

# Colorado Emergency Planning Committee\*

Annual Report  
2014



February 2015

**\*Please see name change explanation in opening section**

# Colorado Emergency Planning Committee

The Colorado Emergency Planning Commission (CEPC) was created to carry out duties as required under SARA Title III/Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) provisions. This law was passed in 1986 to help ensure that state and local governments are prepared to respond to chemical accidents. *(For more information on the purpose and duties of the CEPC please visit our website: <http://www.coloradoepc.org/>).*

In July 2014, the Colorado Emergency Planning Commission, due to changes in CO State law, became the Colorado Emergency Planning **Committee** - a new, permanent subcommittee under the Homeland Security Senior Advisory Council rather than a stand-alone, governor-appointed 'commission'. The CEPC's EPCRA functions, including all duties and authorities regarding LEPCs, remain the same. The acronym stayed the same, as well, to provide continuity with the almost 30-year history as the 'CEPC'.

## Committee Members

The Committee is made up of the following members:

**Greg Stasinos** - CEPC Co-Chair  
Department of Public Health  
and Environment  
Office of Emergency Preparedness  
and Response\*

**Mark Quick**  
Department of Public Safety  
Division of Fire Prevention and  
Control \*

**Captain John Hahn**  
Department of Public Safety  
Colorado State Patrol \*

**Steve Riner**  
Affected Industry, retired  
Black Hills Energy

**Patricia Williams**  
Community Group Representative  
Colorado Emergency Preparedness  
Partnership – Executive Director

**Roy Rudisill**  
Emergency Management  
Weld County LEPC

**Dave Hard** - CEPC Co-Chair  
Department of Public Safety  
Division of Homeland Security and  
Emergency Management (DHSEM) \*

**Barry Cress**  
Department of Local Affairs  
Division of Local Government \*

**Deborah Brinkman**  
City Council Member  
Littleton, Colorado

**Tim Gablehouse**  
Public Interest  
Jefferson County LEPC, NASTTPO, CEPP

**Gwen Lachelt**  
County Commissioner  
La Plata County

**John Shober**  
Affected Industry  
LSI, Inc.

\*Indicates a statutorily required member organization. The balance of the CEPC is made up of representatives appointed by the Governor each serving a two (2) year term. Future appointments to the CEPC will be made by the CDPS Executive Director.

# Goals and Mission

The Committee focused on the following Goals and Mission initiatives for 2014:

- Educate and encourage Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to create and/or participate in broad-based community planning and preparedness programs using their resources under EPCRA to identify, assess, and plan for hazards related to hazardous materials use, storage and transportation.
- Work with and encourage applicable agencies of State government and the All Hazards Regions to recognize and utilize LEPC's in their work.
- Facilitate greater participation by nonprofits and the private sector in emergency planning and management activities at the community level.
- Support the Division's Statutory requirements to:
  - Build partnerships with first responders, agencies, and citizens in the public and private sectors
  - Coordinate activities with other state agencies and the all-hazards emergency management regions created by executive order of the governor
  - Develop and update a state strategy for homeland security
  - Facilitate, coordinate, and conduct capabilities assessments as necessary
  - Facilitate improvements in overall preparedness by developing coordinating mechanisms among Colorado's emergency management, homeland security, public safety, and public health agencies in order to deliver the capabilities necessary for all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror
  - Coordinate protection activities among owners and operators of critical infrastructure and other tribal, state, local, regional, and federal agencies in order to help secure and protect critical infrastructure within the state.

## Organization

The Department of Public Safety is the state agency responsible for the implementation of the federal "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986", 42 U.S.C. sec. 11001 et seq., Title III of the federal "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986", Pub.L. 99-499, and regulations thereunder, as amended ("EPCRA"). The newly created Colorado Emergency Planning Committee is designated as the "state emergency response commission" required under EPCRA and performs those duties. The new CEPC is a permanent subcommittee under the Homeland Security and All-Hazards Senior Advisory Committee (HSAC) within the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The authority to promulgate new state-level rules, which the old "Commission" did once, is being transferred to the Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The old "Commission's" remaining EPCRA functions, including all duties and authorities regarding LEPCs, have been transferred to the new CEPC.

# Committee Meetings

The committee meets bi-monthly on the odd-numbered months. All meetings are posted and open to the public.

In 2014, Committee meetings were generally held on the second Wednesday of alternating months. An outreach activity in Washington County took place in June, and the Committee involvement in the September LEPC Conference took the place of the September regular meeting. Meeting minutes for the January, March, May, July, and November meetings of 2014 may be found on the website.

In 2015, regular Committee meetings will take place on the second Wednesday of the odd months. Unless otherwise noted, meetings will be held from 1:00pm - 4:00pm at the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 9195 E. Mineral Ave., 2<sup>nd</sup> floor Policy Room, Centennial, CO 80112. Outreach activities may be held in addition to or in place of the regular meetings in May and September; details will be available on the CEPC website.

Agendas can be found on the CEPC website along with call-in instructions. Meetings generally include standing reports regarding:

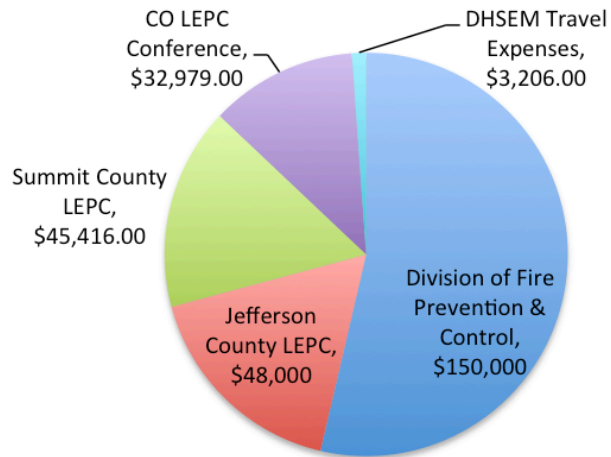
- Legislative issues
- State Hazmat working group
- HMEP grant status
- Annual conference planning update
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Roster approval

# Year in Review - 2014

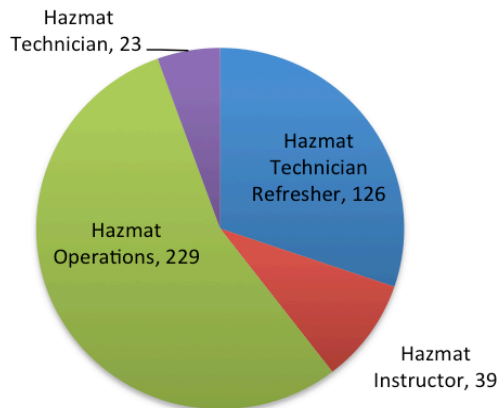
## Hazardous Material Emergency Planning (HMEP) Grants

### 2013/2014 HMEP Grant Recipients

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP) grant program, through DOT PHMSA, provides financial assistance to enhance hazardous materials emergency planning and training to emergency responders and Local Emergency Planning Committees.



### Participants in 2014 Hazmat Classes



The CO Division of Fire Prevention and Control conducted numerous classes in FY 2014 utilizing HMEP grant monies and serving 649 students. All class participants take a certification test at the conclusion of the course.

### Additional Hazmat Training Included:

- Hazmat IQ
- Hazmat Air Monitoring
- Clandestine Lab Safety
- Hazmat Safety Officer
- Hazmat IQ Tox Med
- Hazmat Highway Specialist

# Annual LEPC Conference

The CEPC hosts an annual conference for Colorado LEPCs with an emphasis on planning and preparing for hazardous materials in transportation in Colorado. This year's conference was held September 3, 4 and 5th, 2014 in Vail, Colorado. The afternoon of the first day was dedicated to "LEPC 101" which is designed for new LEPC members and presents the basics of EPCRA and introduces implementation ideas.

One hundred twelve participants attended the conference, most of which attended the LEPC 101 session. Attendees included representatives from local, state, and federal partners as well as representatives from the private sector.

Conference topics included presentations from several CO LEPCs on working effectively with pipeline companies, learning from the West, TX explosion, managing the increase in Oil and Gas development and transport in the state, and a focus on the Designated Emergency Response Authority (DERA). The Keynote presentation was a series of transportation presentations on pipelines (Public Utilities Commission), highways (Colorado State Patrol Hazmat), and rail (BNSF). After their presentations, the presenters answered questions on a panel about what happens on the scene of a spill. Additional topics included a presentation by the Colorado Oil & Gas Conservation Commission, a Colorado Hazards Analysis, an entertaining and informative presentation on hash oil, meth and other drug issues in our communities, and information on the Federal Executive Order 13650 and how it may benefit Colorado LEPCs. The highest evaluated section of the agenda was the LEPC panel, manned by representatives from the Summit, Denver, Boulder, Weld and Garfield County LEPCs. They each presented on unique strategies that work for them and then answered questions from their peers. Evaluations for the conference were outstanding and indicated participants found the topics important and relevant to their LEPC.

## Outreach Activity with Washington County LEPC

On June 25, 2014, the CEPC conducted an Outreach Session with the Washington County LEPC. The objectives for the outreach meeting were for the CEPC to learn about the activities and accomplishments of a successful, rural LEPC, celebrate the resourcefulness of the LEPC in facing challenges due to money and volunteer time constraints, and to establish a baseline understanding of the laws and regulations relevant to LEPCs, DERAs and local emergency planners/managers. The agenda also included discussing the CEPC's role, upcoming changes to the CEPC based on the new State law, information on the Federal Executive Order 13650 and points of emphasis for LEPCs and local emergency management on EPCRA and hazardous materials transportation issues. The meeting was very well attended and participation was energetic. Several CEPC members made presentations outlining the roles and responsibilities of the various state agencies in the EPCRA and emergency planning/management arena. This was

coupled with baseline presentations on EPCRA issues and LEPC roles and responsibilities. It was a very successful meeting and an effort that the CEPC intends to repeat in this and other parts of the State.

## CEPC Website

In 2010 the Committee created a website to serve as a resource to LEPCs and businesses as well as to provide information to citizens. The website is regularly updated with information regarding the work of the CEPC as well as providing additional resources such as Regional EPA newsletters, contacts for LEPCs and upcoming conference information. In 2012, the website was re-designed with an extensive addition and re-organization of LEPC resources. In 2013, the amount of resources for LEPCs, regulated facilities, and the public increased substantially to serve a growing client base. In 2014, the website was utilized as the primary tool for communicating local LEPC contact information for reporting facilities and the interested public. Almost all of the 2014 LEPC Conference presentations were made available on the website, as well. The website can be found at: <http://www.coloradoepc.org>

## Most Commonly Reported Chemicals in Colorado - from Tier II and Risk Management Plan (RMP) Data

The following graphic is a visual representation of the most commonly reported chemicals on the Tier II Form in Colorado for the year 2013, minus Crude Oil/Produced Hydrocarbons. Adding in the Crude Oil/Produced Hydrocarbon numbers skews the data to the point that almost no other chemicals can be discerned in the graphic. This visual snapshot, coupled with the data from Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities that follows, indicates a rough estimate of the most common chemicals stored, processed and used in Colorado, thus worth considering for the focus of planning, training, and exercise activities.





## The 10 Most Common Toxic Chemicals Reported in Colorado - from RMP Data

Chemical	Total in tons*
1. Ammonia (anhydrous)	9,150
2. Chlorine	1,461
3. Ammonia ( $\geq 20\%$ concentration)	549
4. Hydrochloric Acid ( $> 37\%$ concentration)	150
5. Toluene diisocyanate	94
6. Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous)	61
7. Piperidine	44
8. Chloroform	25
9. Hydrogen fluoride/Hydrofluoric Acid ( $\geq 50\%$ conc.)	18
10. Hydrogen Sulfide	7

\*Numbers represent multiple processes. Data is accurate as of Tuesday, February 10, 2015 Compiled from RMP reports submitted to EPA Region 8.

## The 10 Most Common Flammable Chemicals Reported in Colorado - from RMP Data

Chemical	Total in tons*
1. Flammable Mixture	31,587
2. Propane	3,232
3. Butane	465
4. Methane	243
5. 1,3-Butadiene	193
6. Ethane	139
7. Pentane	81
8. Difluoroethane	33
9. Isopentane [Butane, 2-methyl-]	31
10. Ethyl Ether [Ethane, 1,1-oxybis-]	29

\* Numbers represent multiple processes. Data is accurate as of Tuesday, February 10, 2015 Compiled from RMP reports submitted to EPA Region 8.

# Hazardous Materials Spill Data - CDPHE

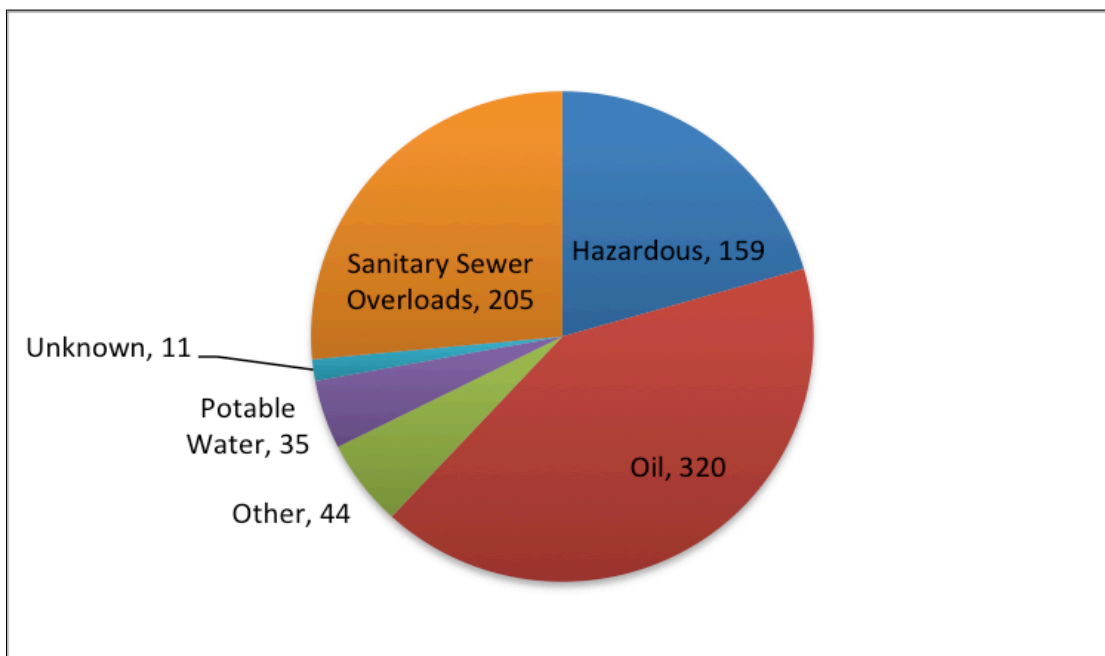
The Colorado Emergency and Incident Reporting Line was established to provide emergency support 24-hours a day concerning hazardous releases or spills specified in C.R.S. 25-1.5-101(1)(p). Under this statute, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) is responsible for compiling and maintaining information necessary to enable the department to answer any inquiry concerning the proper action to take to minimize the public health hazards of a hazardous substance incident involving any specific kind of hazardous substance. The CDPHE also has the responsibility for developing and maintaining information on response resources and notifying the proper federal, state and local entities when a spill or release occurs.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response (OEPR) maintains resource directories to facilitate adequate response and ensure timely and effective notifications of all applicable CDPHE divisions. The OEPR also maintains relationships with and 24-hour contact information of federal, state and local agencies that may have to be notified in the event of an emergency. Beyond coordinating internal CDPHE emergency management functions, the Colorado Emergency and Incident Reporting Line plays a key role as the liaison with federal, state and local environmental emergency planning and response agencies or functions throughout the state. The Colorado Emergency and Incident Reporting Line is a mechanism that is used on a daily basis to notify the CDPHE of emergency situations occurring around the state. In turn, the OEPR disseminates the appropriate information to the proper regulatory divisions or programs within the CDPHE to properly deal with a spill or release of hazardous substances and to protect the public health and safety of the citizens of Colorado. Some emergencies require several exterior agencies to coordinate a response. CDPHE response often includes other state agencies, federal agencies and local entities with which the OEPR has cultivated affiliations.

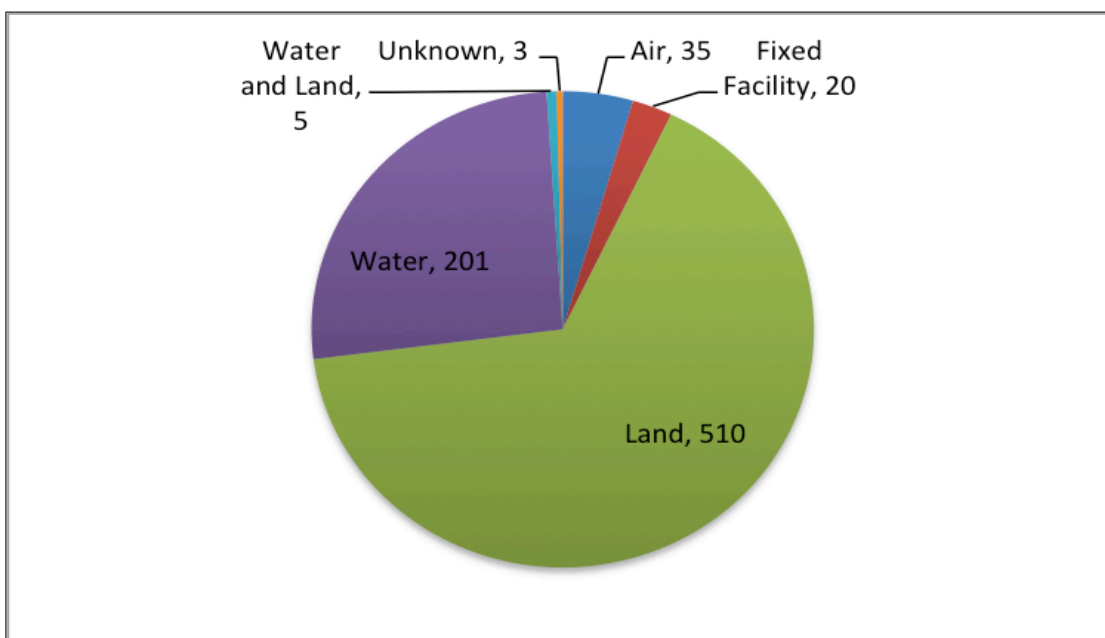
Furthermore, the OEPR has developed and maintains the only statewide environmental spill-reporting database, on behalf of the Colorado Emergency Planning Committee under the auspices of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act/Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (EPCRA/SARA Title III). The database was established in 1990 and is used to compile information concerning all environmental spills or releases that occur throughout the state and are reported to the CDPHE. A spill is to be reported to the CDPHE when it exceeds certain spill criteria established by federal standards or state environmental program regulations. The spill reports maintained in this database contain caller information, responsible party information, material and quantity of material released and any clean up actions that were performed to rectify the situation. The database is updated on a daily basis and the spill reports are a matter of public record that are accessed by many individuals to determine the history and actions conducted on a spill or release. Virtually all calls relating to spills exceeding the pre-established thresholds that are received on the Colorado Emergency and Incident Reporting Line are entered into this database. When the public requests a report or a copy of the database, all caller information is concealed. All other parts of the spill report are open for review.

Finally, the Colorado Emergency and Incident Reporting Line received a total of 1031 telephone inquiries for the period of January 1-December 31, 2014. Eight hundred and fifteen (815) of those calls were received during normal business hours and 229 additional phone notifications occurred after normal business hours (nights, weekends and holidays). Of those 1031 notifications, 774 required a spill report to be generated, which was then disseminated to the proper CDPHE public and environmental health division(s) and other regulatory agencies for proper handling, guidance and follow up.

#### **Total Spills and Releases for 2014**



#### **Total Environmental Media Impacted by Spills in 2014**



### Colorado Spills Data by County – 2014

County	Count Of Events
WELD	114
ADAMS	63
EL PASO	60
ARAPAHOE	52
DENVER	47
LARIMER	43
BOULDER	41
JEFFERSON	38
GARFIELD	28
DOUGLAS, LA PLATA	25
PUEBLO	21
LAS ANIMAS, RIO BLANCO	17
CLEAR CREEK	14
MESA	13
EAGLE	12
GUNNISON	11
MOFFAT	9
MORGAN	8
MONTEZUMA, ROUTT	7
GRAND, LOGAN, MONTROSE, OTERO, SUMMIT	6
BROOMFIELD, PARK	5
DELTA, KIT CARSON	4
ALAMOSA, ARCHULETA, CHAFFEE, CHEYENNE, FREMONT, GILPIN, JACKSON, OURAY, SAGUACHE, SAN MIGUEL, WASHINGTON	3
ELBERT, HINSDALE, LAKE, LINCOLN, MINERAL, PITKIN, RIO GRANDE	2
BACA, COSTILLA, DOLORES, HUERFANO, KIOWA, PROWERS, YUMA	1
BENT, CONEJOS, CROWLEY, CUSTER, PHILLIPS, SAN JUAN, SEDGWICK, TELLER	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>744</b>

## Hazardous Materials Response Data – CSP Hazmat

The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) Hazmat Section (Troop 8-C) is an integral member of the Colorado Emergency Planning Committee. CSP Hazmat works to improve the overall safety of hazardous material transportation to better protect citizens and the environment. This is accomplished through close communication and cooperation with all levels of government and private industry, which are involved in the transportation of hazardous materials within and through Colorado. They provide prompt response and mitigation resources for on-highway hazardous incidents and support of local government through mutual aid agreements or other formal requests for assistance. The CSP Hazmat Section consists of at least 24 fully trained and equipped troopers (Hazardous Material Specialists). Specialists are deployed in 12, two-person teams assigned throughout the state.

The numbers depicted in the following graph are reflective of the number of responses for CSP Hazmat personnel, not necessarily hazmat spills. For example, included in these numbers would be a circumstance where a trooper responds to a call of an unknown substance, only to determine that it is not truly a hazardous material. While the significant majority of these responses are the result of highway transportation crashes or incidents, they also reflect instances of assisting local authorities with such incidents as clandestine methamphetamine labs, plane crashes, or any other circumstances where local authorities encounter hazardous or unknown substances.

Another data point that the CSP Hazmat Section is beginning to capture is what they refer to as "quantity saved." This figure represents the amount of material prevented from spilling through response and mitigation. For example, if a tanker were to roll over and begin leaking, CSP Hazmat has been capturing the amount of material left on the vehicle. While the number in some individual circumstances is an estimation, in many circumstances determining the amount of material left to be off-loaded compared to initial quantity based on the shipping papers equals how much ended up on the ground. Although a rough calculation at times, it is a number that highlights efforts related to hazmat response. For 2014, the quantity saved is 130,585 gallons. That represents 130,585 gallons of material that was prevented from potentially getting into the environment.

### CSP Hazmat Spill Response Data by County – 2014

Weld	44
Pueblo, Garfield	16
Eagle	11
Jefferson, Adams	8
Clear Creek, Logan, Otero	7
Arapahoe, Douglas, Kit Carson, Lincoln	6
El Paso, Huerfano, Jackson, Morgan, Rio Blanco	5
Alamosa, Gunnison, Larimer, Las Animas, Saguache, Summit, Washington	4
Archuleta, La Plata, Montezuma, Prowers, Routt	3
Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Costilla, Elbert, Fremont, Grand, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, Yuma	2
Conejos, Crowley, Custer, Denver, Dolores, Gilpin, Lake, Park, Rio Grande, San Miguel, Teller	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>255</b>