain a high level of preparedness throughout the school year since natural disasters may occur with little or no advance warning. Some natural disasters are more likely to occur at certain times of the year (i.e., tornadoes in the spring), and school officials must be particularly vigilant during such times. Certain natural disasters are more likely to occur in the South than other regions of the United States, and specific regions of Tennessee are more likely to be affected by a natural disaster than others.

This report reviews policies related to preparedness for natural disasters. These disasters include earthquakes, tornadoes, fires, and floods. The purpose of the report is to examine specific policies in place to mitigate the risks of these types of natural disasters. In a separate section, the report reviews general policies, such as the SAVE Act, that attempt to prevent and mitigate the dangers posed by threats to school safety.

One of the most important aspects of disaster preparedness is adequate planning. According to the organization Save the Children, Tennessee is one of 22 states that meet all four criteria for adequate disaster plans: evacuation and relocation; family reunification; children with special needs; and multiple hazards in schools. The criteria are based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Children and Disasters, which was formed after Hurricane Katrina and led by Save the Children.[A] Other southern states that meet all four criteria include Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi. North Carolina meets three of the criteria, South Carolina two, and Georgia one.

Common Natural Disaster Risks for Schools

Earthquakes

Earthquakes of varying magnitude have occurred in the New Madrid Seismic Zone over the last two centuries.[1] Called “the most active seismic zone in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains,” this zone encompasses portions of West Tennessee.[2] (See Exhibit 1. See Appendix A for a depiction of earthquakes in the New Madrid Seismic Zone between 1974 and 2002). In recognition of the threat posed by earthquakes in this area, Tennessee State Board of Education rules and regulations require school districts that lie entirely or partially within 100 miles of the New Madrid Fault Line to conduct a minimum of two earthquake preparedness drills every school year.[3]

[A] In accordance with Public Law 110-161 (2008), Sec. 611 (d) (1), the National Commission on Children and Disasters was terminated April 4, 2011.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are some of the most common and most destructive natural disasters in the state. Western and Middle Tennessee are part of a region of the Southeastern United States that has frequent tornadoes. Tennessee had an average of 10 tornado deaths annually from 2001-2010. Portions of the state had more than 25 recorded F3, F4, and F5 tornadoes per 3,700 square miles from 1950-1998. (See Exhibits 2 and 3.) These are the three most severe types of tornadoes based on estimated wind damage, with F5 considered the worst.[4] The school district emergency preparedness plan required by State Board of Education rules requires including tornados in emergency safety procedures.

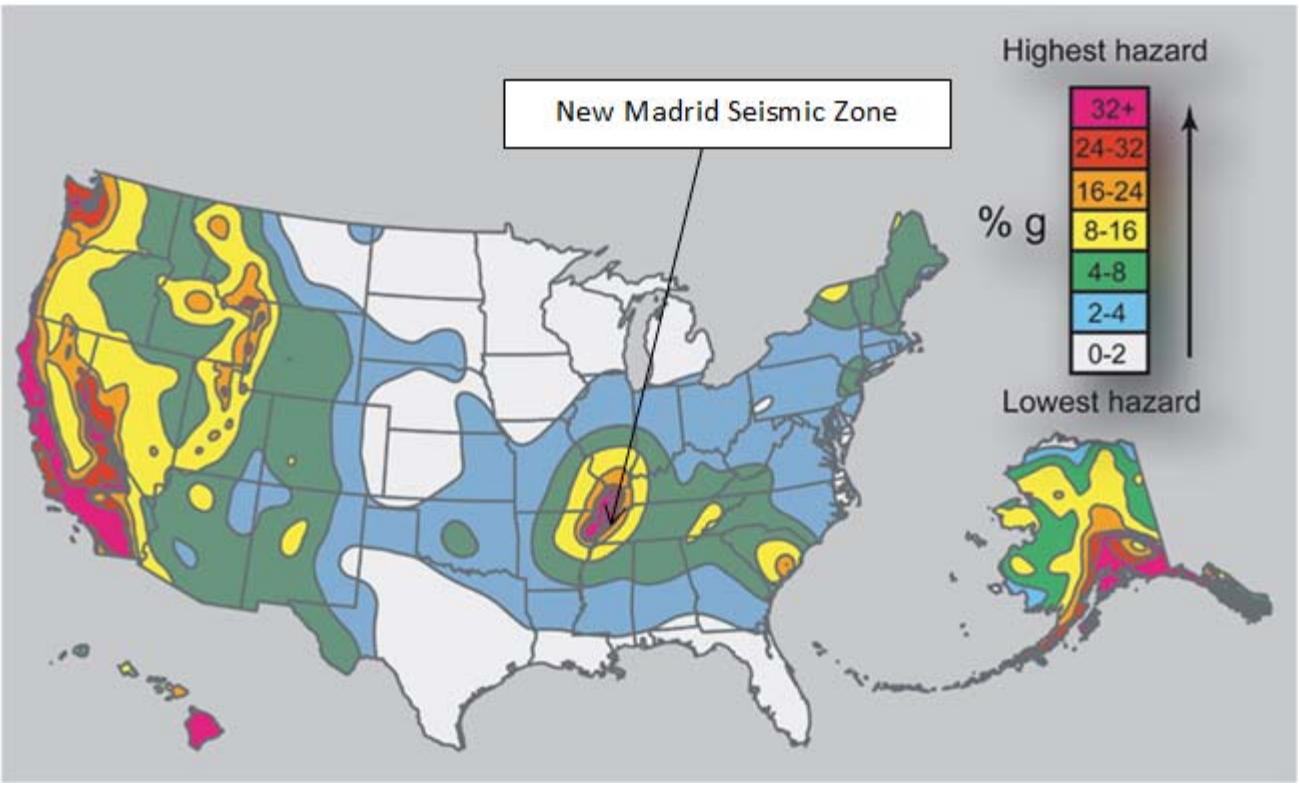
Some Tennessee schools are building safe rooms in or near their schools to better protect students and staff from severe weather events like tornadoes. Safe rooms may be above ground "bunkers," or rooms within the school.[5] (See Appendix B for a list of safe rooms and their costs in Tennessee. Some are in various stages of approval and/or construction.)

All new schools in Alabama must have an Alabama Building Commission approved safe space or hallway.[6] The mandate to include a safe room in all new schools raises the cost of new school construction. Some schools have used federal funding to defray safe room construction and installation expenses. The Federal

In West Tennessee, Dyersburg, Halls, and Newbern were among schools receiving FEMA grants in 2012 to help pay for large safe rooms near their schools. In East Tennessee, a new elementary school in Cleveland, scheduled for completion by 2015, will have a safe room in every classroom.

Sources: Knoxnews.com, "Tennessee cities Awarded Safe-room Grants," *Dyersburg State Gazette*, April 29, 2012; Audrey Arthur, "School to Construct Safe Rooms for Every Classroom," *School Construction News*, Sept. 17, 2013, http://www.schoolconstructionnews.com/ (accessed Sept. 9, 2014).

Exhibit 1: United States Seismic Zones



Source: United States Geological Survey, 2008 Seismic Hazard Map, http://pubs.usgs.gov/ (accessed September 4, 2013).

Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides safe room grants to school districts that meet certain criteria (e.g., a natural disaster must have occurred in the community). FEMA approval must be obtained prior to construction.[7] Successful grant applicants receive funding equivalent to 75 percent of the safe room project's cost.[8]

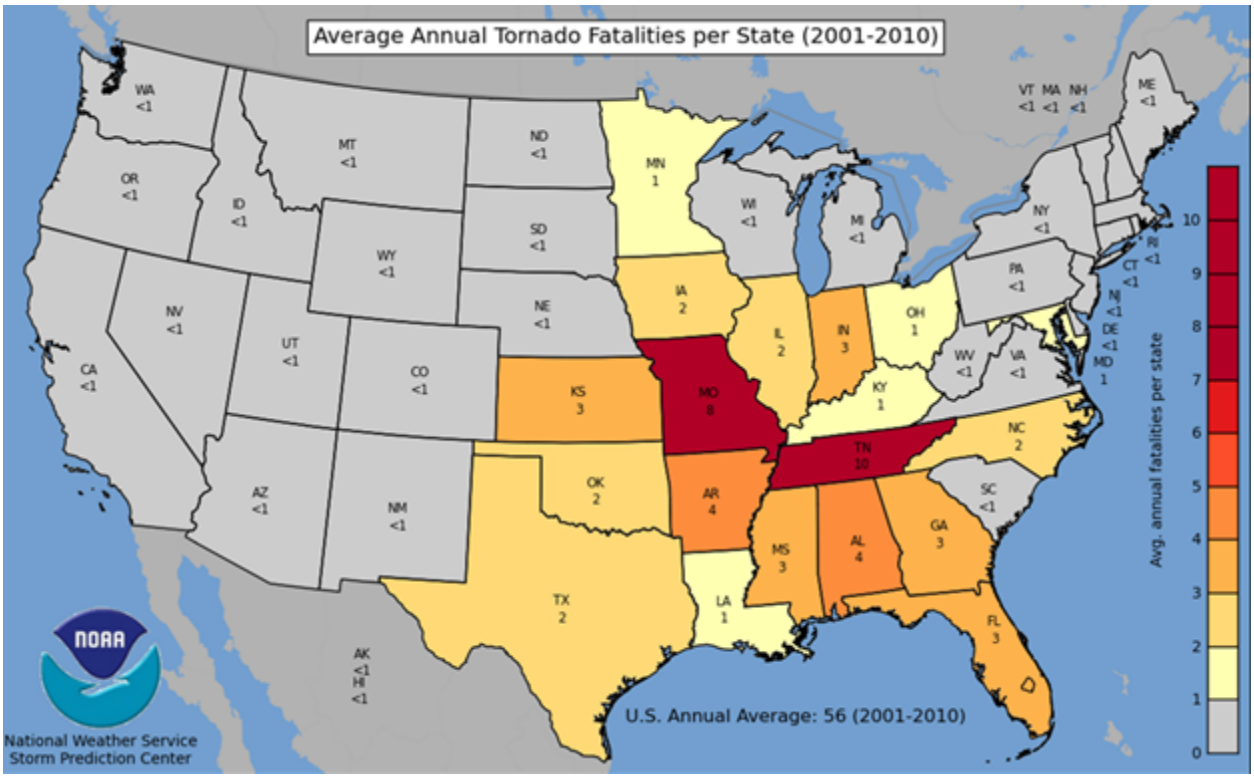
Illinois passed legislation in 2014, effective January 1, 2015, requiring that all new school building construction governed by the state's "Health/Life Safety Code for Public Schools" must include in its design and construction a storm shelter that meets the minimum requirements of ICC-500, the standards published jointly by the International Code Council and the National Storm Shelter Association.[9]

Fires and Floods

Fires

Fires are another threat to school safety. Tennessee Fire Marshal's Office records show there were 351 fires reported in K-12 schools between January 2003 and December 2012 (an average of 35 fires per year), with a combined total of $7.35 million in property and content losses (an average of $735,000 per year).[10] Schools must undergo one annual fire safety inspection based on the fire safety checklist developed by the Tennessee Fire Marshal's Office and must comply with the office's fire safety regulations and procedures.[11] Statutes addressing the frequency and timing of fire drills in schools and other buildings occupied for educational purposes are contained in state law at Title 49 (Education) and Title 68 (Health, Safety and Environmental Protection). *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-5-201(a)(6) applies to schools and requires teachers to conduct a full evacuation fire

Exhibit 2: Tornado Fatalities per State, 2001-2010



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Average Annual Tornado Fatalities per State (2001-2010), http://www.spc.noaa.gov/ (accessed July 19, 2013).

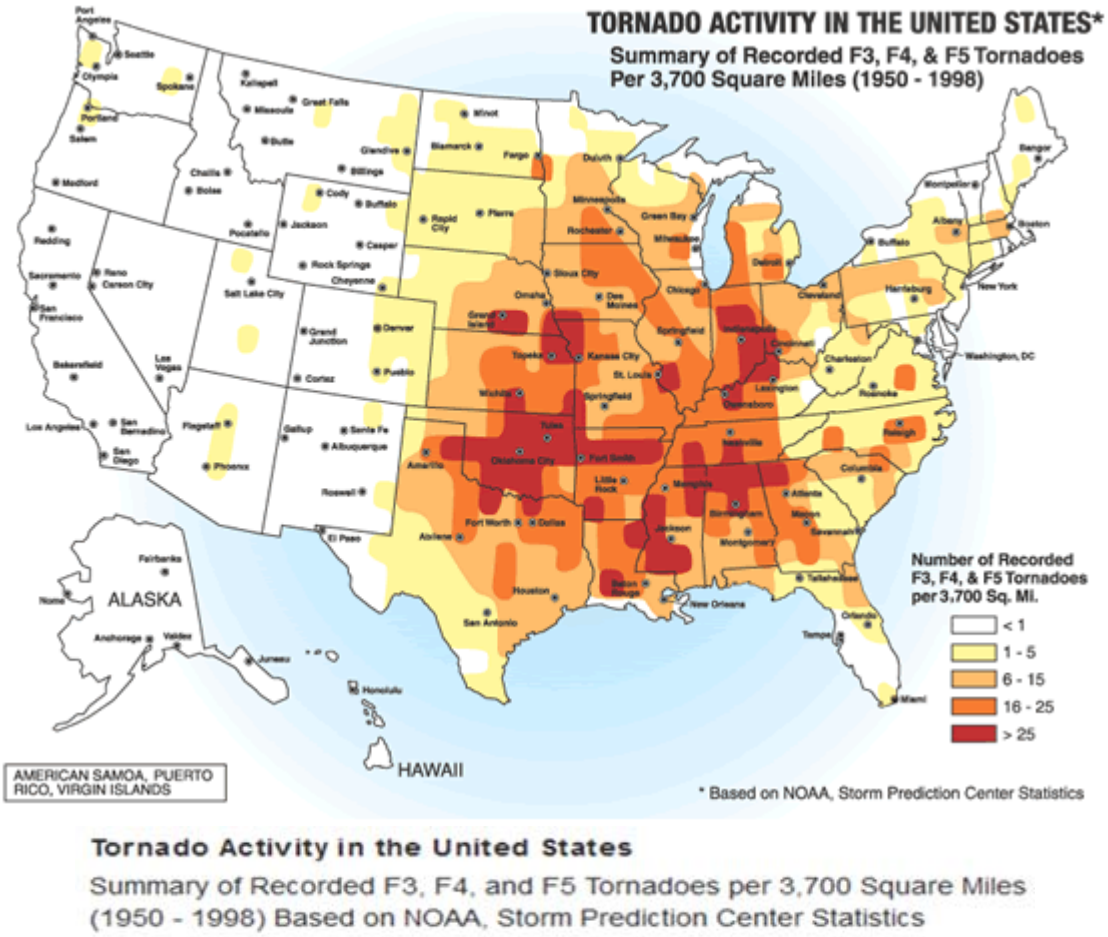
drill within the first 15 days of the beginning of the school year[B] and a full evacuation fire drill every month thereafter during the school year.[12] *Tennessee Code Annotated* 68-102-137 requires full evacuation fire drills at least once a month during the school year, with an additional fire drill to be conducted within the first 30 days of operation in buildings where educational occupancies constitute the major occupancy of a building.[13, C]

Tennessee rules define educational occupancy as the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for educational purposes by six or more persons for more than 12 hours per week. An educational facility is distinguished from assembly occupancy in that the same persons are regularly present.[14]

Floods

Floods are also a significant risk in many areas of the state, and State Board of Education rules require that district emergency preparedness plans include floods.[15] According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Tennessee is in the nation's top 20 when it comes to disaster declarations. FEMA records show 82 percent of Tennessee's registered disasters involved

Exhibit 3: Tornado Activity in the United States



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Tornado Activity in the United States, http://www.fema.gov/ (accessed July 19, 2013).

[B] The previous requirement was a fire drill within the first 30 days.

[C] Schools are required to report all safety drills to their school district and must make records of all safety drills available for review by the state Fire Marshal's Office. School districts are also required to create a process to verify that all emergency drills (e.g., fire, severe weather, intruder) have been conducted at each school. The SAVE Act Compliance/Self Assessment instrument is used by the schools and districts to make sure that they have these processes in place.

flooding.[16] From 1998-2010, Tennessee had 16 presidential flood disaster declarations encompassing all but four counties in the state.[17] (See Appendix C.)

Presidential Disaster Declaration

The Governor must determine whether response to the damage caused by the disaster is beyond the combined capabilities of the state and local governments. A preliminary damage assessment is prepared by a team comprised of personnel from FEMA, the state's emergency management agency, county and local officials, and the U.S. Small Business Administration. The team assesses the types of damage or emergency costs incurred by the units of government, and the impact to critical facilities, such as public utilities, hospitals, schools, and fire and police departments. They also look at the effect on individuals and businesses, including the number of businesses damaged, the number of people displaced, and the threat to health and safety caused by the storm event. Additional data from the Red Cross or other local voluntary agencies may also be reviewed. During the assessment the team collects estimates of the expenses and damages.[18]

The Governor seeks a presidential declaration by submitting a written request to the President through the FEMA regional office, certifying that the combined local, county, and state resources are insufficient and that the situation is beyond their recovery capabilities. In requesting supplemental federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5206 (Stafford Act), the Governor must certify that the severity and magnitude of the disaster exceed state and local capabilities; certify that federal assistance is necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the state and local governments, disaster relief organizations, and compensation by insurance for disaster related losses; confirm execution of the state's emergency plan; and certify adherence to cost sharing requirements. Following a FEMA regional and national office review of the request and the findings of the preliminary damage assessment, FEMA provides the President an analysis of the situation and a recommended course of action. The President approves or denies the application.[19]

A Major Disaster Declaration usually follows these general steps:[20]

Local government responds, supplemented by neighboring communities and volunteer agencies. If overwhelmed, officials turn to the state for assistance;
The state responds with state resources, such as the National Guard and state agencies;
Damage assessment by local, state, federal, and volunteer organizations determines losses and recovery needs;
The Governor requests a Major Disaster Declaration, based on the disaster damage to the local community and the state's ability to recover;
FEMA evaluates the request and recommends action to the president based on the disaster, the local community and the state's ability to recover;
The President approves/denies the request.

This decision process could take a few hours or several weeks depending on the nature of the disaster.

The federal government may provide grants, loans, and other forms of aid to individuals. They also may provide public infrastructure assistance,

including debris removal, emergency protective measures and public services, repair of damaged public property, loans needed by communities for essential government functions, and grants for public schools. If a disaster is declared, funding comes from the President's Disaster Relief Fund, managed by FEMA, and disaster aid programs of other participating federal agencies. The Governor must also commit significant state funds and resources for recovery efforts. Generally, public assistance programs pay for 75 percent of the approved project costs. An Emergency Declaration is more limited in scope and without the long-term federal recovery programs of a Major Disaster Declaration. Generally, federal assistance and funding are provided to meet a specific emergency need or to help prevent a major disaster from occurring.[21]

Emergency Planning and Drills

One of the most important aspects of disaster risk management is adequate planning. Most of the requirements with regard to planning are in statute. State Board Of Education rules add requirements for compliance with local safety planning, observance of Tennessee Fire Marshal regulations, and fire safety inspections and reports. Districts must comply with both statutes and rules. The Schools Against Violence in Education (SAVE) Act, passed in 2007 in response to increasing concern for school safety, requires all school districts to create district-level and building-level Emergency Response Plans (ERPs), which must account for natural emergencies (e.g., tornadoes) and man-made emergencies (e.g., violence).[D]

Tennessee Code Annotated 49-6-802 requires the Commissioner of Education to establish a state-level safety team to assist districts and schools in preparing emergency response plans. See Appendix E for composition of state-level and district-level teams.

The state-level safety team provides districts with a safety plan template that must be used to help craft or revise ERPs.[22] The template is also used by Department of Education staff to review each ERP to recommend improvements.[23]

State law requires teachers to conduct a full evacuation fire drill every month during the school year, with an additional fire drill to be conducted within the first 15 days of school. Teachers are also required to conduct an intruder drill within the first 30 days of school operation and three additional drills during the school year which may include "inclement weather, earthquake, intruder, or other emergency drills not requiring full evacuation."[24]

State law also requires a record of safety drills, "to be kept in the respective school offices, and . . . made available upon request to the state fire marshal, or the state fire marshal's deputies or assistants for inspection and review."[25]

SBOE rules also require school districts to create and maintain an emergency preparedness plan and to practice emergency safety procedures.[26] (See Appendix D.) The plan must include, but not be limited to, steps to address the following threats: fire, tornado, earthquake, flood, bomb

[D] The SAVE Act requires the Commissioner of Education to create a state-level safety team to publish a template for use by districts in preparing their district-level safety plans and building-level emergency response plans, which template is to outline the responsibilities of the districts and individual schools in complying with this part. The state-level safety team is to regularly review and update the template. The composition of the state-level team and the district-level teams is described in Appendix E.

threat, and armed intrusion.[27] The law requires each safety plan to be reviewed by "the appropriate school safety team on at least an annual basis and updated as needed."[28] Schools must also comply with all rules, regulations, and codes of the city, county, and state regarding planning of new buildings, alterations, and safety.[29]

Although they may request technical assistance from the Department of Education on how to improve their ERPs, school districts are largely responsible for conducting their own risk and threat assessments. They may coordinate with community stakeholders such as police and fire departments, local emergency management agencies, medical facilities, school transportation personnel, and other appropriate community representatives.[E]

The department is creating a Tennessee School Safety Specialist program to provide districts and schools with school safety-related training and information. The program will include school safety specialists, whose duties will include coordinating an annual review and update of Emergency Operations Plans for districts and schools. School safety specialists will also help coordinate all other aspects of schools' safety preparedness programs.[30]

The SAVE ACT template instructs districts to take a "multi-hazard" approach to emergency planning in which all possible threats and risks are given equal attention.[31] The Tennessee Department of Homeland Security reviews each district's ERP and communicates suggested changes to the Department of Education. The agency also helps the department determine which natural disasters are most likely to occur in a given district.[32]

Tennessee has many potential threats to schools, students, and teachers. But with these laws and policies in effect, schools and districts can be better prepared for mitigating the risks and possible effects of these threats.

[E] Each school within a district creates a school-level ERP and submits it to the school district, which incorporates the plans into the district-wide ERP. School districts then submit their ERPs to the Department of Education, and TDOE submits them to the Department of Homeland Security for review. The Department of Homeland Security reviews each ERP for adherence to best practices in emergency planning (see Appendix F) and then returns the ERP to the Department of Education, which conducts a final review before returning the ERP, along with any recommended changes, to the district.

Endnotes

[1] The Weather Channel, Thanks to Active New Madrid Fault Zone, Midwest Earthquake Risk Still Looms, http://www.weather.com/ (accessed June 23, 2014).

[2] Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Program, Facts about the New Madrid Seismic Zone, http://www.dnr.mo.gov/ (accessed Aug. 12, 2014).

[3] Rules of the State Board of Education, Chapter 0520-1-3-.03(17(B), Minimum requirements for the Approval of Public Schools, Administration of Schools, Emergency Preparedness Plans, p. 9, Effective Jan. 28, 2008, http://www.state.tn.us/sbe/ (accessed Aug. 6, 2013).

[4] Roger Edwards, Storm Prediction Center, "Frequently Asked Questions about Tornadoes," p.4, http://www.spc.noaa.gov/ (accessed Aug. 13, 2014). A revised F-scale (Enhanced F-Scale) that is considered more accurate was implemented February 1, 2007.

[5] Heidi Hall and Lexy Gross, "Some Schools Building Tornado-Proof Safe Rooms," *The Tennessean*, May 21, 2013, http://www.usatoday.com/ (accessed July 23, 2013).

[6] Katherine Lynn, Director, Technical Staff, Alabama Building Commission, Alabama Public Act 2010-746, e-mail, Sept. 4, 2014.

[7] Jeremy Heidt, Spokesman and Public Information Officer, Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, phone interview, Nov. 5, 2013.

[8] U. S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Gives School Community Safe Place to Ride Out Storm, https://www.llis.dhs.gov/ (accessed Nov. 5, 2013).

[9] Illinois General Assembly, Public Act 098-0883, http://www.ilga.gov/ (accessed Sept. 4, 2014).

[10] Dennis Mulder, Coordinator, Tennessee Fire Incident Reporting System, State Fire Marshal, Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance, special report generated upon request, Oct. 17, 2013.

[11] Rules of the State Board of Education, Chapter 0520-1-4(2), School Facilities, p.1, http://www.state.tn.us/sbe/ (accessed August 13, 2014).

[12] *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-5-201 (a)(6).

[13] *Tennessee Code Annotated* 68-102-137.

[14] Rules of the Department of Commerce and Insurance, Chapter 0780-02-03-.01(d), Review of Construction Plans and Specifications, Definitions, Effective June 27, 2010.

[15] Rules of the State Board of Education, Chapter 0520-1-3-.03(17), Minimum requirements for the Approval of Public Schools, Administration of Schools, Emergency Preparedness Plans, Effective Jan. 28, 2008, http://www.state.tn.us/sbe/.

[16] Federal Emergency Management Agency, news release, December 28, 2010, "FEMA asks Tennesseans to Resolve to be Ready in 2011," https://www.fema.gov/ (accessed Aug. 13, 2014).

[17] Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Declarations for Tennessee, https://www.fema.gov/ (accessed Sept. 8, 2014).

[18] U. S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Declaration Process Fact Sheet," July 24, 2014, https://www.fema.gov/ (accessed Sept. 3, 2014).

[19] U. S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Declaration Process Fact Sheet," July 24, 2014, https://www.fema.gov/ (accessed Sept. 3, 2014).

[20] U. S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, "The Disaster Process and Disaster Aid Programs," Dec. 4, 2013, https://www.fema.gov/ (accessed Sept. 3, 2014).

[21] U. S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, "The Disaster Process and Disaster Aid Programs," Dec. 4, 2013, https://www.fema.gov/ (accessed Sept. 3, 2014).

[22] *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-6-805.

[23] Pat Conner, Executive Director, Tennessee Department of Education, Office of Safe and Supportive Schools, e-mail, Nov. 6, 2013.

[24] *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-5-201(a)(6).

[25] *Tennessee Code Annotated* 68-102-137(f).

[26] Rules of the State Board of Education, Chapter 0520-1-3-.03(17), Minimum requirements for the Approval of Public Schools, Administration of Schools, Emergency Preparedness Plans, Effective Jan. 28, 2008, http://www.state.tn.us/sbe/ (accessed Oct. 8, 2013).

[27] Rules of the State Board of Education, Chapter 0520-1-3-.03(17), Minimum requirements for the Approval of Public Schools, Administration of Schools, Emergency Preparedness Plans, Effective Jan. 28, 2008, http://www.state.tn.us/sbe/ (accessed Aug. 6, 2013).

[28] *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-6-807.

[29] Rules of the State Board of Education, Chapter 0520-1-4(1), School Facilities, p.1, http://www.state.tn.us/sbe/ (accessed Sept. 20, 2013).

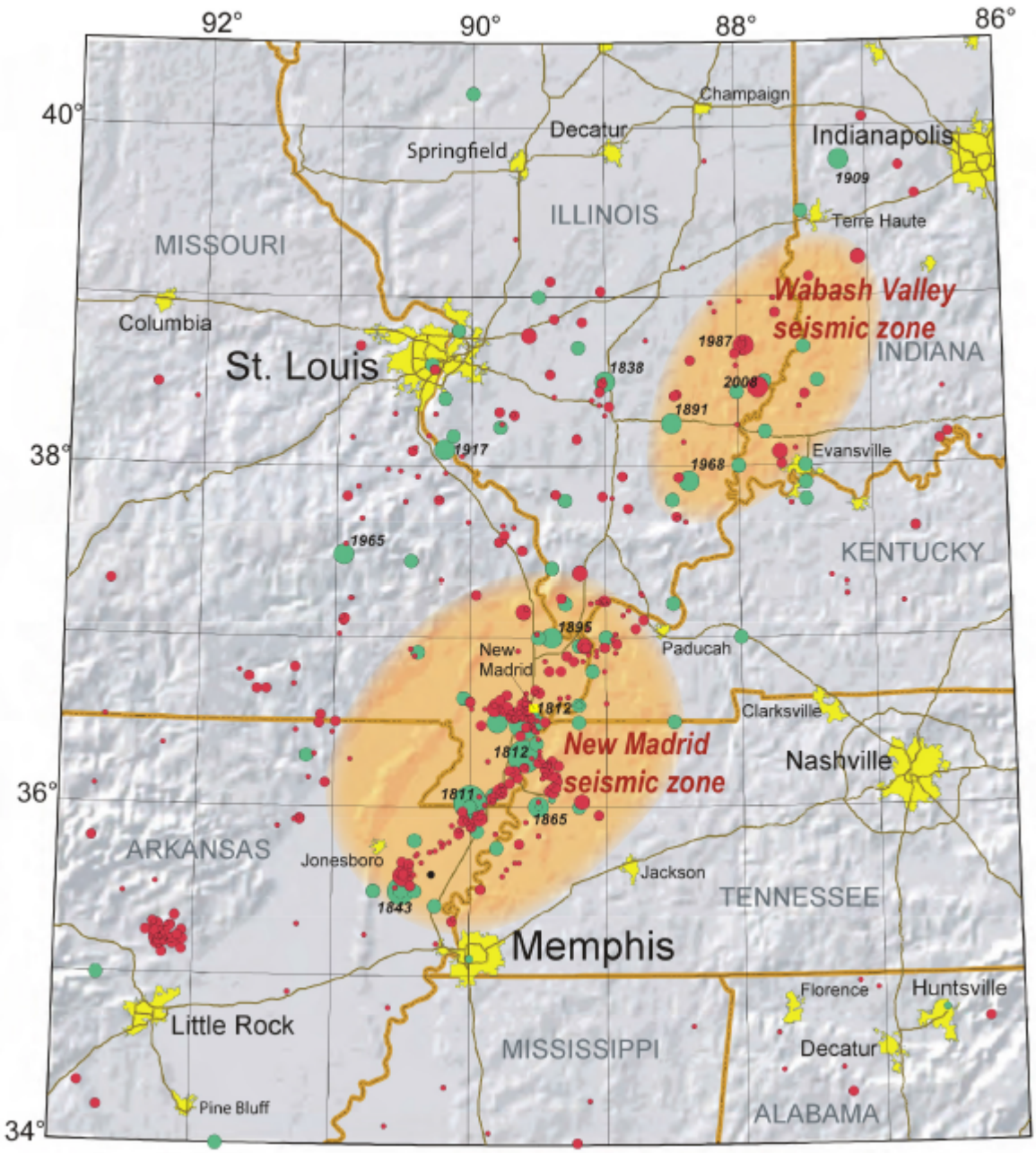
[30] Tennessee Department of Education, Tennessee School Safety Specialist Basic Training, 2015.

[31] Pat Conner, Executive Director, Tennessee Department of Education, Office of Safe and Supportive Schools, e-mail, Nov. 6, 2013.

[32] Pat Conner, Executive Director, Tennessee Department of Education, Office of Safe and Supportive Schools, e-mail, Nov. 6, 2013.

Earthquake Summary

The New Madrid Seismic Zone is at great risk for Damaging Earthquakes.



This map shows earthquakes (circles) of the New Madrid and Wabash Valley seismic zones (orange patches). Red circles indicate earthquakes that occurred from 1974 to 2002 with magnitudes larger than 2.5 located using modern instruments (University of Memphis). Green circles denote earthquakes that occurred prior to 1974 (USGS Professional Paper 1527). Larger earthquakes are represented by larger circles.

Source: Report of the Independent Expert Panel on New Madrid Seismic Zone Earthquake Hazards, p.2, http://earthquake.usgs.gov/ (accessed July 18, 2013).

Appendix B: Safe Space Projects Report – Tennessee Emergency Management Agency

This is a list of safe spaces that have been built or planned in Tennessee, as of November 6, 2013, provided by the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency. The chart shows the location, total funding, and federal, state, and local share of funding.

Status codes: C = Closed A = Approved A-CP = FEMA approved, Pending State Contract P = Pending FEMA approval of project. FRP-T = Final Review Process at TEMA.

Records for: HMGP 1441 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0129	Lake County	Safe Space	Lara Kendall School Safe Room	C	$182,213.00	$136,660.00	$0.00	$45,553.00
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1441 Disaster		$182,213.00	$136,660.00	$0.00	$45,553.00

Records for: HMGP 1634 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0180B	Gibson County School District	Safe Space	Gibson County High School Safe Space - Generator	C	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1634 Disaster		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Records for: HMGP 1745 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0191	Paris Special School District	Safe Space	Paris Elementary School - 4 Classroom Addition	C	$535,177.00	$401,383.00	$66,897.00	$66,897.00
0192	Gibson County School District	Safe Space	Medina Elementary Occupant Safe Space Project	FRP-T	$895,346.00	$671,510.00	$111,918.00	$111,918.00
0193	Haywood County	Safe Space	Justice Facility, Sheriff, EMA, 911 Center	C	$569,543.00	$427,157.00	$71,193.00	$71,193.00
0195	Hardin County	Safe Space	Hardening Sod Farm Property Elementary Hallways	C	$553,577.00	$415,182.00	$69,197.50	$69,197.50
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1745 Disaster		$2,553,643.00	$1,915,232.00	$319,205.50	$319,205.50

Records for: HMGP 1821 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0196	Hardin County	Safe Space	Hardening Roach Property Elementary Hallways	C	$553,577.00	$415,182.00	$69,197.50	$69,197.50
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1821 Disaster		$553,577.00	$415,182.00	$69,197.50	$69,197.50

Records for: HMGP 1839 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0226	Kenton Special School District	Safe Space	Kenton Elementary School Safe Space	C	$850,193.00	$637,645.00	$106,274.00	$106,274.00

Project Totals for: HMGP 1839 Disaster $850,193.00 $637,645.00 $106,274.00 $106,274.00

Wednesday, November 06, 2013

Records for: HMGP 1851 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0225	Paris Special School District	Safe Space	W.O. Inman Middle School Safe Space	C	$996,844.00	$747,633.00	$124,605.50	$124,605.50
0231	Dyer County	Safe Space	Fifth Consolidated Elementary Safe Room/Space	FRP-T	$853,888.00	$640,416.00	$106,736.00	$106,736.00

Project Totals for: HMGP 1851 Disaster $1,850,732.00 $1,388,049.00 $231,341.50 $231,341.50

Records for: HMGP 1909 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0268	Town of Arlington	Safe Space	Arlington Regional Multi Hazard Community Safe Room	A	$1,664,010.00	$1,248,008.00	$208,001.00	$208,001.00
0269	Austin Peay State University	Safe Space	New Student Housing Safe Rooms	A	$2,034,697.00	$1,526,023.00	$254,337.00	$254,337.00
0276	City of Dyersburg	Safe Space	Dyersburg High School Location Safe Room	A	$1,686,248.00	$1,264,686.00	$210,781.00	$210,781.00
0277	City of Dyersburg	Safe Space	Dyersburg Downtown Site Safe Room	A	$1,545,858.00	$1,159,394.00	$193,232.00	$193,232.00
0283	Town of Halls	Safe Space	Halls 3 School Multi Hazard Community Safe Room	A	$1,688,963.00	$1,266,722.00	$211,120.50	$211,120.50
0284	Haywood County	Safe Space	Haywood County Elementary Safe Space	A	$1,653,511.00	$1,240,133.00	$206,689.00	$206,689.00
0285	Haywood County	Safe Space	Haywood County Middle School Safe Space	A	$1,653,511.00	$1,093,564.00	$279,973.50	$279,973.50
0286	Henry County	Safe Space	Henry Elementary School Safe Space	A	$856,472.00	$652,854.00	$108,809.00	$107,059.00
0287	Henry County	Safe Space	Harrelson Elementary School Safe Space	A	$1,161,336.00	$871,002.00	$145,167.00	$145,167.00
0288	Henry County	Safe Space	Lakewood Elementary School - Community Safe Room	A	$1,712,890.00	$1,284,668.00	$214,111.00	$214,111.00
0312	Maury County	Safe Space	EOC/Safe Space Multi-Purpose	A	$1,778,286.00	$1,333,715.00	$222,285.50	$222,285.50
0316	City of Memphis	Safe Space	Memphis Soulsville Charter School	A	$2,986,381.00	$2,239,786.00	$373,297.50	$373,297.50
0317	Town of Newbern	Safe Space	Newbern Schools Multi Hazard Community Safe Room 2	A	$1,556,367.00	$1,167,275.00	$194,546.00	$194,546.00
0319	City of New Johnsonville	Safe Space	New Johnsonville Safe Space	A	$543,121.75	$407,341.00	$67,890.38	$67,890.37
0322	Town of Tennessee Ridge	Safe Space	Tennessee Ridge City Hall Safe Space	A	$552,640.00	$414,480.00	$69,080.00	$69,080.00

Records for: HMGP 1909 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0325	City of McKenzie Bethel University	Safe Space	Bethel University Safe Space	A	$2,953,671.00	$2,215,253.00	$369,209.00	$369,209.00
0326	Lauderdale County Board of Education	Safe Space	Ripley High School Safe Space	A	$2,728,516.00	$2,046,387.00	$341,064.50	$341,064.50
0327	Power Center Academy	Safe Space	Power Center Safe Space	A	$2,924,866.00	$2,193,650.00	$365,608.00	$365,608.00
Wednesday, November 06, 2013			**Project Totals for: HMGP 1909 Disaster**		$31,681,344.75	$23,624,941.00	$4,035,201.88	$4,033,451.87

Records for: HMGP 1965 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0333	Gibson County School District	Safe Space	Dyer Elementary Safe Room Project	A	$1,457,371.00	$1,093,028.00	$182,171.50	$182,171.50
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1965 Disaster		$1,457,371.00	$1,093,028.00	$182,171.50	$182,171.50

Records for: HMGP 1974 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0334	Town of Atoka	Safe Space	Atoka/Munford Safe Room/Police Station	A	$1,316,659.00	$987,494.00	$164,582.50	$164,582.50
0335	Humphreys County Board of Education	Safe Space	Waverly Central High School Safe Space	A	$2,675,123.00	$2,006,342.00	$334,390.50	$334,390.50
0336	City of Milan	Safe Space	Milan Community Safe Space	A	$2,696,370.00	$1,991,753.00	$331,959.00	$331,959.00
0337	City of Alamo	Safe Space	City of Alamo's Community Safe Room	A	$1,253,728.00	$940,296.00	$156,716.00	$156,716.00
0338	City of Bradford	Safe Space	Bradford Elementary School Safe Room	A	$2,032,807.00	$1,524,605.00	$254,101.00	$254,101.00
0339	Gibson County School District	Safe Space	Yorkville Safe Room Project	A	$474,534.00	$355,901.00	$59,316.50	$59,316.50
0345	DeKalb County Schools	Safe Space	West Elementary School Safe Room/Space Project	A	$1,501,953.00	$1,126,465.00	$187,744.00	$187,744.00
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1974 Disaster		$11,951,174.00	$8,932,856.00	$1,488,809.50	$1,488,809.50

Records for: HMGP 1978 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0340	Tipton County Board of Education	Safe Space	Atoka Elementary Safe Space	A	$1,713,751.00	$1,285,313.00	$214,219.00	$214,219.00
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1978 Disaster		$1,713,751.00	$1,285,313.00	$214,219.00	$214,219.00

Records for: HMGP 1979 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0342	City of Martin	Safe Space	Martin Safe Room/Senior Center	A	$1,193,218.00	$894,913.00	$149,152.50	$149,152.50
0343	Bradley County Schools	Safe Space	Walker Valley High School Safe Room/Space Project	A	$1,375,990.00	$1,031,925.00	$171,987.50	$171,987.50
0346	Bradley County	Safe Space	Hopewell Fire Station Safe Space Project	A	$427,889.00	$320,917.00	$53,486.00	$53,486.00
0347	Bradley County	Safe Space	Minnis Road Fire Station Safe Space Project	A	$427,889.00	$320,917.00	$53,486.00	$53,486.00
			Project Totals for: HMGP 1979 Disaster		$3,424,986.00	$2,568,672.00	$428,112.00	$428,112.00

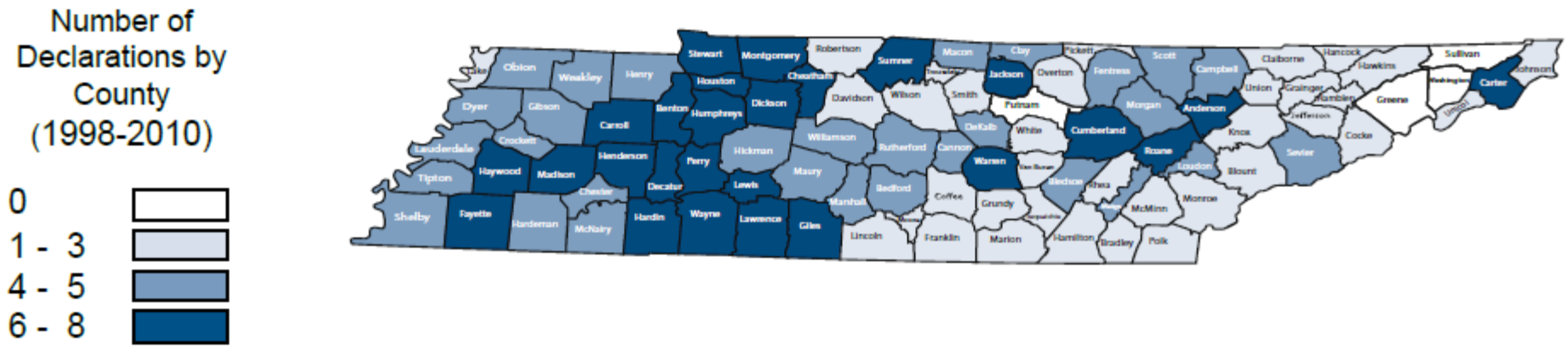
Wednesday, November 06, 2013

Records for: HMGP 4005 Disaster

TID#:	Applicant:	Project:	Project Name:	Status:	Total Eligible:	Fed Share:	State Share:	Local Share:
0344	Town of Newbern	Safe Space	Newbern Safe Room/Police Station	A	$623,514.00	$467,636.00	$77,939.00	$77,939.00
0348	Bradley County	Safe Space	Waterville Fire Station Project	A	$427,889.00	$320,917.00	$53,486.00	$53,486.00
			Project Totals for: HMGP 4005 Disaster		$1,051,403.00	$788,553.00	$131,425.00	$131,425.00
			Project Totals for all disasters:		$57,270,387.75	$42,786,131.00	$7,205,957.38	$7,249,760.37

Source: Jeremy Heidt, Public Information Officer, Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, Special Report, Nov. 5, 2013.

State of Tennessee
Presidential Flood Disaster Declarations



Not all flood events are declared major disasters. Floodprone areas have been identified in most counties, cities, and towns in Tennessee. Many floods are local, affecting only small areas such as a few homes, a limited number of communities, or a few watersheds.

Floods cause significant economic losses in Tennessee. From 1998 through April 2010, NFIP flood insurance policy holders received over $254 million in claim payments.

Source: State of Tennessee, Department of Economic and Community Development, Floodplain Management in Tennessee, Quick Guide, p. 2, http://www.tn.gov/ (accessed July 19, 2013).

Appendix D: Rules of the State Board of Education

Rule 0520-01-03-.03 (18), Administration of Schools, Requirement B

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPROVAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
(18) Emergency Preparedness Plans.

(a) Each local school system shall have a disaster preparedness plan to include, but not be limited to, fire, tornado, earthquake, flood, bomb threat, and armed intrusion.

(b) Each school shall practice emergency safety procedures.

(c) Each local education agency having jurisdiction that lies entirely or partially within 100 miles of the New Madrid Fault Line shall implement earthquake preparedness drills in each of the schools administered by such local education agency. Section 4 -
Earthquake Drills of the Guidebook for Developing A School Earthquake Safety
Program published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall serve as the model plan for local education agencies to consider when adopting plans for earthquake preparedness drills. Affected local education agencies shall review and consider the entire guidebook to assure that their schools provide the optimal safety conditions for their students.

(d) Each school administered by a local education agency having jurisdiction that lies entirely or partially within 100 miles of the New Madrid Fault Line shall conduct at least two earthquake preparedness drills every school year. A record of the earthquake preparedness drills, including the time and date, shall be kept in the respective schools and shall be made available upon request by the Department of Education.

Authority: *T.C.A. 49-1-302, 49-1-302(a)(2) and (13), 49-2-110, 49-2-114, 49-6-101, 49-6-201, 49-6-3001(c) and (c)(1), 49-6-3003, 49-6-3005(a) and (a)(4), 49-6-3104, 49-6-3105, 49-6-6201, and Sections 30, 78 through 80, and 88 of Chapter 535 of the Public Acts of 1992.*

Appendix E: State law regarding state-level and district safety teams

49-6-802. State-level safety team Template for safety and emergency response plans.

(a) The commissioner of education shall establish a state-level safety team, which shall assist LEAs and schools with compliance with this part as reasonably necessary. As part of the assistance, the state-level safety team shall publish a template for use by districts in preparing their district-level safety plans and building-level emergency response plans, which template shall outline the responsibilities of the LEAs and individual schools in complying with this part. The state-level safety team shall regularly review and update the template.

(b) The commissioner shall appoint the members of the state-level safety team, including:

(1) A representative of the department of safety;
(2) A representative of the Tennessee bureau of investigation;
(3) A representative of homeland security;
(4) A representative of the department of mental health and substance abuse services;
(5) A representative of the emergency medical services of the department of health;
(6) A representative of the state board of education;
(7) A representative of the Tennessee association of school resource officers; and
(8) A representative of the department of intellectual and developmental disabilities.

(c) The commissioner may also appoint a representative from each of the following:

(1) Directors of schools;
(2) Members of local boards of education;
(3) The Tennessee alternative education association;
(4) Public school teachers;
(5) The Tennessee association of mental health organizations;
(6) School counselors and psychologists;
(7) Parents of students enrolled in public schools;
(8) Tennessee students between sixteen (16) and twenty-four (24) years of age; and
(9) The Tennessee school health coalition.

Acts 2007, ch. 548, 3; 2010, ch. 1100, 74, 75; 2011, ch. 428, 1; 2012, ch. 575, 1.

49-6-806. Appointments to district-wide school safety team.

(a) Each district-wide school safety team shall be appointed by the district's director of schools and shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of the school board, representatives of student, teacher, administrator and parent organizations, and school personnel including school safety personnel.

(b) Each building-level school safety team shall be appointed by the building principal, in accordance with regulations or guidelines prescribed by the district's director of schools. Such building-level teams shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of teacher, administrator and parent organizations, and school personnel including school safety personnel, as well as community members, local law enforcement officials, local ambulance or other emergency response agencies, and any other representatives the district's director of schools deems appropriate.

Acts 2007, ch. 548, 7.

Appendix F: Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security – Evaluation Criteria for Schools

2013-2014 SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME:

Line	Best Practices Item	Comments/Suggestions/Concerns
1	**Table of contents.**	
-----	**Emergency contact numbers:**	----------
2	Local EMS.	
3	Local law enforcement both police and sheriff agencies.	
4	Local fire/rescue departments.	
5	County emergency management agency.	
6	Child abuse hotline.	
7	Local mental health resources.	
8	Poison control center.	
9	Suicide/crisis Intervention resources.	
10	District central office.	
11	Director.	
12	School resource officer.	
13	Facility main office.	
14	Principal of building.	
15	School emergency coordinator(s).	
16	Description of roles and responsibilities of the “emergency response team.”	
17	Emergency codes (If applicable).	
-----	**Response procedures/protocols:**	----------
18	Assault.	
19	Bomb threat.	
20	Bus accident.	
21	Chemical/biological attack.	
22	Custody/kidnapping incidents.	
23	Death (natural, accidental or intentional).	
24	Disturbance/demonstration.	
25	Drug-Alcohol abuse.	
26	Earthquake.	
27	Explosion (accidental and intentional).	
28	Evacuation/relocation.	
29	Fights.	
30	Fire, smoke or gas leak.	
31	Flood.	
32	Gang related activity.	
33	Hazardous material.	
34	Hostage situation.	
35	Intruder situation.	
36	Lock down.	
37	Event that attracts media attention.	
38	EMS (serious illness or injury).	

39	Other than bomb threat toward students, facility or staff.	
40	Physical/child sex abuse.	
41	Radiological incident.	
42	Robbery.	
43	Suicide threat/attempt/act.	
44	Tornado.	
45	Utility failure.	
46	Unauthorized weapons on school grounds.	
47	Weapon possession by student.	
48	Severe weather, electrical, ice, snow, etc.	
49	Sheltering.	
50	Suspicious activity.	

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS:

Source: John Curatolo, Critical Infrastructure Coordinator, Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security, "Emergency Best Practices," Oct. 14, 2013.

Offices of Research and Education Accountability
Phillip Doss, Director
Suite 1700, James K. Polk Building ▪ 505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243 ▪ (615) 401-7866
www.comptroller.tn.gov/orea