

# 2012 Annual Report

## KANSAS COMMISSION ON EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE



*Managing the Risk*

# Commission on Emergency Planning and Response

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Firefighters

**Mr. Timothy East, Vice-Chairman**  
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# Managing the Risk

2012 Commission on Emergency Planning and Response Annual Report



## Governor Sam Brownback

Governor of the State of Kansas

## Major General Lee Tafanelli

Kansas Adjutant General, Director of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

## Chief Jack Taylor

Firefighters Representative and Commission on Emergency Planning and Response Chairman

## Mr. Timothy East

Energy Representative and Commission on Emergency Planning and Response Vice-Chair

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Special thanks to everyone who contributed in some way to this year's edition.

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## Commission on Emergency Planning and Response



**Governor Sam Brownback**



**Maj. Gen. Lee Tafanelli  
The Adjutant General  
of Kansas**



**Chief Jack Taylor  
CEPR Chairman**



**Mr. Timothy East  
CEPR Vice-Chairman**

On October 17, 1986, in response to a growing concern for safety around chemical facilities, Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The federal law requires the governor of each state to establish a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and for the Commission to establish Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). It is the mission of the LEPCs and SERC to implement EPCRA in the State of Kansas and to mitigate the effects of a release or a spill of hazardous materials.

The Kansas Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR), established by K.S.A. Chapter 48, Article 9, The Kansas Emergency Management Act, is responsible for implementing federal EPCRA provisions in Kansas and serves as the technical advisor and information clearinghouse for state and federal hazardous materials programs. The primary focus of the CEPR is to enhance state and local emergency response and preparedness capabilities through improved coordination and planning. This is achieved by: (1) advising and assisting local agencies in the mitigation of hazards and emergency preparedness by aiding in the development of all emergency plans, training, and exercises; (2) reviewing the response to emergencies and recommending improvements for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for future disasters; and (3) carrying out all requirements of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

The CEPR is comprised of 27 representatives from various state and local government organizations and industry. Membership of the CEPR includes agency heads from the Adjutant General's Department, State Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Environment, Highway Patrol, Department of Commerce, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Department of Agriculture, and the Animal Health Department. In addition to the agency heads, the Governor appoints eighteen members from various state and local agencies: counties, cities, agriculture, transportation, energy, law enforcement, fire fighters, county emergency managers, emergency medical services, business and industry, public works, hospitals, public health, tribes of Kansas, individuals with disabilities, and one representative for the seven regional homeland security councils.

The commission makes decisions regarding state preparations for different types of emergencies. By including more experts in the discussions, it will allow for a better planned response by the state. The various backgrounds of these individuals creates an ideal commission to coordinate an emergency response related to all-hazard situations.

## **Roles and Responsibilities of the CEPR**

### **The Minimum Duties the CEPR Must Perform Under EPCRA**

#### **With respect to LEPCs:**

1. Designate local emergency planning districts;
2. Appoint a LEPC for each planning district;
3. Supervise and coordinate the activities of each LEPC;
4. Annually review the local emergency plans; and
5. Coordinate proposals for training grant funds.



#### **With respect to the regulated community:**

1. Receive initial emergency planning notifications;
2. Receive emergency release notifications;
3. Receive the annual Tier II reports for hazardous chemical inventory of MSDS chemicals;
4. Receive the annual toxic chemical release inventory report, if designated;
5. Take enforcement action against facility owners/operators who fail to comply with notification and reporting requirements; and
6. Designate additional facilities subject to the emergency planning notification provisions of the law.

#### **With respect to the public:**

1. Establish procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected by the CEPR under EPCRA;
2. Appoint an information coordinator to supervise distribution of collected information to the public; and
3. Request information from EPA on the health effects of chemicals that EPA has agreed to designate “Trade Secret,” and ensure that this information is available to the public.

#### **With respect to the EPA:**

1. Notify EPA of all facilities that have submitted an emergency planning notification (Section 302) or have been designated as subject to the emergency planning process by the CEPR or the governor.

### **Responsibilities Under Kansas Statutes (K.S.A. 65-5722)**

1. Carry out all requirements of EPCRA;
2. Provide guidance on activities related to emergency preparedness, training, planning, and response;
3. Facilitate and advise KDEM, TAG, and others in preparation and implementation of emergency plans prepared by state agencies, statewide inter-jurisdictional emergency plans, and local emergency plans;
4. Review reports on disaster responses;
5. Provide guidance on coordinating, advising, or planning tasks related to EPCRA reporting, management of hazardous substances, and emergency planning and preparedness for all types of hazards and disasters;
6. Provide recommendations/advice to TAG and KDHE on the adoption of regulations authorized to carry out state hazard preparedness and planning laws and EPCRA; and
7. Provide guidance to KDEM and TAG in developing and implementing a plan for regional emergency medical response teams.

# The Kansas Public Assistance (PA) Program

By: Steve Harsha, Kansas Division of Emergency Management Public Assistance Officer

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Assistance Grant Program provides assistance to state, tribal and local governments and certain types of private nonprofit agencies for emergencies declared by the President. The eligible funding is available on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and the repair or replacement of facilities damaged as a result of the disaster occurrence. Additionally, funding may also be available on a cost-sharing basis for hazard mitigation measures statewide.

The Public Assistance Program provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The state determines how the non-federal share, up to 25 percent, is split with the applicants.

The Kansas Public Assistance Program conducts its operations with one full-time state employee, while drawing from a diverse, seasoned and mentored cadre of 38 augmented personnel. These men and women are retired military with proud traditions of serving the state of Kansas, and continue their service as Public Assistance Coordinators (PAC), PAC Crew Leaders, and PA Project Specialists. A total of 38 augmented positions were coordinated for project assignments throughout counties affected by the disasters. Averages of 10 to 12 augmented personnel complete the detailed project assignments. With disasters involving multiple counties across the State, augmentee numbers reach upward to 25 to complete disaster requirements throughout the state.

The Kansas PA program continues to maintain its ranking among the top in the nation in its ability to sustain mobilization standards during disasters and serve those in need following a disaster

declaration. The PA program uses survey information received from annual surveys to determine how to enhance their response in future disasters and develop best practices to improve upon their expertise in future operations. Over the last 12 years, the Kansas PA program consistently received 90 percent or better satisfaction rating for customer service while administering PA disaster grants during disaster response and recovery.

Virtually every jurisdiction in Kansas is threatened by some type of natural peril during the year. The preceding two-year analysis demonstrates Kansas averaged 2 federal disaster declaration occurrences annually, with several disaster exposures involving many of the jurisdictions. The state of Kansas had two Federal Disaster Declarations during 2011, and one Federal Disaster Declaration in 2012.

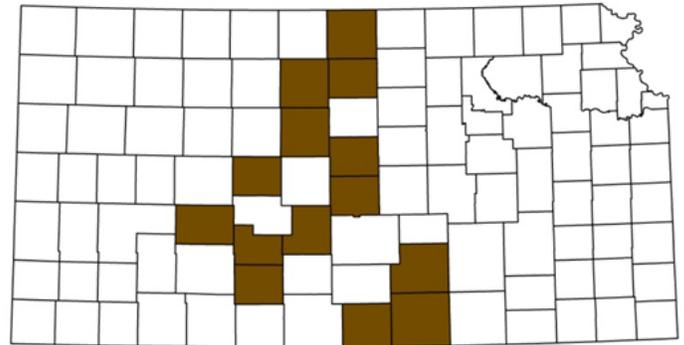
As of January 2013, a total of \$548,929,220.37 has been obligated for Disasters 1741 through 4063. Some damages are estimated, and pending federal Public Assistance funds for eligible state and local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations for projects involving emergency and permanent work, including the repair or replacement of facilities damaged by the effects of eligible disasters.

KDEM hosted individual training for new PA Cadre by utilizing actual Kansas disaster scenarios and practical field experience to strengthen critical skills for future deployment. Though PA Cadre mobilizes for various lengths of time during disaster operations, training exercises and "best practice" sessions are routine for implementing and developing courses of action in support of active and future disasters. A review of the most recent disasters involving the Public Assistance Section in 2012 is listed on the following pages.

## OBLIGATED FUNDS AS OF AUGUST 20, 2012

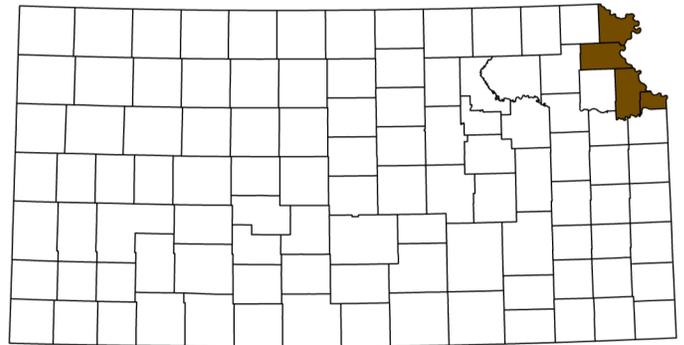
### FEMA KS DR 4063

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** May 24, 2012
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding
- ◆ **Incident Period:** April 14 to April 15, 2012
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Edwards, Ellsworth, Harper, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kiowa, Mitchell, Osborne, Rice, Rush, Russell, Sedgwick, Stafford, and Sumner
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$6,048,273.08



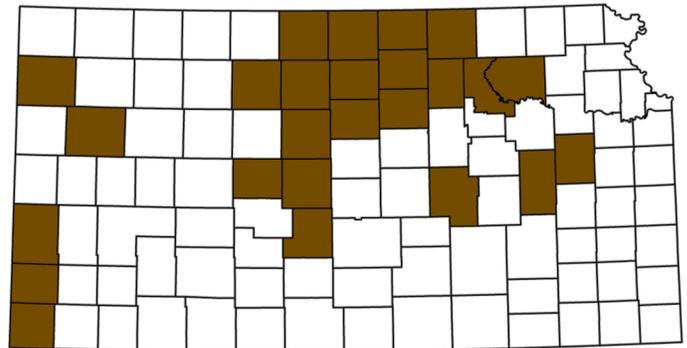
### FEMA KS DR 4035

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** September 23, 2011
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Flooding
- ◆ **Incident Period:** June 1 to August 1, 2011
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$3,910,549.33



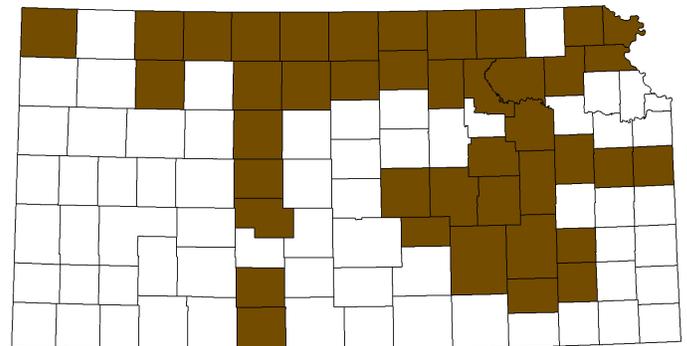
### FEMA KS DR 4010

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** July 29, 2011
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding
- ◆ **Incident Period:** May 19 to June 4, 2011
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Barton, Clay, Cloud, Hamilton, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Marion, Mitchell, Morton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, and Washington
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$8,701,514.25



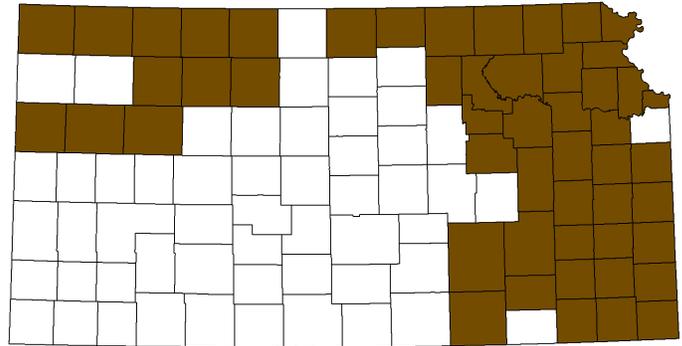
### FEMA KS DR 1932

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** August 10, 2010
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes
- ◆ **Incident Period:** June 7 to July 21, 2010
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Atchison, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cheyenne, Clay, Cloud, Comanche, Decatur, Doniphan, Ellis, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Harvey, Jackson, Jewell, Kiowa, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Morris, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Sheridan, Smith, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wilson, and Woodson
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$9,904,020.83



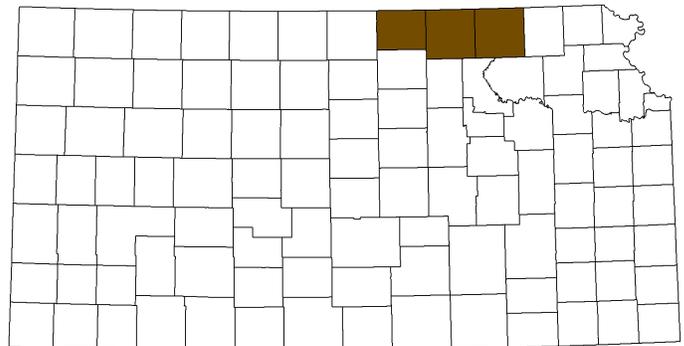
**FEMA KS DR 1885**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** March 9, 2010
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe winter storms and snowstorm
- ◆ **Incident Period:** December 22, 2009 to January 8, 2010
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Doniphan, Douglas, Elk, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Greenwood, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Rawlins, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Shawnee, Sheridan, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$19,898,666.67



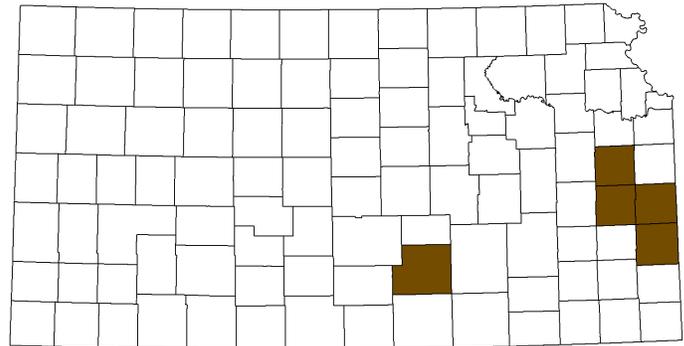
**FEMA KS DR 1868**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** December 23, 2009
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe winter storm
- ◆ **Incident Period:** November 14 to November 16, 2009
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Marshall, Republic, and Washington
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$43,035,555.29



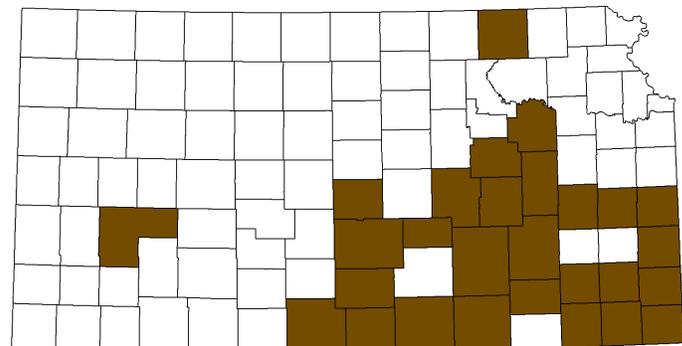
**FEMA KS DR 1860**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** September 30, 2009
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe storms and flooding
- ◆ **Incident Period:** July 8 to July 14, 2009
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Anderson, Bourbon, Franklin, Linn, and Sedgwick
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$4,441,695.29



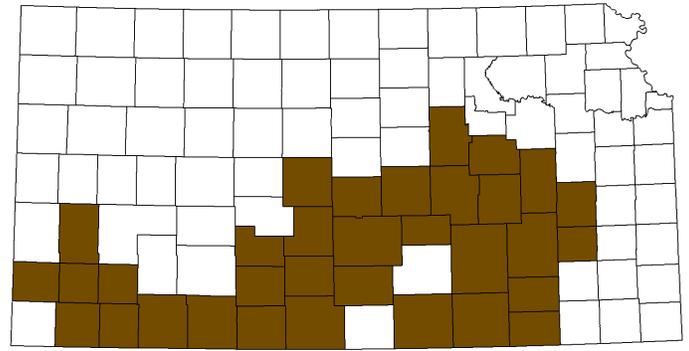
**FEMA KS DR 1849**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** June 25, 2009
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe storms, flooding, straight-line winds, and tornadoes
- ◆ **Incident Period:** April 25 to May 16, 2009
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Anderson, Barber, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Finney, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Labette, Linn, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, Montgomery, Morris, Neosho, Reno, Rice, Sumner, Wabaunsee, and Wilson
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$15,698,961.11



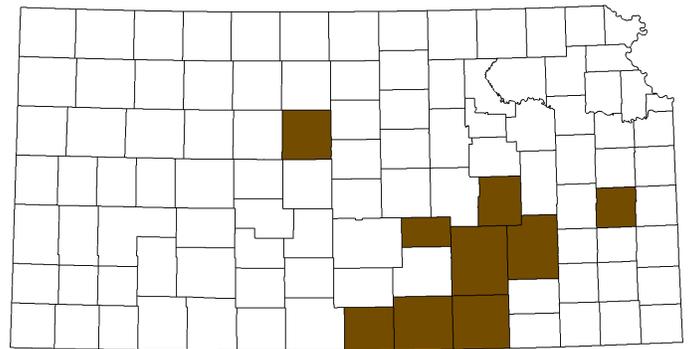
**FEMA KS DR 1848**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** June 24, 2009
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe winter storm and record and near record snow
- ◆ **Incident Period:** March 26 to March 29, 2009
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Coffey, Cowley, Dickinson, Elk, Grant, Greenwood, Harvey, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Sumner, and Woodson; Emergency Assistance for Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Grant, Haskell, Kearny, Kingman, Kiowa, McPherson, Meade, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Seward, Stafford, Stanton, and Stevens
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$18,887,349.36



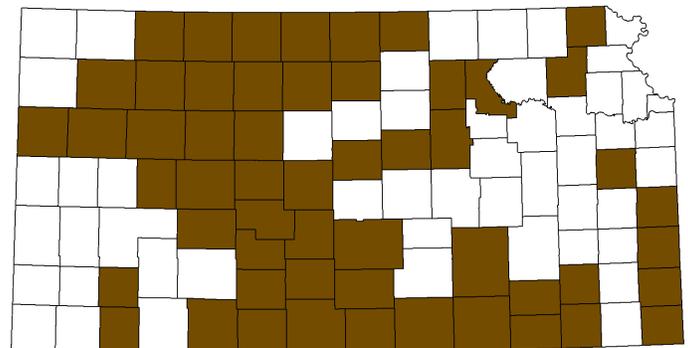
**FEMA KS DR 1808**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** October 27, 2008
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe storms, flooding, and tornadoes
- ◆ **Incident Period:** September 11 - 17, 2008
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Anderson, Butler, Chase, Cowley, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Russell, and Sumner
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$4,447,932.43



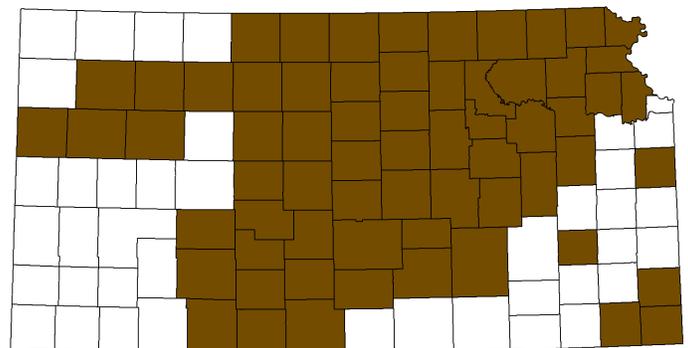
**FEMA KS DR 1776**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** July 9, 2008
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe storms and tornadoes, flooding
- ◆ **Incident Period:** May 22 to June 16, 2008
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Clark, Clay, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Franklin, Gove, Graham, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jewell, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Linn, Logan, Mitchell, Montgomery, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Saline, Seward, Sheridan, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wallace and Wilson
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$71,944,267.67



**FEMA KS DR 1741**

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** February 1, 2008
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe winter storms
- ◆ **Incident Period:** December 6 to December 19, 2007
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Atchison, Barber, Barton, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Comanche, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Edwards, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Geary, Graham, Gove, Harvey, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Kickapoo Nation, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sheridan, Smith, Stafford, Thomas, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Washington, and Woodson
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$342,010,435.06



# Harveyville Tornado Hits Hard

By: Steve Larson, Adjutant General's Public Affairs Office

Coming on the heels of an unusually mild winter, severe storms and tornadoes struck Kansas the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 28, causing one death and injuries and property damage in a number of counties.

Hardest hit was the community of Harveyville in Wabaunsee County, where residents had little warning before an EF 2 tornado damaged or destroyed approximately 40 percent of the town, injuring 12 people, one fatally.

The storm system ultimately caused varying degrees of damage in the eastern half of the state, prompting Gov. Sam Brownback to declare a State of Disaster Emergency for 19 counties, including Butler, Chautauqua, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Harper, Kingman, Labette, Leavenworth, Marion, Montgomery, McPherson, Reno, Republic, Sumner, Wabaunsee and Wilson Counties.

The Kansas Division of Emergency Management dispatched an Incident Management Team to Harveyville Tuesday evening to assist local authorities in coordinating disaster response activities. The agency's Public Information/Geographic Information vehicle deployed the morning of Feb. 29 to provide public information assistance and mapping support for emergency responders. Other state and local agencies that responded included the Kansas Department of Transportation, Kansas Highway Patrol, Kansas Task Force 2—Northeast Region Search and Rescue Task Force, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Wamego Fire Department, American Red Cross, and the Salvation Army, along with law enforcement, fire departments and emergency responders from several other counties.

And then came the volunteers by the hundreds. Staged in Eskridge and shuttled to

Harveyville, they were deployed throughout the town like an army to help bring order to the chaos. By Friday, more than 1,000 people had volunteered their time, energy and expertise to help the citizens of Harveyville.

In addition to this support, donations of food, water and snacks for residents and emergency workers rolled in from Tyson Foods, Texas Roadhouse, Wal-Mart and a host of other companies.

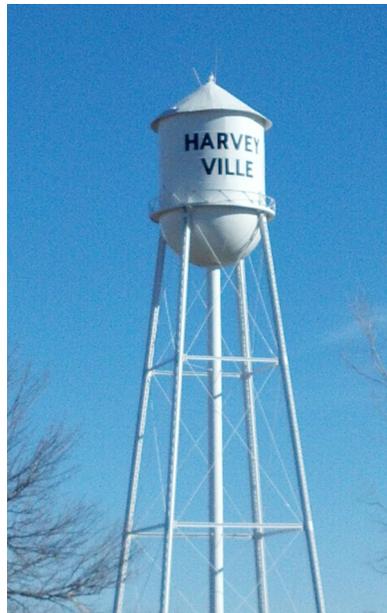
Brownback visited Harveyville on Thursday, March 1, inspecting the damage and talking with the residents about the storm, expressing his sorrow for their losses and offering words of encouragement. He also had high praise for the large number of volunteers that rushed to the town's aid. "I've been around public life for a while," said Brownback, "and I've been in a number of these storms and it just never fails that people come together and help out. They show up immediately and they don't want any recognition for it. 'I'm just here to help' and that's what they do."

By Saturday, March 3, the town's recovery had progressed to the point that many of the responding agencies withdrew, turning the operations completely back over to Harveyville and Wabaunsee County personnel.

By Sunday, though much still needed to be done, the community of Harveyville was well on the road to recovery.

*Hundreds of volunteers came and helped the community of Harveyville cleanup after an EF-2 tornado struck the town Feb. 28.*

*"The outpouring of assistance we received ... has exceeded our expectations," said Harveyville Mayor Dustin Kuntz.*



## Kansans Provide Support to the East Coast

By: Devan Tucking-Strickler, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

When disaster strikes, Kansas responders answer the call for assistance both in-state and across the United States. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact, a national disaster relief compact that includes all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands expedites emergency assistance between states and territories allowing Kansas to provide assistance as requested to other states. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management coordinated the deployment of 14 individuals to assist the devastated East Coast after Hurricane Sandy hit landfall through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

A seven person state Incident Management Team (IMT) deployed from Kansas October 28 to Reisterstown, Maryland to assist officials in the state's Emergency Operations Center with response to Hurricane Sandy. The team moved to Garrett County October 31 to assist local officials dealing with two feet of snow, road closures and multiple power outages and then returned home to Kansas on November 6.

Incident Management Teams exist in each of the seven homeland security regions across the State. IMTs are comprised of emergency responders who can support disaster response needs throughout the state and country including planning, logistics, operations, safety and finance/administration. The IMT that deployed to Maryland was made up of members from the Northeast and North Central regions and state employees.

The next request for assistance for Hurricane Sandy came from the State of New York. Kansas met this call for assistance deploying two Kansas Division of Emergency Management staff to assist the state of New York in the State Emergency Operations Center in Albany supporting logistics

efforts (coordinating supply needs and routing them where they were needed). Brandt Haehn, Planning and Mitigation Branch Director, of Topeka, Kansas, and Jacob Gray, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, of Mayetta, Kansas, left for New York City on October 31 and returned back to Kansas on November 15. "Deploying to Hurricane Sandy is one of the most rewarding experience I have had in my career," commented Haehn, Kansas Division of Emergency Management. "It has provided a lot of perspective on things we do well in Kansas and things we can improve."



*Kansas sent a seven person state Incident Management Team to assist in the Maryland State Emergency Operations Center.*

National Guard troops and assets can also be requested and deployed through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Five medical personnel of the Kansas Air National Guard deployed with a mission to look after the health of other National Guard Troops deployed to work the hurricane response. These individuals deployed to the state of New York on November 7 and returned home on November 18. Four

of the National Guardsmen were from the 184<sup>th</sup> Intelligence Wing, Wichita, and one from the 190<sup>th</sup> Air Refueling Wing, Topeka.

"It is critical during an emergency to have trained, experienced staff. EMAC is a mechanism for states to provide these resources at a time when they are needed the most. Not only is the requesting state receiving some of the nation's best personnel, our state is receiving the benefit of their actual experience which makes our state stronger when we have a similar event," commented Angee Morgan, Deputy Director of the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. "Disaster response and recovery is handled best at the lowest level possible. EMAC gives communities and states the ability to respond without relying on federal resources."

# Emergency Management Accreditation Program

By: Jennifer Clark, Kansas Division of Emergency Management



In December, the State of Kansas Emergency Management Program, led by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), completed the initial assessment toward accreditation through the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

EMAP is a voluntary review process for state and local emergency management programs. Accreditation is a means of demonstrating, through self-assessment, documentation and peer review, that a program meets national standards for emergency management programs.

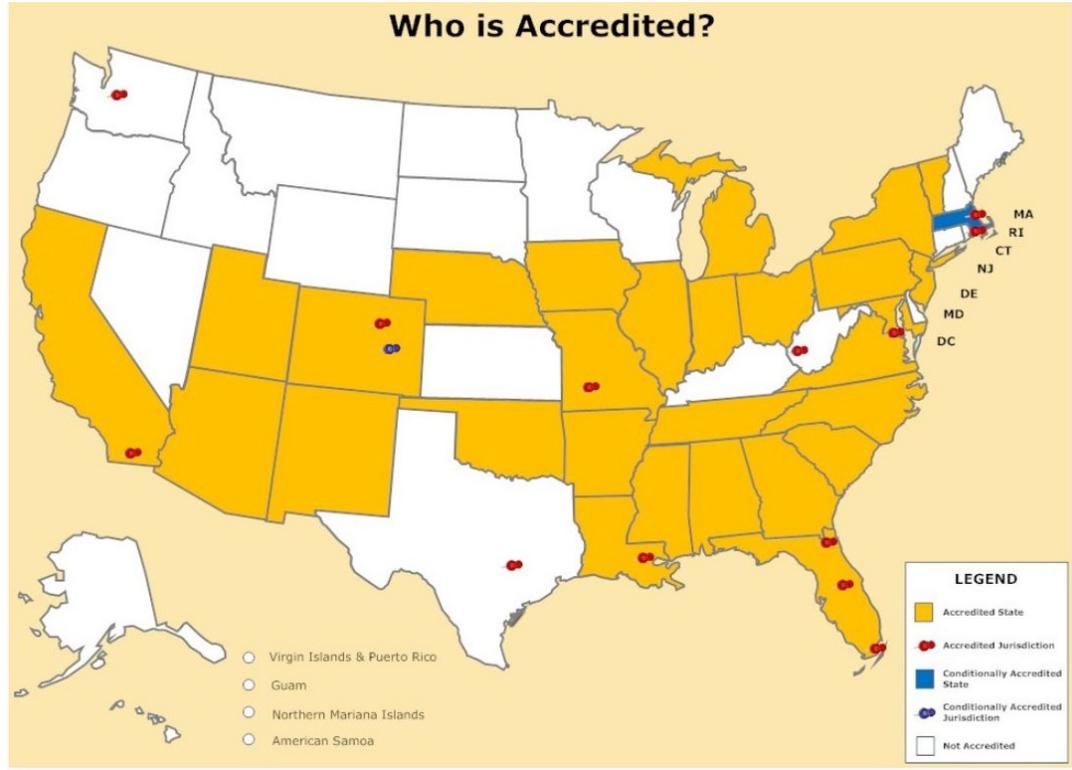
EMAP was created by a group of national organizations to foster continuous improvement in emergency management capabilities. It provides emergency management programs the opportunity to be recognized for compliance with national standards, to demonstrate accountability, and to focus attention on areas and issues where resources are needed.

EMAP defines “emergency management” in the broadest sense, meaning it encompasses all organizations with emergency/disaster functions in a jurisdiction, rather than only one agency or department. This system includes organizations involved in prevention of, mitigation against, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from disasters or emergencies.

EMAP, the voluntary standards, assessment, and accreditation process for state and local government disaster preparedness programs throughout the country, fosters excellence and accountability in emergency management and homeland security programs, by establishing credible standards applied in a peer review accreditation process.

The EMAP process began with EMAP Assessor training for KDEM staff and a “kick-off”

*“EMAP, as an independent non-profit organization, fosters excellence and accountability in emergency management and homeland security programs by establishing credible standards applied in a peer review accreditation process.”*



meeting in June 2012. The summer and fall months were dedicated to identifying documents, plans, and procedures that met one of the 16 areas of the EMAP standards. In December, a on-site assessment team was in Topeka for a week to review the hundreds of documents provided, interview key stakeholders, and observe processes and facilities.

Kansas received high marks during the preliminary exit assessment. The assessment team found the Kansas emergency management program to be compliant with 101 out of 104 requirements. During the team's exit report, the assessors said no state had ever received accreditation the first time and that Kansas had done extremely well. The state was non-compliant in three areas relating to communications, concerning deficient documentation. Kansas was given 30 days following the team's on-site assessment to provide additional documentation on the areas that did not meet the standard so they could be included in the assessment report that is submitted to the Program Review Committee. The Program Review Committee's role is to review the assessment report along with application materials, comments from applicant program, and any additional information provided by the applicant program and make a recommendation to the EMAP Commission as to accreditation status.

Kansas is still waiting to hear the EMAP Commission's decision on accreditation. If Kansas is accredited, the EMAP Commission provides a letter and certificate of accreditation and accreditation maintenance begins. If conditional accreditation is received, the state will have nine months to address any deficiencies. Twenty eight states are currently fully accredited and one state is conditionally accredited. Twelve local jurisdictions are fully accredited and one local jurisdiction is conditionally accredited.

Angee Morgan said everyone on the KDEM Staff, as well as state emergency management partners had worked hard for a very long time on the EMAP process. "I am extremely proud not only of our KDEM team, but all who are part of our

### **The *EMAP Standard* covers:**

- Program Management
- Administration and Finance
- Laws and Authorities
- Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Consequence Analysis
- Hazard Mitigation
- Prevention
- Operational Planning
- Incident Management
- Resource Management and Logistics
- Mutual Aid
- Communications and Warning
- Operations and Procedures
- Facilities
- Training
- Exercises, Evaluations and Corrective Action
- Crisis Communications, Public Education and Information

emergency management program," said Morgan. "We have a great team in Kansas!"

On a final note, the EMAP Assessment Team highlighted some "Best Practices" in the exit report. These included the Kansas Fusion Center, Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System and the Vulnerable Needs Registry.

# Emergency Management Planning Strengthens Capabilities throughout Kansas

By: Andrew Foster, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

When it comes to preparing for emergencies, there are many different hazards that need to be planned for in advance. Tornadoes, floods, hazardous materials spills, and virtually all other disasters have impacts that are predictable, and planning can reduce their impact on the citizens and local community. However, planning is a task that requires a significant investment in time or money by cities and counties where the disasters happen. In order to assist the planners at the local level the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) Planning and Mitigation Branch has been working on the BOLD Supersystem since 2010. We have developed a comprehensive online system that will provide the locals with tools previously unavailable for constructing Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) and Emergency Operations Plans (EOP).

KDEM initiated the development of the Supersystem by working with BOLD Planning Solutions based out of Denver, Colorado. Together, they laid the groundwork by designing a website that would allow counties to enter their information online, and then the system would help generate a properly formatted plan. This system is provided to the counties at no cost, which reduces their financial burden that planning has presented in the past. This



system also helps counties by breaking the planning process into smaller and more manageable tasks that use common language and ideas. The information is stored in a secure online server for easy access before, during, and after an emergency. Overall, the system is saving time and money across the state and working to streamline the process of planning for emergencies.

The KDEM development team recognized that the Supersystem is most effective if counties first produced COOPs and then use those plans to produce EOPs. KDEM began by instructing the counties on the basics of COOP planning. A COOP plan, or Continuity of Operations Plan, is a something that is developed by an agency or department and spells out the details for how they will continue providing their essential services after a disaster. County and city departments, such as health and medical, law enforcement, and fire service, must continue to provide services to the public after a disaster. A COOP plan gives the local government the ability to keep their citizens safe, alive, and able to recover from disaster. The state and federal government also has COOP plans in place in case of a disaster. Much of the success of planning comes from the ability to learn from past failures and use those lessons to enhance capabilities moving forward.

The Supersystem allows planners the ability to focus on the details of a plan without being overly burdened by the formatting requirements of the plan.

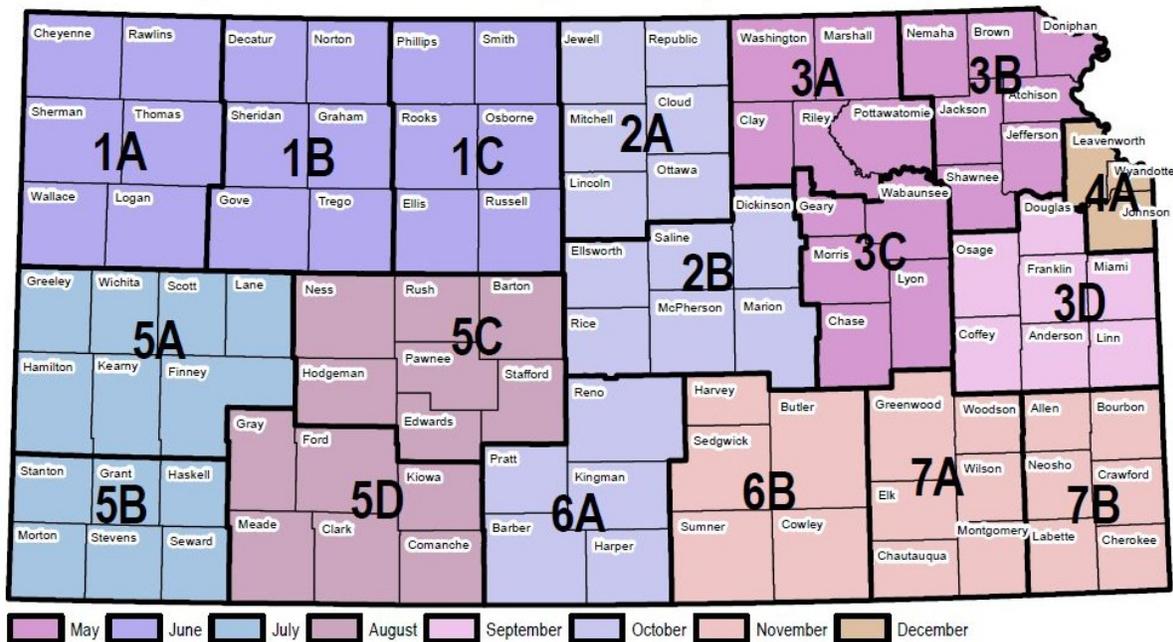


A county fills out the various sections independently, and the software ties all the information together on the backend. Then, they are able to print a useable document or sections of that document to fit their needs. This same process is used to develop the County EOP; this provides significant savings to the county administrators, planners, and emergency managers and enhances their capabilities.

Whenever new software is introduced, there is going to be confusion and questions about how it operates. KDEM has dedicated a considerable amount of time providing guidance and training on how to use this new tool and refreshing many of the basics of planning. The primary way to deliver this training has been at the “Planning Workshops” that have been held throughout Kansas. The map below depicts how the state was broken up into sub-regions for the training. These workshops were attended

by a broad range of county agencies to include: emergency management, health and medical, road and bridge, law enforcement, county commissioners, fire departments, and many more. There have also been representatives from many state and federal agencies who have attended or participated in the workshops. During these workshops, KDEM has provided guidance on hazardous materials preparedness, Local Emergency Planning Committees, the new Kansas Planning Standards for EOP development, mitigation, GIS mapping, and the Supersystem. At the end of the two-day workshop, attendees left with a more thorough understanding of the planning requirements and the capacity of their county emergency management planning professionals, and ultimately how they can plan in advance to help them respond and recover from disasters. These workshops, the new Supersystem, and the willingness to plan for disasters have helped counties and the state of Kansas as a whole become more prepared for disasters in the years to come.

### Local Planning Standards Training Sub-Regions



*Provided as a Service of:  
Kansas Adjutant General's Department  
Geospatial Technology Section, 2012*

## Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team Recognized

By: Jacob Gray Kansas Division of Emergency Management

In August of 2012, Tom Morey, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) coordinator for the State of Kansas, and Chairman of the Kansas Hazard Mitigation Team (KHMT), attended the annual Floodplain Management and Silver Jackets Conference in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Every year during the conference, the *Silver Jacket Team of the Year* award is presented to the team that was voted best by its peers throughout the country. After all the votes were tallied, the great state of Kansas was chosen as this year's *Silver Jackets Team of the Year*.

The KHMT was established following the disastrous flood of 1993. This group allowed various state agencies to review and approve buyouts of homes after the floods. Since then, the team has forged many bonds over time. The team became a formal charter of the Commission of Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR). Over the years the team has grown from the number of agencies that were on the core team. It has also expanded to allow for other federal agencies to join as well, just not as voting members. In early 2009, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) started a program to assist in the fight to control flooding and its impacts. The program called Silver Jackets was born with a motto '*Many Agencies One Solution*'.



Angee Morgan, KDEM deputy director receives the Silver Jackets team of the year award from Jacob Gray, Vice Chair of the KHMT at the quarterly CEPR meeting.

Brian Rast, USACE, is the Silver Jackets program manager for the KC District of USACE. The inception of the Silver Jackets program occurred in early 2009. After discussing the Silver Jackets program and identifying the deliverables that were to be obtained from this new program, it was decided that it would be a great fit to incorporate this program into the KHMT which had been a flood fighting group for many years. Incorporating silver jackets in KHMT was just the smart thing to do. The KHMT was already fighting not only flooding disasters but all natural and manmade hazards. Silver Jackets boosted the KHMT quarterly meetings with new blood and new federal and state agencies joining the fight to mitigate for the hazards that face the state day after day.

The award reads "*The KHMT exemplifies many of the goals of the Silver Jackets Program. Prior to the incorporation of the full range of Silver Jackets partners, the KHMT was already a successful hazard mitigation program. Since additional SJ partners began attending, significant momentum in facilitation with other federal agencies has been gained. The team is completing a Pilot project to enable a community to provide preemptive warnings and predictive flood modeling and forecasting. Community partners will implement the floodplain management plan and maintain the gage network. The project has contributed to a greater understating of integrating the various agency missions. Their significant contributions reflect great credit upon themselves, the great State of Kansas, and our shared Silver Jackets Program.*"



Tom Morey (right) is seen shaking hands with USACE MG Walsh as he and Brian Rast, also from USACE, attend the awards luncheon in Harrisburg, PA

# Kansas Zoo Coordination Project

By: Sandy Johnson, Kansas Department of Agriculture



In October of 2011 the Kansas Department of Agriculture entered into a Cooperative Agreement with USDA APHIS Animal Care to conduct Foot and Mouth Disease tabletop exercises with zoos across the state. Stakeholders that were invited to participate included: Zoo personnel (and their contracted Veterinarians), local public health, emergency management, extension agents, law enforcement, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services and Animal Care, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and Tourism, Kansas Division of Emergency Management and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

The project officially kicked off in January (2012) with the first workshop conducted in Manhattan with the Sunset Zoo. Short presentations were provided from each of the primary agencies having roles and responsibilities for responding to Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) outbreaks: USDA (Animal Care and Vet Services), Kansas Department of Agriculture, local emergency management agencies and the zoo. After each presentation there was discussion among all of the participants regarding coordination, resources and current planning efforts.

At the end of April a tabletop exercise was conducted with all 8 zoos, USDA, KDA, and a local emergency management agency representative. Since all of the participants had participated in the previous workshops, they were much more comfortable with the scenarios provided and they were more familiar with their current plans. Many gaps were identified and an after action report and improvement plan was developed and shared with all participants. Several zoos have scheduled another tabletop to be conducted in their communities with the same participants who attended the workshops.

## *What did we learn?*

All participants agreed that the zoos have been largely forgotten in the planning that has been undertaken for a response to Foot and Mouth Disease. While many plans have mentioned zoos, little has been done to include the zoos in planning and response activities. Also, participants were excited to learn about all of the planning, training, and exercise activities that occur in the zoo community. In the future, the goal is to include other responders in zoo exercises and planning activities.



*Kansas Zoo Directors – Top Left: Kathy Tolbert (Rolling Hills), Mark Reed (Sg Co), Lisa Keith (David Traylor), Scott Shoemaker (Sunset), Brandon Wiley (Topeka), Bottom Left: Kathy Sexson (Lee Richardson), Scott Gregory (Great Bend), and Jana Durham (Hutchinson).*

Planning guidance for zoos is out there, but it is somewhat outdated. We have recommended that the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) and USDA APHIS collaborate to revise guidance for Foot and Mouth Disease and Avian Influenza and make it widely available.

We found many planning gaps at all levels. While local and state plans fail to adequately address zoos, zoo plans fail to adequately address the impact of Foot and Mouth Disease on their collections.

## *Where do we go from here?*

Follow-up tabletop exercises will be conducted to allow all community partners to address current planning gaps. These exercises are currently being scheduled at times convenient to the response entities in the community.

KDA and USDA have offered to assist zoo directors and veterinarians with planning efforts. Zoo personnel have been added to the notification protocols at the local and state levels.

KDA will continue to update zoo personnel on plans, training, and exercise opportunities in the future. Communities that have zoos will include zoo personnel in their planning, training, and exercise activities. Zoo personnel have also agreed to include new partners in their preparedness activities. New partnerships were created and the intent is to maintain those relationships into the future.

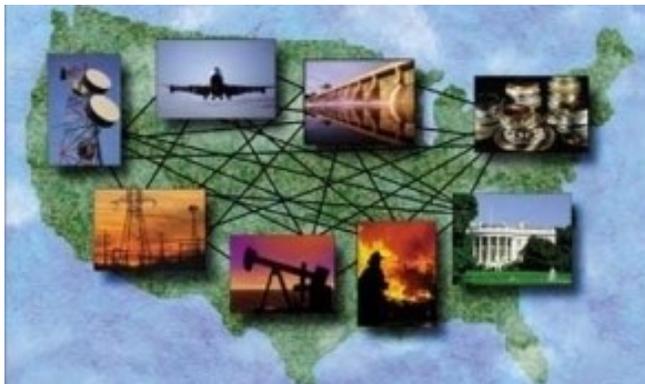
# Critical Infrastructure Working Group

By: Kevin Diers, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

## What is Critical Infrastructure?

Critical Infrastructure are the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination thereof. Critical Infrastructure are those assets that if disrupted or destroyed would affect our normal way of life.

Most families have never given much thought to critical infrastructure protection. Despite their dependency on water, power and food, their daily assumption is that when the light switch is flipped, the lights will go on, when they go to get a drink, the water will flow. They get up each morning, turn the lights on, go to the kitchen to open a stocked refrigerator, prepare a meal, turn on a pot of coffee and get ready to start the day. Dad checks his messages then heads off to get gas before work, swiping his credit card at the station. Mom regularly drives over several bridges on the highway to get to work. Their son takes the school bus to get to school. Few people realize the extent of their interaction with the dependence on our critical infrastructure.



## The History

In August 2000, the U.S. Commission on National Security/21<sup>st</sup> Century recommended the creation of a National Homeland Security Agency. This agency was proposed to include a directorate for critical infrastructure protection; however the

recommendations were not implemented until after the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks. After September 11<sup>th</sup> 2001 (911) focus on critical infrastructure became a priority that could not be ignored.

Kansas, even before 911, recognized that critical infrastructure is important not just to the nation but to the State and all its citizens. With this in mind, Kansas has worked to protect its critical infrastructure. After 911, with the formation of Kansas Department of Homeland Security and the changes in ways our society operates, Kansas created a Critical Infrastructure Protection Team.

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Team consisted of approximately 84 members from multiple agencies located within the State. This team helped author the Kansas Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan, which was based upon the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) using the Risk Management Framework. This team was instrumental in providing thorough vulnerability assessments and protection for Kansas critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR). Kansas was one of the leaders in critical infrastructure protection in the nation, following the inspiring lines of what John J. Ingalls a former Kansas Senator said, *“Kansas is indispensable to the joy, the inspiration, and the improvement of the world.”*

With the reduction of budgets, the Kansas Department of Homeland Security was significantly reduced and with it the Critical Infrastructure Protection Team dissolved. This left Kansas critical infrastructure hindered but still functional due to budget constraints, lack of manpower and support. A restructuring of Kansas Department of Homeland Security soon followed with Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) taking over the majority of critical infrastructure responsibilities for the State. Who better than KDEM, to plan and prepare the Critical Infrastructure Project. KDEM knowing that Kansas critical infrastructure was important guided the formation of the Critical Infrastructure Project to provide continual growth and progress. *“Without continual growth and progress, such words as improvement, achievement, and success have no meaning.”-Benjamin Franklin.*

**Critical Infrastructure Project**

In October of 2012, Kansas launched the Critical Infrastructure Project. The project focuses on the update of the Kansas Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan (KCIPP), identifying critical assets of Kansas, as well as, the national assets and to develop a critical infrastructure protection working group. The project would follow the previous Kansas Department of Homeland Security’s lead by using the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Risk Management Framework.

From previous experience it was recognized that critical infrastructure is a shared responsibility that the government cannot do alone. A public-private partnership framework had been built in the plan design from the start to partner the State, local agencies, law enforcement and critical infrastructure owners and operators in order to protect critical infrastructure and build resilient communities. The public-private partnerships are essential because the private sector owns and operates approximately 85% of the nation’s critical infrastructure. In order to facilitate the public-private partnerships the Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group was the first priority.

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group structure was developed from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s 18 Critical Infrastructure Sectors, minus the Defense Industrial Base Sector. Each one of the sectors is led by an expert or experts in their field that covers the internal workings of that sector. The focus of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group is to have a quasi-permanent interdisciplinary collaboration of experts to identify and provide information on critical assets for the State of Kansas/Nation, provide links to interdependencies of each sector as well as to build the bridge of partnerships between the private and public.

On Thursday January 10, 2013, the Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group convened for the first time with experts from the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, Kansas Gas, Westar Energy, United States Postal Service, Kansas Bankers Association, Kansas Telecommunications Industry Association, Emporia Fire Department/Lyon County

**Critical Infrastructure Sectors**



EMS, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Department of Emergency Management, Kansas Department of Administration, Kansas Department of Commerce, Kansas Highway Patrol, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism and the Kansas Water Office.

The Adjutant General, Deputy Director of KDEM, a Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center representative, and a GIS analyst attended and gave insight on the project. This was the first time since 2005 a group of experts had congregated with the focus of critical infrastructure in Kansas. The meeting of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group members was enthusiastic and brought a wealth of knowledge. Discussions over history, taxonomy, criteria and subject matter experts were the main topics to be considered by the members.

Future meetings with the Critical Infrastructure Protection Working Group will cover identifying assets, data call submissions, information sharing, interdependencies, vulnerability assessments and cataloging assets to provide more protection within each sector.

The Kansas Critical Infrastructure Project has gotten off to a good start and will strive to bring critical infrastructure protection of Kansas back to the forefront of the nation once again.



# 2012 Hazardous Materials Spills Report

By: Kim Nettleton, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), and the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) report there were approximately **1,833** hazardous material releases in Kansas for 2012.

Provisions of Section 304 of the federal law, “Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986” (SARA), require immediate local notification when an accidental or unplanned release of a hazardous substance occurs. When a spill or release has occurred, the spiller must notify local and state authorities and the National Response Center (as required) within 15 minutes.

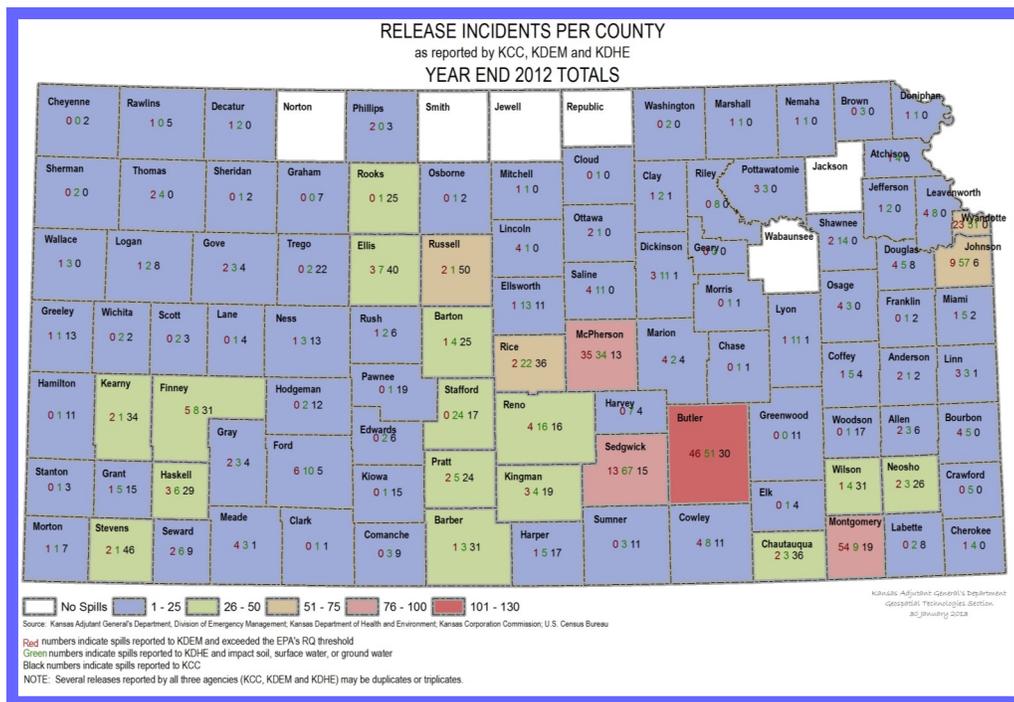
In Kansas, the county emergency coordinator or 9-1-1 Dispatch receives the notification for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and the Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) receives the notification for the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response in Kansas.

At the State level, there are three agencies that have an interest in spills and releases of hazardous materials. Spills are to be reported, by the spiller, to the appropriate agency, KDEM, KDHE, or the KCC. Each agency has their own requirements and thresholds for reporting spills or releases. Any spill or air release that exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ) for a hazardous chemical listed in the Environmental Protection Agency’s SARA Title III List of Lists is reportable to KDEM. Any spill or release that impacts the water or soil is required to be reported to KDHE. Spills or releases at oil and gas exploration and production sites are required to be reported to the KCC. In 2012, KDEM received 306 notifications that exceeded the RQ for a chemical. This is a 9.2% decrease from 2011.

Top 5 Commodities Most Frequently Reported to KDEM		
Commodity	Incidents	Total LBS Released
Anhydrous Ammonia	66	65,035
Sulfur Dioxide	56	1,425,799
Diesel Fuel	49	227,926
Crude Oil	21	165,530
Hydrogen Sulfide	18	11,921

KDHE received 626 notifications, a 9.9% decrease over last year, while KCC reported 901 releases, an increase of 9.4% over 2011.

The counties that had the most spills or releases reported to KDEM in 2012 were: Montgomery (54), Butler (46), McPherson (35), Wyandotte (23), and Sedgwick (13). The primary locations of spills reported to KDEM are from fixed facilities, motor carrier, other, pipeline, and railroads. Last year, 54% occurred at fixed facilities, 14% from various other modes, 12% involved motor carriers, 7% from pipelines, 6% from the railroad, 5% involved motor vehicles and almost 2% involved aircraft.



## Major KDHE Responses in 2012

By: Kent Schierkolk and John Jones, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

### Magellan Pipeline Diesel Fuel Release LaHarp, Allen County

*On June 8, 2012, Magellan Pipeline reported the discovery of a refined petroleum pipeline release near LaHarp, KS. The 8" pipeline runs from Barnsdall, Oklahoma to Kansas City. The leak occurred in a marshy, low lying area in the vicinity of tillable land that includes no main waterways. A pinhole leak was found and repaired that evening. An estimated 269 barrels of fuel was released before it was discovered. Diesel fuel impacted the field and marsh. Fuel was vacuumed off the ground and water surface. More than four thousand cubic yards of diesel contaminated soil was removed during the initial emergency response. Due to geologic conditions and possible ground water contamination, this site was referred to the KDHE Voluntary Cleanup Program for remedial oversight on January 11, 2013.*

### KDHE's Most Investigated Spills

Investigated	Commodity
193	Electric Insulating Oil/Mineral Oil
130	Diesel/Fuel Oil/Heating Oil
31	Brine/Saltwater
30	Hydraulic Oil/Fluid
27	Crude Oil
23	Motor Oil
22	Gasoline
19	Contaminated Waste Water
11	Gas-Oil

### Coffeyville Resources Crude Transportation Spill Chautauqua County

*On December 17, 2012, Coffeyville Resources Crude Transportation reported a discovery of an 8" crude oil pipeline release two miles north of Chautauqua, in Chautauqua County. Oil was discovered on the ground surface in the ditch along the road. Oil had flowed in the bar ditch from east to west for approximately 1000 feet and impacted approximately the same amount of subsurface area in the pipeline trace. Oil had migrated into the adjacent rural water line pipeline trace. Removal and excavation was complicated by the rural water line and a fiber optic line. Coffeyville Resources paid to have RWD#4 replace and re-locate the line in order to remediate the site and to prevent damage to the line. Total estimated quantity spilled is estimated to be 100 barrels. An estimated 10,914 cubic yards of oil impacted soil was removed and replaced during the removal.*



Photographs were taken at KDHE response scenes. Photographs above are from the Magellan Pipeline diesel fuel release and the photo to the right is from the Coffeyville Resources Transportation spill.

# EPA's 2011 Toxic Release Inventory Report



By: Kim Nettleton, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

Over the past 25 years, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) has helped protect human health and the environment by providing valuable information to communities and emergency planners concerning toxic release information in their areas. EPCRA became part of the reauthorization act for Superfund in 1986 due to the public's demand for chemical release information following a devastating chemical accident in India.

In 1984, a deadly cloud of methyl isocyanate killed thousands of people in Bhopal, India. Shortly thereafter, there was a serious chemical release at a sister plant in West Virginia. These incidents caused industrial workers and communities in several states to demand information on hazardous materials in their area. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was enacted in 1986.

EPCRA's primary purpose is to inform communities and citizens of chemical hazards in their areas. Sections 311 and 312 of EPCRA require businesses to report the locations and quantities of chemicals stored on-site to state and local governments in order to help communities prepare to respond to chemical spills and similar emergencies. EPCRA Section 313 requires EPA and the States to annually collect data on releases and transfers of certain toxic chemicals from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI).

The goal of TRI is to empower citizens, through information, to hold companies and local governments accountable in terms of how toxic chemicals are managed. Each year, facilities that meet certain thresholds must report their disposal or other releases and waste management activities for listed toxic chemicals to EPA and to the state or tribal entity in whose jurisdiction the facility is located. Each facility submits a TRI reporting form for each TRI chemical it has manufactured, processed, or otherwise used during the year in amounts exceeding the thresholds.

Reports for each Calendar Year are due by July 1 of the following year. After completion of

Total On- and Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases (in millions of pounds)		
Year	U.S.	Kansas
2007	4122.3	26.1
2008	3875.3	24.6
2009	3389.5	21.2
2010	3929.3	22.0
2011	4086.5	23.1

*Figures for previous years may have changed slightly due to updated data that came into EPA after the July 1 deadline.*

data entry and data quality assurance activities, the EPA makes the TRI reporting data available to the public via the TRI database. The official reports take up to two years to publish. However, preliminary data is available on the TRI website. The online database allows the public to research the type and amount of toxic chemicals released into the environment either by selecting their state or entering their ZIP code.

Armed with TRI data, communities have more power to hold companies accountable and make informed decisions about how toxic chemicals are to be managed. The data often spurs companies to focus on their chemical management practices since they are being measured and made public. In addition, the data serves as a rough indicator of environmental progress over time. For the reporting year 2011, 301 facilities in Kansas were subject to reporting requirements for toxic release inventory chemicals resulting in 23,287,473 pounds of material being released into the environment.

Types of Major Chemical Releases or Waste Generation in Kansas During 2011 (in pounds)	
<b>Total On-Site Disposal or Other Releases</b>	<b>20,609,351</b>
Air Releases	9,306,989
Water Releases	249,027
Land Releases	8,835,645
Underground Injection Wells	1,768,905
<b>Total Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases</b>	<b>2,585,598</b>
<b>Total On- and Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases</b>	<b>23,194,949</b>

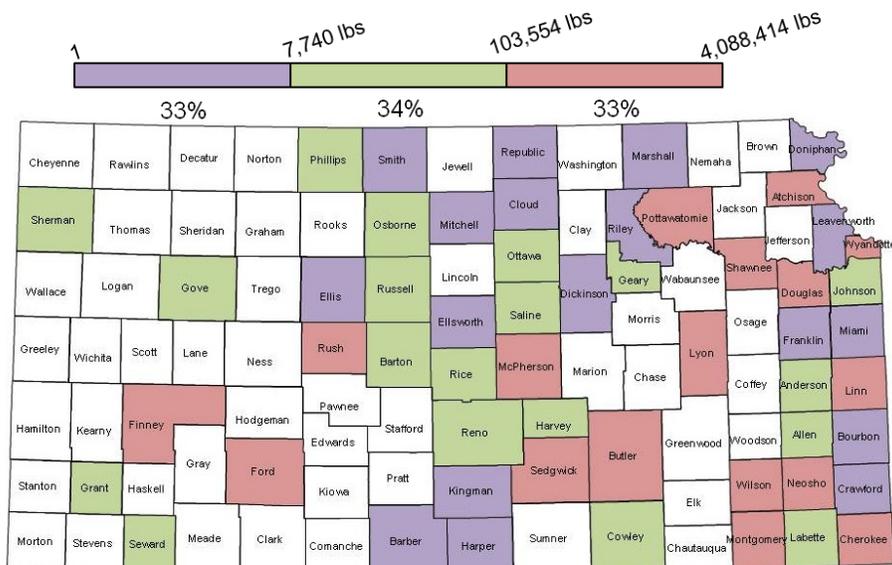
Eighty-nine percent of these releases or about 21 million pounds were on-site, ranking Kansas 32<sup>nd</sup> nationwide in total on-site disposal or other releases. Kansas ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> in 2010. There had been a steady decrease in the total number of pounds of chemicals disposed of or released between 2007 and 2009. However, 2010 saw a 3.9% increase over 2009 in the amount of chemicals released both on- and off-site and 2011 saw a 4.5% increase in disposal and releases over 2010. Although fugitive air emissions were down by 8.5%, over all air emissions (fugitive and point source) were up 4.8% for the State. Underground injections, on and off-site, were also up 38.6% over last year. According to the TRI report, the most common type of release was to the air, accounting for approximately 42% of the total reported releases.

The top five Kansas counties and their top TRI facilities reporting toxic releases were: Ford reporting 4,093,336 pounds, Wyandotte with 2,994,388, Linn with 2,983,472, Pottawatomie with 2,924,791, and Finney with 1,544,813 pounds.

Users of TRI data should be aware that the data does not reflect whether (or to what degree) the public has been exposed to any of the TRI chemicals. Both the toxicity of a chemical and exposure considerations should be taken into account when examining the data. Some high-volume releases of less toxic chemicals may appear to be a more serious problem than lower volume releases of highly toxic chemicals, when just the opposite may be true.

For more information on toxic chemical releases, please contact the Kansas Department of Health and Environment or visit the EPA website at:

[www.epa.gov/triexplorer](http://www.epa.gov/triexplorer)



*The map colors counties according to the total on-site disposal or other releases reported by TRI facilities in the county.*

2011 TRI Releases for the Top Five Kansas Counties and their Facilities (Total On-Site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases)			
County	Facility	LBS per Facility	Total Pounds
Ford	Koch Nitrogen Co. LLC	3,918,000	4,093,336
	Cargill Meat Solutions Corp.	161,026	
	National Beef Packing Co. LLC	13,280	
Wyandotte	Amsted Rail Co—Griffin Wheel	767,644	2,994,388
	Nearman Creek Power Station	654,687	
	GM Fairfax Assembly	619,833	
	Quindaro Power Station, KC BPU	554,281	
	Certaineed Corp.	236,228	
	Owens Corning Insulating System	75,548	
	Other (18 facilities)	86,167	
Linn	Great Plains Energy La Cygne Generating Station	2,983,472	2,983,472
Pottawatomie	Jeffrey Energy Center	2,737,045	2,924,791
	Onyx Collection Inc.	187,746	
Finney	Sunflower Electric Power Holcomb Unit 1	1,196,681	1,544,813
	Beef Products Inc.	152,175	
	Palmer Manufacturing & Tank Inc	108,508	
	Tyson Fresh Meats Inc	87,449	

# Statewide LEPC Conference is a Success!

By: Jennifer Clark, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

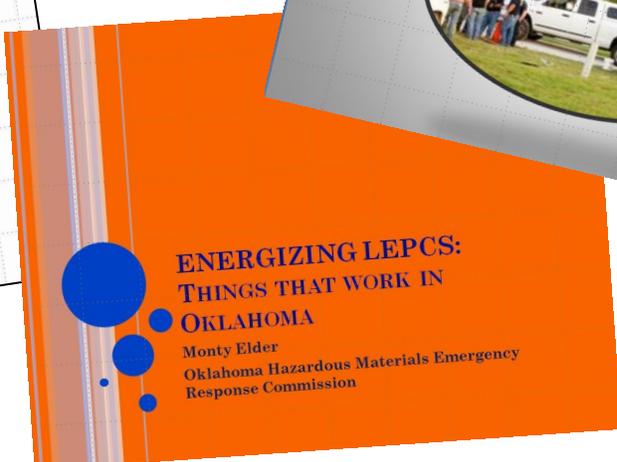
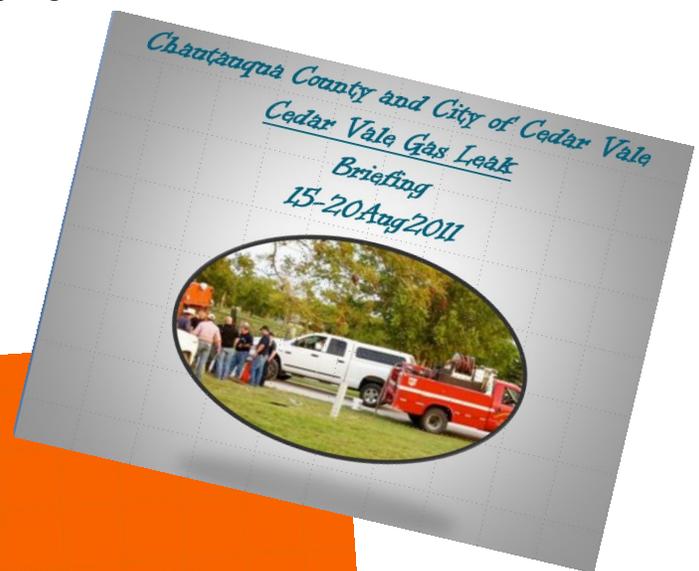
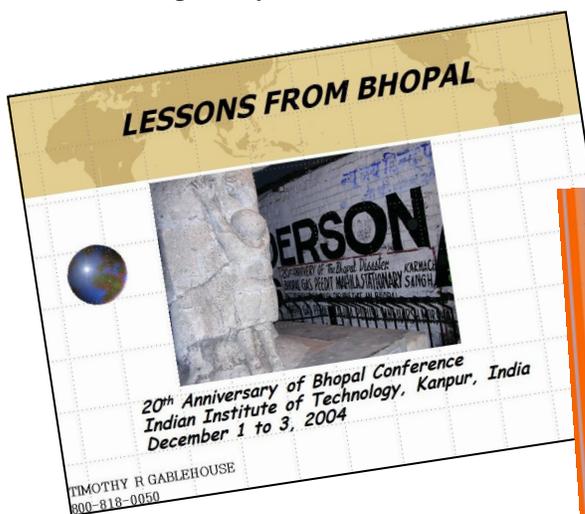
On April 3-5, 2012, the Technological Hazards Section of the Kansas Division of Emergency Management hosted a Statewide Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Conference in Salina, KS. This conference reached out to members of LEPCs, businesses, emergency response personnel, and community leaders to increase their knowledge and provide valuable training and planning ideas that they were able to bring back and share with their LEPC. This was the first time in a very long time that Kansas hosted its own LEPC Conference. It was clear that this conference filled a need for LEPCs. The conference brought together more than 150 partners from voluntary agencies and organizations, local, state, and the federal government.

The theme of this year's conference was "Community Preparedness through Partnerships." The rationale behind this theme was to encourage LEPCs to partner-up with community businesses, organizations, schools, clubs, etc to work together to prepare our citizens and our communities for any disaster. The LEPC is a critical piece of the puzzle when it comes to community preparedness because it brings together representatives from all sectors—public and private—that are involved in emergency planning and preparedness.

The two and a half day conference was filled with both plenary and breakout sessions on topics of

interest to LEPC members. Topics included LEPC 101, Exercises & TEPW, Industry's Role on the LEPC, All-Hazards Planning, Social Media and Local Emergency Management, SARA Title III: Today and Tomorrow, Tier II Reporting, and EPA Regulatory Updates to name a few. The conference hosted exceptional guest speakers that provided a wealth of information and insight into their own experiences. Timothy Gablehouse, president of the Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership, Inc., gave an insiders look at the "Lessons From Bhopal" during one of the lunch sessions. Monty Elder, Oklahoma Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Commission, shared suggestions on projects and activities that Oklahoma initiated to help energize their LEPCs. One of the highlights of the conference was the LEPC Panel Discussion. The seven member panel fielded questions from their peers regarding best practices, how to overcome struggles, and how to sustain an active LEPC.

Overall, the conference was a huge success and well-received by the attendees. The next Kansas Statewide LEPC Conference is scheduled for the spring of 2014.



## LEPC Highlight: Anderson County

By: Harry Heintzelman, Kansas Division of Emergency Management



The Anderson County LEPC has come a long way in two short years. They began a complete overhaul of their committee in January 2011. They started by seeking out new members to get fresh ideas, raise the energy level and set goals. Getting buy-in from industry was crucial to moving forward. It opened up communications between local businesses and the LEPC. The newly formed link brought with it a spirit of cooperation in improving the county's emergency response plan.

The next step was to procure new equipment. Industry donated computers to the LEPC while the LEPC sought grants to help build new capabilities. The committee worked hard to get the county response assets they needed. In August 2011 they were awarded a grant for over \$6,400 to purchase equipment and supplies for the newly formed Anderson County CERT Team. One of their biggest successes to date was the 2012 U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration Technical Assistance grant award to purchase ten 5-gas detectors (used to measure oxygen and flammable/toxic atmospheres) and one Methane leak detector to improve response capabilities in the event of a pipeline leak. With numerous underground pipelines running through the county and the previous lack of equipment, this new equipment is a critical piece in the response puzzle. First responders can now respond safely and confidently to incidents involving explosive or flammable products than they previously could.



*Two generations discuss fiscal issues during a joint SEOC exercise*

Since they reorganized, the LEPC has helped develop Anderson County's preparedness and response capabilities. They assisted in the development of a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and a water rescue taskforce. Committee members provided insight from their own experiences and backgrounds to help guide development of the teams. The LEPC also took a new direction on community preparedness: they went back to school. To help build interest in preparedness, the LEPC teamed with educators to build a curriculum that brings together High School Students and ESF partners in a County EOC exercise once a year. This program has created enough community interest to spur discussions on how to move forward with development of a Jr. CERT program.



*High school students team up with ESF partners in a county exercise. This photo depicts "Future" Anderson County LEPC members*

of the teams. The LEPC also took a new direction on community preparedness: they went back to school. To help build interest in preparedness, the LEPC teamed with educators to build a curriculum that brings together High School Students and ESF partners in a County EOC exercise once a year. This program has created enough community interest to spur discussions on how to move forward with development of a Jr. CERT program.

*"The diversity and ability to think outside the box on our LEPC has been one of our greatest additions to our planning process."*

According to LEPC Chairman, J.D. Mersman, "The diversity and ability to think outside the box on our LEPC has been one of our greatest additions to our planning process. Bringing the experience and problem solving skills of such a multi-faceted, forward-thinking group such as our LEPC together has greatly increased our ability to prepare for and respond to what lies ahead in the future. Without a doubt, teamwork and information sharing are of great importance when dealing with the types of incidents we face in this day and age."



## LEPC Composition and Membership

By federal law, each LEPC must include, at a minimum, representatives from each of the following groups or organizations:

- State/Local Official
- Law Enforcement
- Firefighting
- Emergency Management
- Health
- Print and Broadcast Media
- Hospital
- Emergency Medical Services
- Transportation
- Local Environmental Group
- Community Group
- Facility Owners/Operators

Each LEPC appoints a Chairperson and an Information Coordinator and adopts bylaws by which the LEPC will function. These rules must include provisions for public notification of committee activities, public meetings to discuss the emergency plan, receiving public comments and providing a response to such comments, and the distribution of the emergency plan.

### ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Submit a membership list to the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR).
2. Submit a LEPC Compliance Certification Form to the CEPR by December 31 of each year.
3. Review and update (if necessary) the Local Emergency Operations Plan.
4. Forward LEPC meeting agendas and minutes to the CEPR. This item does not need to be completed if these documents are posted on your LEPC website and the CEPR has been notified of their location.
5. Publish a public notice, through print or electronic means, on the availability of viewing the local emergency operations plan and Tier II inventory forms that have been submitted.
6. If Bylaws were updated during the year a copy should be sent to the CEPR.

## Primary LEPC Responsibilities

(EPCRA, Public Law 99-499)

1. Shall review local emergency management plans once a year, or as circumstances change (*Section 303(a)*).
2. Shall make available each Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), Kansas Tier II report, inventory form, toxic chemical release form, and follow-up emergency notice to the general public (*Section 324(a)*).
3. Shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information, including Tier II information (*Section 301(c)*).
4. Shall receive from each subject facility the name of a facility representative who will participate in the emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator (*Section 303(d)*).
5. Shall be informed by the community emergency coordinator of hazardous chemical releases reported by owners/operators of covered facilities (*Section 304(b)(1)(a)*).
6. Shall be given follow-up emergency notice information as soon as practical after a release which requires the owner/operator to submit a notice (*Section 304(c)*).
7. Shall receive from the owner/operator of any facility an MSDS for each such chemical (upon request of the LEPC or fire department), or a list of such chemicals (*Section 311(a)*).
8. Shall, upon request by any person, make available an MSDS to the person (*Section 311(a)*).
9. Shall receive from the owner/operator of each facility an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form (*Section 312(a)*).
10. Shall respond to a request for Tier II information under this paragraph no later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the request (*Section 312(e)*).
11. May commence a civil action against an owner/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) (*Section 326(a)(2)(B)*).

## Amber Waves 2012

By: Jessica Snook, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Amber Waves planning began in 2009 as a Tier II, full-scale, national level exercise focusing on radiological terrorism. This exercise involved the tri-state area of Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa. FRMAC, or the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC), is required to participate in full scale radiological exercises around the nation and be evaluated as part of their continuing development in their role of providing coordinated federal assistance to impacted states from radiological incidents. FRMAC is an interagency organization with representation from Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Health and Humans Services, Federal Bureau of Investigation, among others. Their role is to characterize radiological conditions, respond to requests for assistance from state, tribal, or local government entities following a release, or suspected release, of radioactive material.

The FRMAC and other responding organizations were tested during the series of events that occurred in Japan on March 11, 2011 that triggered a nuclear power plant incident. The response to this disaster required many man hours and resources to support the Japan response and to assess the danger to our country's citizens. As a result of the Fukushima Dai'ichi response, the Amber Waves exercise was downgraded to a Tier III exercise consisting of a series of seminars, workshops, and table top exercises.

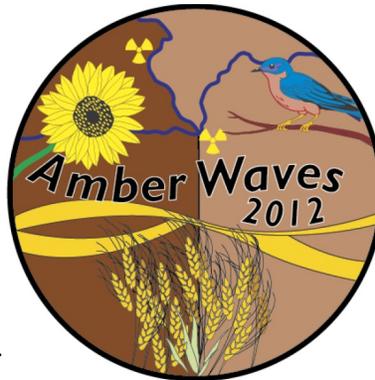
Iowa participated as an observer and Missouri reduced their participation as well. Kansas continued to plan for a full-scale exercise to meet the main objective of activating a Community Reception Center to perform population monitoring using the Radiation

Response Volunteer Corps (RRVC). This exercise took place in Wyandotte County at the 18<sup>th</sup> Street Armory in Kansas City, KS on September 25, 2012.

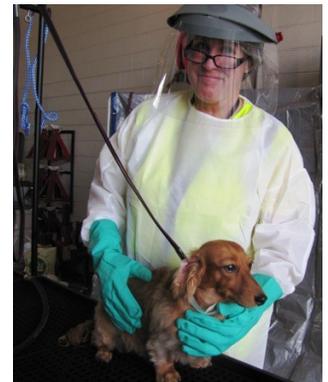
The objective of Amber Waves was to address the response capabilities of multiple federal, state, and local agencies to a radiological terrorism event. In the scenario, there were two radiation dispersal devices detonated—one located in Leavenworth, KS, and one in Kansas City, MO.

A Technical Workshop was held June 6-7 at the 18<sup>th</sup> Street Armory in Kansas City, KS with an attendance of over 200 federal, state, and local partners. This event allowed various entities to display capabilities and provide some hands-on experience. Stations were established to demonstrate personnel, equipment and expertise and discuss how interagency assets may coordinate response actions. On July 8, 2012, a training provided by the Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) was offered to federal, state, and local organizations at the Kansas City, MO Health Department. REAC/TS provides expertise related to medical management of radiation accidents. The Center receives calls for medical advice and consultation, dose assessment, and other specialized assistance to physicians, nurses, health physicists, and emergency response personnel. Continuing education units were offered for the training.

The Senior Leadership Seminar on July 17<sup>th</sup> was a discussion to provide interagency leadership an opportunity to discuss policy issues and provide guidance in response to a multi-jurisdictional incident. This provided a foundation on what actions shall be conducted and the resources available to respond and what resources still need to be acquired. Senior



*RRVC members monitor for radiation contamination.*



*County and Regional Animal Response Team volunteers assisted with the monitoring and decontamination of pets.*



*Separate areas for men and women's' decontamination were*

leaders from various state jurisdictions with regional and national federal organizations were involved as well as a panel of interagency experts helped to augment the discussion. Presentations of lessons learned and best practices were given on Deep Water Horizon and the Fukushima Dai'ichi responses.

The Incident Management Tabletop Exercise was an opportunity for operational personnel to discuss the initial response phase of an incident involving two radiation dispersal devices in two different metropolitan locations. Discussion points included incident management location and composition, critical resource allocation, public information, and protective action decisions.

A full-scale population monitoring exercise was conducted on September 25<sup>th</sup>. Wyandotte County Health Department coordinated the event using their newly written plan for population monitoring. A community reception center was established to receive citizens who may have been contaminated with radioactive material. Along with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Radiation Control Program staff, the Radiation Response Volunteer Corps performed population monitoring and decontamination activities. Together with the Wyandotte County Health Department, the CDC, local fire, EMS, police, emergency management, and a variety of volunteer organizations responded to fill other roles. Among these volunteer groups were County and Regional Animal Response Team volunteers. They were incorporated into the exercise to assist with the registration and temporary housing of pets that arrived with their owners at the CRC. These animals were monitored, decontaminated and housed while their owners were being monitored. Animal Response Team members have the knowledge of animal and human behavior in stressful environments. They assisted the RRVC with their animal handling knowledge. Citizens were monitored for radioactive contamination and decontaminated as necessary. Their information was recorded for further study and follow

up and dose assessment was provided by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) during this exercise. Vehicles were also monitored and decontaminated.

A Food and Feed Workshop commenced the day following the CRC exercise. This event focused on agricultural issues. Topics included roles and responsibilities of local, state, and federal agencies, state and federal resources, water concerns for public use and animal intake, public information, wildlife management, temporary storage, disposal and transportation of contaminated agricultural and livestock product, embargos and recovery processes. Interagency coordination was the main objective of this workshop.

The final day of the Amber Waves exercise was the FRMAC Transition Workshop. This focused on the transition phase of the response. A FRMAC Transition Plan was drafted resulting from the July Tabletop exercise. The objective of this Transition Workshop was to finalize the Transition Plan and discuss state and local public health issues as well as discuss the recovery process.



*Even the smallest citizens were monitored for radioactive contamination and decontaminated as necessary.*

A tabletop exercise was commenced by Leavenworth County on September 28. The objectives of the tabletop were to demonstrate understanding of what the local response action would be to a radiation dispersal device, identify any gaps in equipment, supplies, training, staffing, and plans, understand protective action guidance and recommendations, and identify potential economic and community recovery issues.

All emergencies are local, but for a large-scale radiological emergency, the response will likely be national. Working together with Federal partners will generate a more successful response to a real world emergency.

# Kansas Medical Reserve Corps Program

By: Emily Nickel, Kansas Department of Health and Environment



This year marks the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the creation of the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), which was announced during President George W. Bush's 2002 State of Union address, and officially launched as a demonstration project in July of 2002.



*A Greater Kansas City MRC Volunteer poses with two citizens as they get their blood pressure screening.*

Over these past 10 years, the program has grown to over 200,000 volunteers in almost 1,000 units across the country. In Kansas, two units, the Greater Kansas City MRC and Shawnee County MRC, were the first two units established in 2002. Since then, the Kansas MRC Program has expanded to over 1,064 volunteers in 17 units, including a state-wide Veterinary MRC unit. The MRC volunteers have put in 6,841.8 hours of volunteer service from 2011-2012.

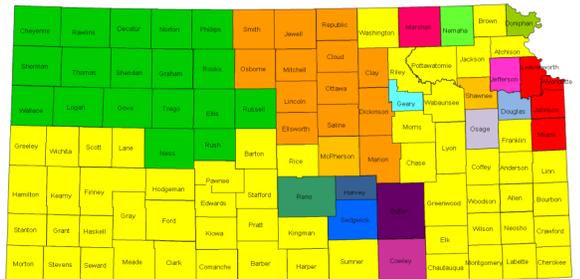
The MRC is a community-based volunteer organization for health professionals and others who wish to engage in response and volunteerism. Volunteers from a wide range of backgrounds can serve in the Kansas MRC, including health and medical professionals, interpreters, chaplains, office workers,

legal advisors, or those who simply want to be involved in healthy living and disaster preparedness and response.

Kansas MRC volunteers participate in a variety of community activities throughout the year, such as health fairs, mass dispensing/mass vaccination operations, pandemic flu planning, and general health promotion and education. Volunteers also offer their time, energy and expertise during responses to natural disasters.

For example, the Greater Kansas City MRC provided a First Aid Station at the Blue Springs Fall Festival in September 2012 in a tent that was sponsored by the Center Point Medical Center. The volunteers performed over 100 blood pressure screenings and provided a band aid or two. In addition, volunteers handed out personal preparedness information and blood pressure fact sheets.

In April 2012, the Cowley County MRC and the Cowley County CERT coordinated a preparedness activity at a local elementary school. The activity, Be Prepared, not Scared! provided presentations to the students from the local law enforcement, fire department, as well as the Cowley Emergency Management. This event allowed students to gain a better understanding of family preparedness, stranger danger, the use of 9-1-1, fire preparedness/planning as well as preparing for weather related disasters.



*The picture of the state of Kansas depicts the location of each unit. The same-colored counties indicate one unit with multiple counties. The yellow counties do not have a MRC unit.*

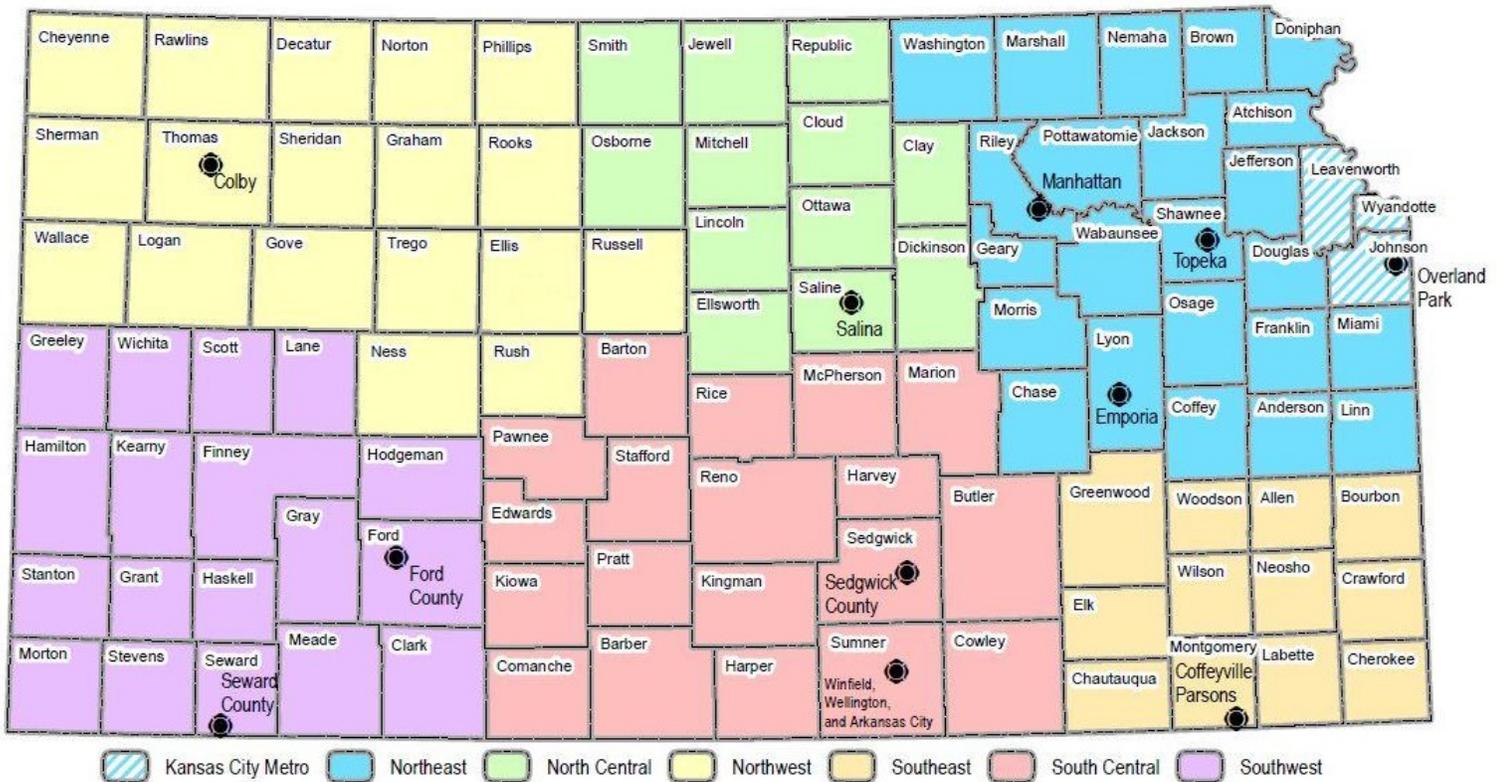
The Jefferson County MRC volunteers participated in a county wide Hazmat Exercise hosted by the Jefferson County Emergency Management, FW Huston Medical Center, and the Winchester Fire Department, which was held in June 2012. The impact of the MRC volunteers participating in this exercise was beneficial. The volunteers were able to obtain information about Hazardous Materials and Decontamination. The MRC also established and continued to build partnerships across the agencies that participated in the exercise.



*Two Greater Kansas City MRC volunteers take a moment for a picture at the First Aid Station.*

For additional unit activity highlights, you can check out the Kansas MRC Program on [Facebook](#)! If you are interested in joining an MRC unit or starting one in your community, visit the Kansas MRC website at [www.KansasMRC.org](http://www.KansasMRC.org) or contact Emily Nickel, State MRC Coordinator at [enickel@kdheks.gov](mailto:enickel@kdheks.gov) or 785-296-5201.

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