

Colorado Emergency Planning Committee

Annual Report
2016



March 2017

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/>).*

Committee Members

The Committee is made up of the following members:

<p>Greg Stasinios – CEPC Co-Chair Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response*</p>	<p>Marilyn Gally – CEPC Co-Chair Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management *</p>
<p>Mark Quick Colorado Department of Public Safety Division of Fire Prevention and Control*</p>	<p>Barry Cress Colorado Department of Local Affairs Division of Local Government*</p>
<p>Captain John Hahn Colorado Department of Public Safety Colorado State Patrol*</p>	<p>Deborah Brinkman City Council Member, Littleton, CO</p>
<p>Steve Riner Affected Industry Black Hills Energy (Retired)</p>	<p>Tim Gablehouse Public Interest Jefferson County LEPC, NASTTPO, CEPP</p>
<p>Patricia Williams Community Group Representative Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership (CEPP), Executive Director</p>	<p>John Shober Affected Industry National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL)</p>
<p>Roy Rudisill Emergency Management Weld County LEPC</p>	

*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 2016:

- Educate and encourage Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to create and/or participate in broad-based, all-hazards, community planning and preparedness programs. LEPCs have unique 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 LEPCs in their work.
- Facilitate and encourage greater participation by nonprofits and the private sector in emergency planning and management activities at the community level through partnerships with LEPCs and public sector preparedness agencies.
- 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., and regulations thereunder, as amended ("EPCRA"). The Colorado Emergency Planning Committee is designated by Colorado Statutes as the "state emergency response commission" required under EPCRA and performs those duties. §24-33.5-1504(4), CRS. The 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 Colorado regulations to implement EPCRA resides with the Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The "Commission's" remaining EPCRA functions, including all duties and authorities regarding LEPCs, have been transferred to the new CEPC

Committee Meetings

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

In 2016, Committee meetings were generally held on the second Wednesday of alternating months. 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 2016 may be found on the website.

In 2017, 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., 2nd floor Policy Room, Centennial, CO 80112. Outreach activities, not involving official actions, may be held in addition to regular meetings, details will be available on the website.

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

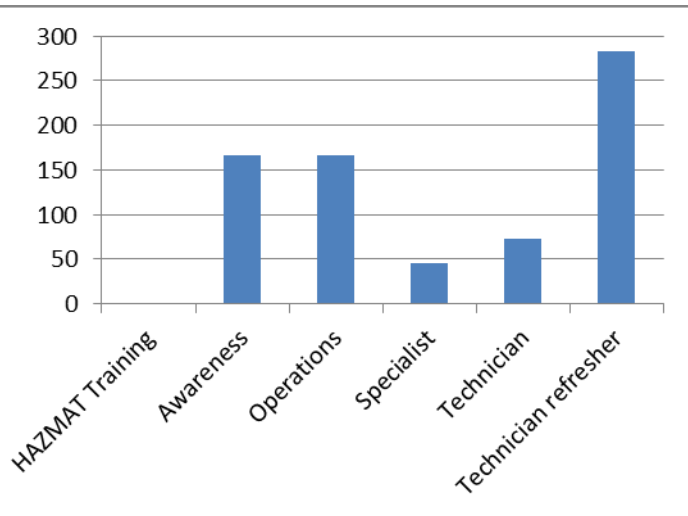
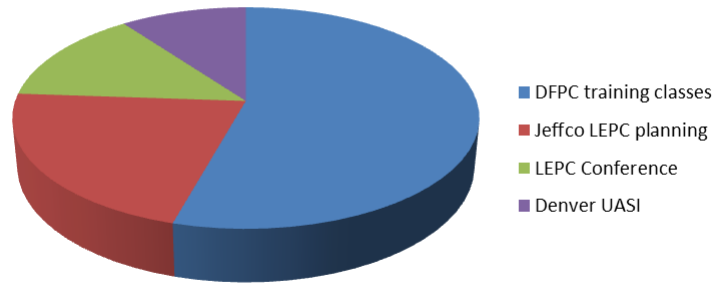
- Legislative issues
- State Hazmat working group
- HMEP grant status
- Annual conference planning update
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Roster approval

Year in Review --- 2016

Hazardous Material Emergency Planning (HMEP) Grants

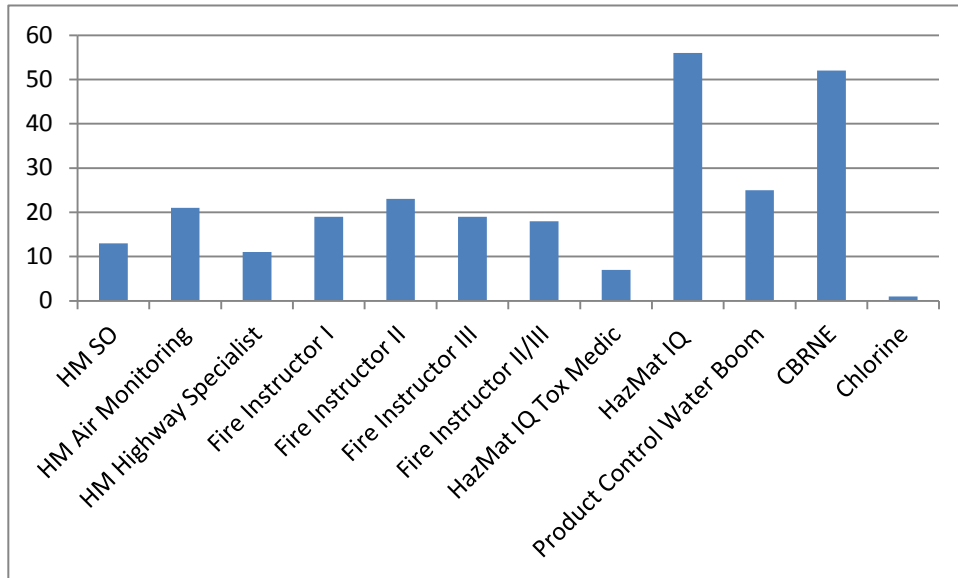
The Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP) grant program, through DOT PHMSA, provides financial assistance to enhance hazardous materials emergency planning and training to emergency responders and Local Emergency Planning Committees.

HMEP Projects



The CO Division of Fire Prevention and Control conducted numerous classes in FY 2016 utilizing HMEP grant monies and serving 960 students. All class participants take a certification test at the conclusion of the course.

Additional HAZMAT Training



Additional Hazmat Training Included:

- HM Safety Officer
- HM Air Monitoring
- HM Highway Specialist
- Fire Instructor I
- Fire Instructor II
- Fire Instructor III
- Fire Instructor II/III
- HazMat IQ Tox Medic
- HazMat IQ
- Product Water Boom
- CBRNE
- Chlorine

Annual LEPC Conference

The CEPC hosts an annual conference for Colorado LEPCs with an emphasis on planning and preparing for hazardous materials transportation incidents in Colorado. This year's conference was held September 7th, 8th and 9th, 2016 in Mt. Crested Butte, 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 from both a state and local perspective. This year, the agenda also included a hands-on CAMEO session introducing attendees to the use of CAMEO, CAMEO Chemicals and MARPLOT.

One hundred seven 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 on: The Chemical Safety Board (Rick Engler, CSB Board Member, EPA Case Studies- Glendive, MT & Blacktail Creek (Paul Peronard, EPA R8), Colorado SubArea Contingency plans update ((Craig Meyers EPA R8), EPA RMP Rule Changes and Implications for LEPCs (Rebecca Broussard EPA R8), CSP and CST "Response Equipment Demo", DERA/Changes in DERA Authority (Tim Gablehouse), One Stop Reporting/Tier Two Data Updates (Derek Boer CDPHE/Tim Gablehouse..

A new addition to the format of the conference were the "Ignite Sessions". On Day 2, a 2 hour block of time was set aside to provide 20 minute briefings on a variety of topics in a "round robin" format. Every twenty minutes, the groups rotated allowing participants the opportunity to learn about 8 different topics. The options included:

- Mapping tools - WISER/TERA (Kathie Atencio, EPA)
- Oil & Gas hazards planning (Roy Rudisill, Weld; Richard Atkins, Adams)
- Railroad updates (Tyler Parker, UP; Ryan Risdon, BNSF)
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration updates (James Simmons, FMCSA)
- RDD Pilot Response Plan (Fran Santagata, DHSEM & Ed Seal, Douglas County Sheriff)
- Planning for Hazards: Land Use Solutions for CO (Anne Miller, DOLA)
- CSP Hazmat – Local response and enforcement (Michael Frasier, CSP)
- HMEP Grant Program – Changes and updates (Larisa Cannon, DHSEM)

Evaluations for the conference were outstanding and indicated participants found the topics important and relevant to their LEPC.

Outreach Activities 2016

Numerous staff changes have occurred within DHSEM over the course of the year which has made scheduling of outreach visits challenging. At the July 13th meeting, the CEPC voted to delay scheduling of outreach activities until the November 2016 CEPC meeting. At the November 2016 CEPC meeting, DHSEM leadership announced that, with the retirement of Carol Way, the LEPC Assistant, Fran Santagata, Preparedness Program Manager for DHSEM would assume Carol's previous outreach responsibilities. Potential locations identified by Fran for 2017 outreach include the combined Delta/Montrose LEPC for a Springtime visit, Ouray County for a February visit and an open invitation to attend any/all Adams County LEPC meetings. Fran and the Jeffco LEPC schedule a variety of outreach activities during the year and these are reflected in the CEPC minutes.

CEPC Website and READYColorado.com

The CEPC's website, <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/cepc>, is regularly updated with information regarding the work of the CEPC as well as providing additional resources such as public email contacts for LEPCs and upcoming conference information. In 2016, extensive discussion and public information sessions were held regarding adding a layer to the My Hazards mapping tool of the DHSEM website, READYColorado.com that would allow users to map Tier II reporting facilities' names and locations within a specified radius of a location entered in the tool. While no formal proposal currently exists, conceptually only facility name and location would be indicated on the map. No chemical or facility contact information would be shared. The user would be directed to the appropriate Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) for more information about a specific facility. Discussions on the feasibility of adding such a layer to the mapping tool continued through 2016. The READYColorado.com will be undergoing a mandatory migration to a new platform in the Spring so further development of the current website has been put "on hold". The CEPC determined that further discussion of this concept will also need to be "on hold" until the capabilities of the web page can be finalized.

CO Tier II Reporting Requirement Changes in 2016

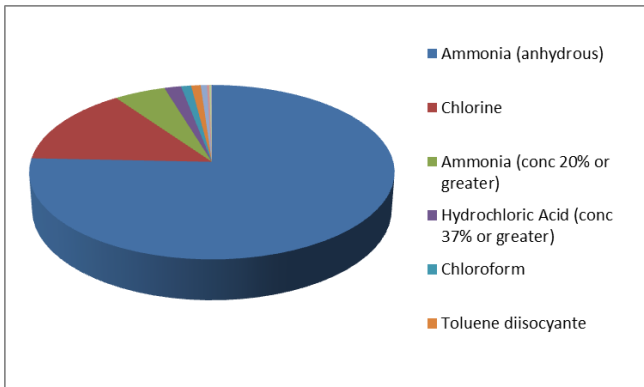
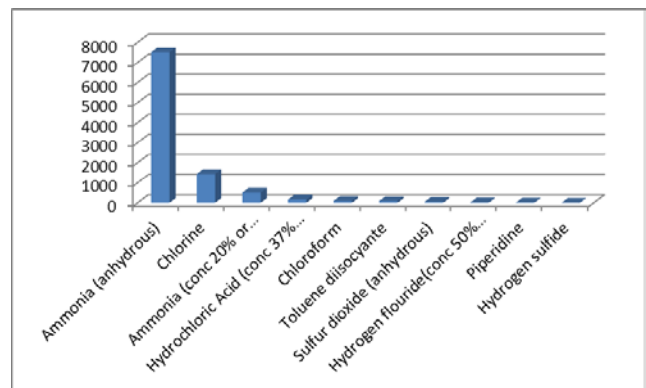
In September 2015, Colorado updated the electronic Tier II reporting requirements regulation (8 CCR 1507---42) to include the clarification that "facility owner/operators that report using the Tier2 Submit electronic reporting software are not required to provide that same report to the local emergency planning committee or the local fire department. The Colorado Emergency Planning Committee provides Tier II information to the local emergency planning committees and local fire departments."

In 2016, additional updates were made to this rule through a formal rulemaking process. These updates added the following requirements which are effective for Tier II reports due on March 1, 2017 for reporting year 2016:

- The legal name of the company owning the facility is a required field.
- The name of the fire district or fire department within whose jurisdiction the facility is located is a required field.
- The file name of attachments (site plan or other supplemental documents) must be shorter than twenty (20) characters due to limitations in the CAMEO software.
- If a facility owner/operator believes it is impossible to comply with the electronic reporting requirement due to the lack of an Internet connection or the lack of computer access caused by factors external to the facility or company that owns the facility, the owner/operator must petition the CEPC at least three months prior to the reporting deadline documenting for approval to make other arrangements to comply with the Tier II reporting. The CEPC must act on the petition within thirty days and may reject the petition if the facility is unable to document that electronic reporting is truly impossible. Inconvenience alone is not an adequate reason to avoid the requirement to electronically report.

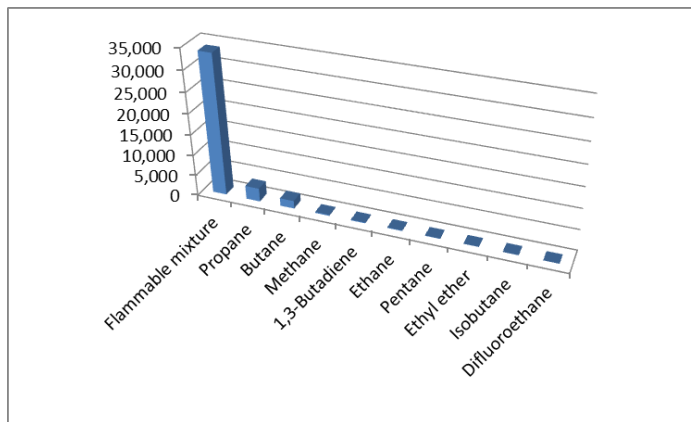
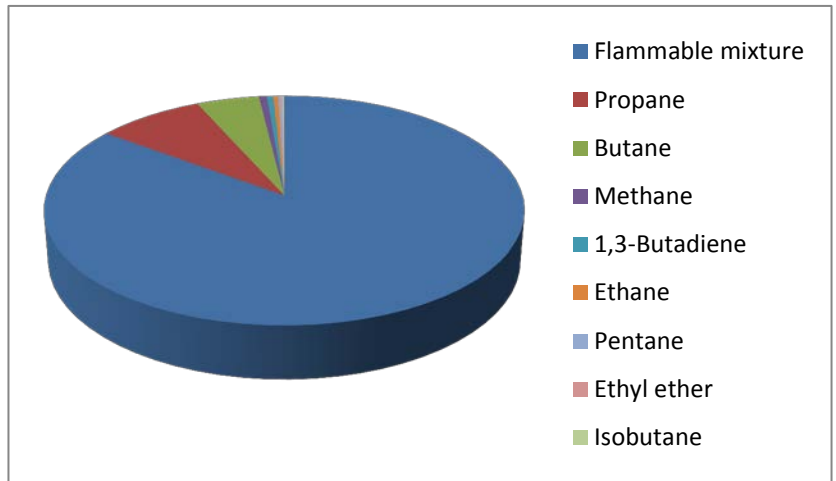
Most Common Toxic Chemicals Reported in Colorado (RMP data as reported by EPA Region 8)

Chemical Name	Amount (tons)
Ammonia (anhydrous)	7524
Chlorine	1441
Ammonia (conc 20% or greater)	510
Hydrochloric Acid (conc 37% or greater)	165
Chloroform	100
Toluene diisocyanate	94
Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous)	61
Hydrogen fluoride (conc 50% or greater)	23
Piperidine	19
Hydrogen sulfide	7



The 10 Most Common Flammable Chemicals Reported in Colorado (RMP data as reported by EPA Region 8)

Chemical Name	Amount (tons)
Flammable mixture	33,787
Propane	3242
Butane	1894
Methane	243
1,3-Butadiene	193
Ethane	145
Pentane	81
Ethyl ether	39
Isobutane	37
Difluoroethane	33



Hazardous Materials Spill Data --- CDPHE

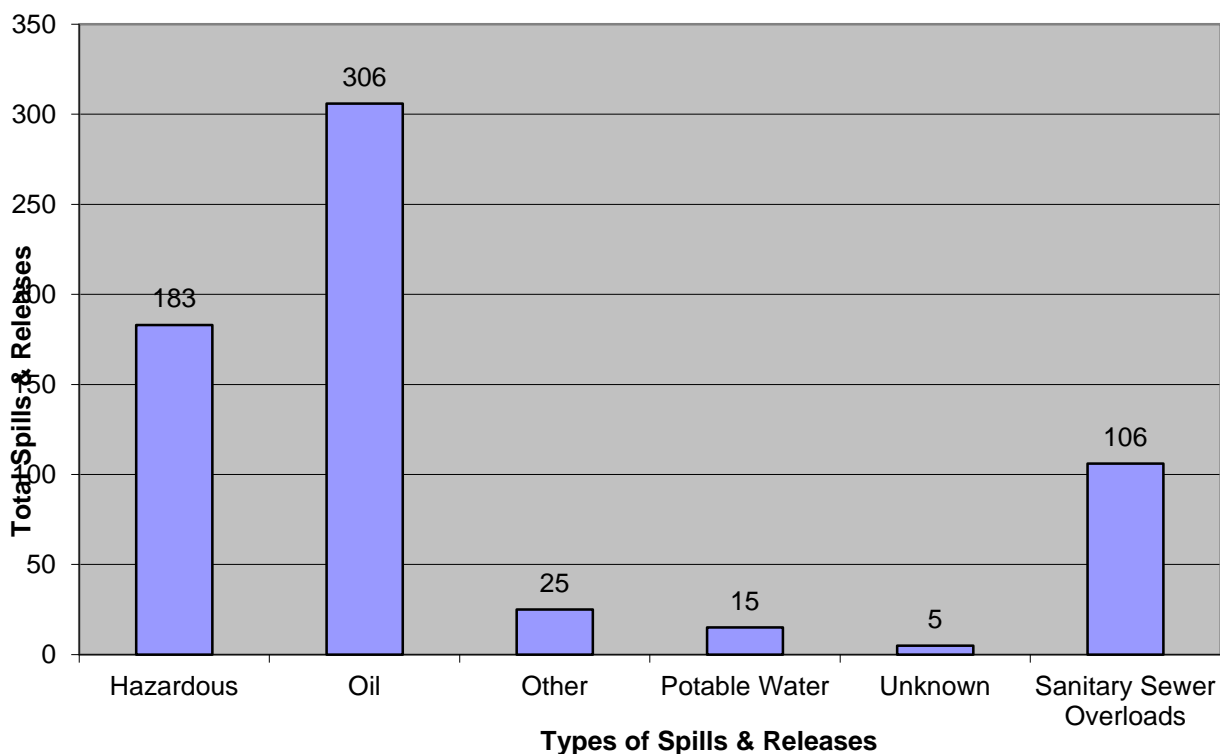
The Colorado Emergency and Incident Reporting Line was established to provide emergency support 24---hours a day concerning hazardous releases or spills specified in C.R.S. 25---1.5--- 101(1)(p). Under this statute, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) is responsible for compiling 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) maintain 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.

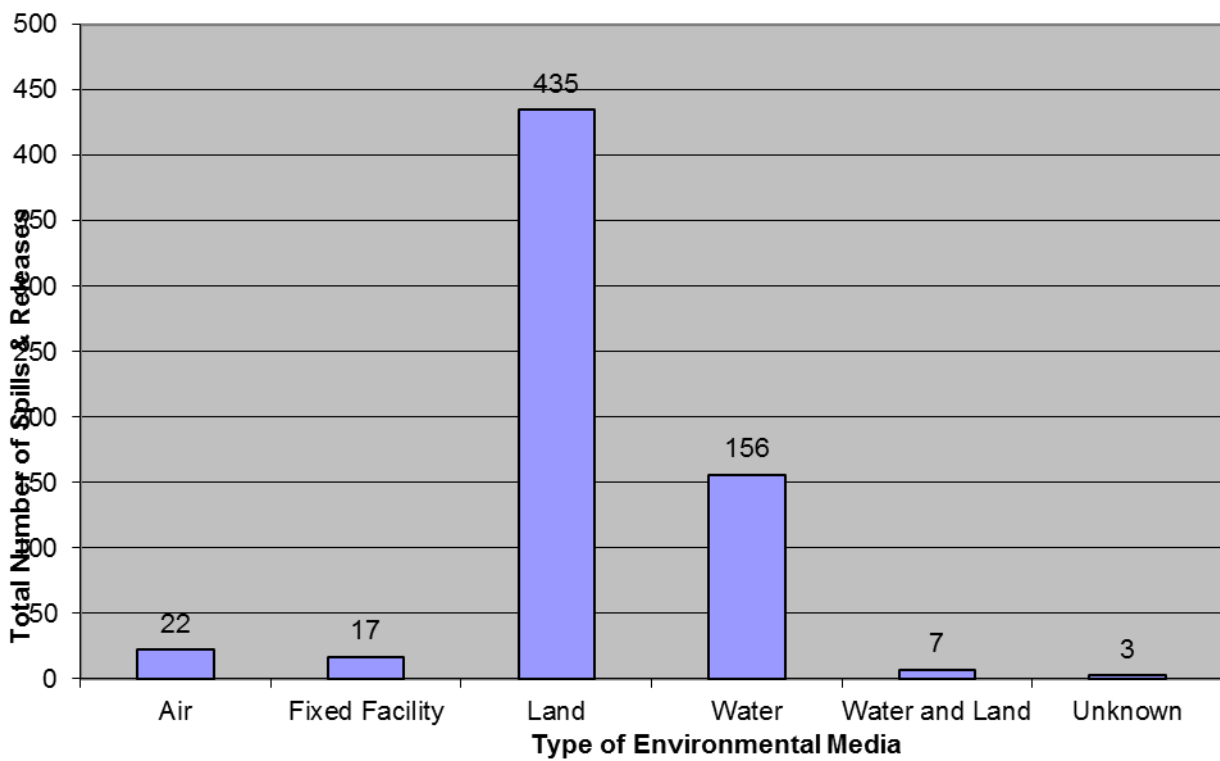
Furthermore, the OEPR has developed and maintains the only statewide environmental spill---reporting database, on behalf of the Colorado Emergency Planning Committee under the auspices of the Emergency Planning and Community Right---to---Know Act/Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (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 1036 telephone inquiries and notifications for the period of January 1-December 31, 2016. Seven hundred and twenty-two (722) of those calls were received during normal business hours and 314 additional phone notifications occurred after normal business hours (nights, weekends and holidays). Of those 1036 notifications, 640 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 & Releases for 2016



Total Environmental Media Impacted by Spill or Release 2016



CDPHE Spills Data by County – 2016

County	Spills/Releases
ADAMS	70
WELD	65
ARAPAHOE	53
JEFFERSON	53
DENVER	45
EL PASO	38
BOULDER	33
LARIMER	33
DOUGLAS	19
GARFIELD	18
PUEBLO	17
MESA	16
LA PLATA	12
LAS ANIMAS	12
SUMMIT	10
CLEAR CREEK	9
EAGLE	8
MOFFAT	8
PARK	8
RIO BLANCO	8
GUNNISON	7
GRAND	6
MINERAL	6
MONTROSE	6
MORGAN	6
LOGAN	5
CHAFFEE, JACKSON, MONTEZUMA, OTERO, ROUTT	4
ARCHULETA, BROOMFIELD, COSTILLA, FREMONT, KIT CARSON, LINCOLN, YUMA, GILPIN	3
HUERFANO, LAKE, PROWERS, RIO GRANDE, SAN MIGUEL, SEDGWICK, TELLER	2
ALAMOSA, BACA, BENT, CONEJOS, DELTA, DOLORES, ELBERT, OURAY, PHILLIPS, PITKIN, SAGUACHE	1
Total	640

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.

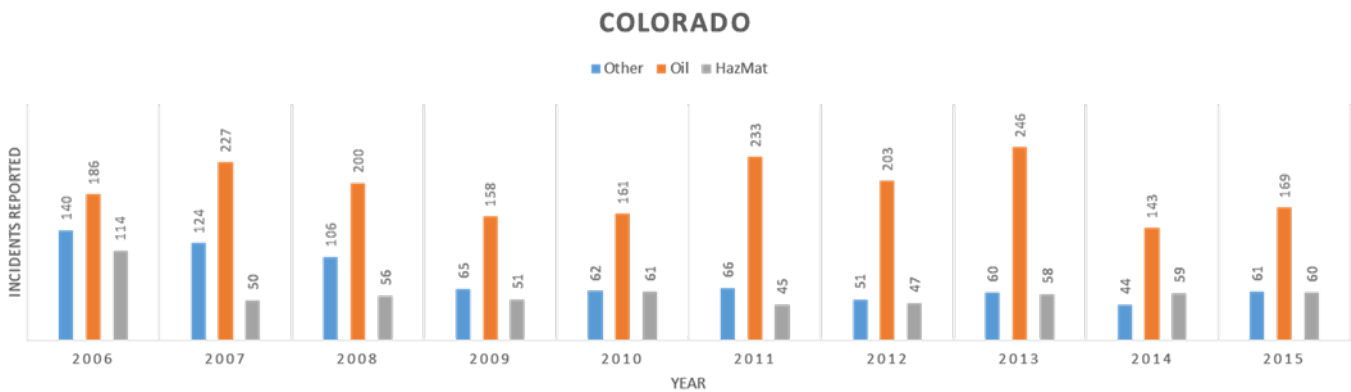
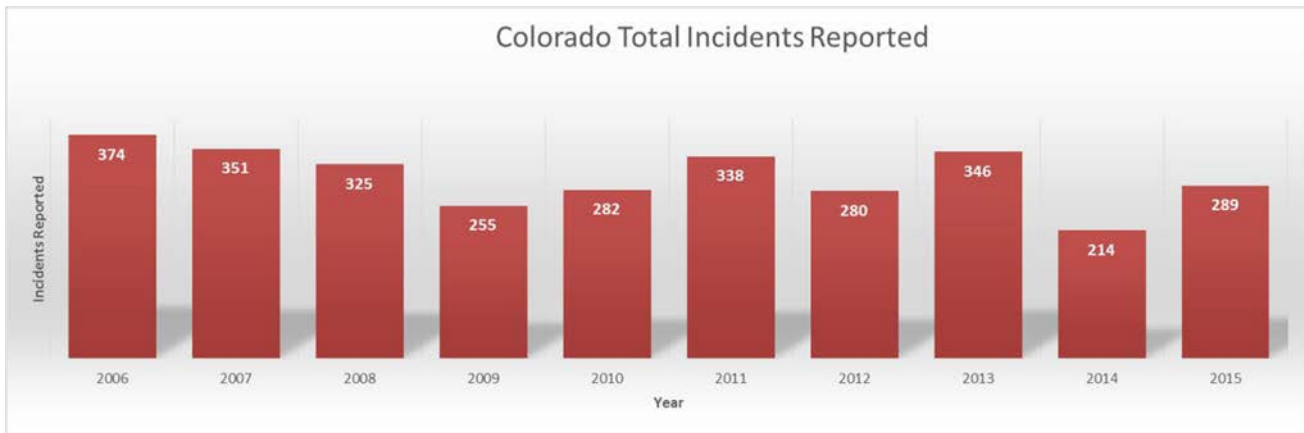
Another data point that the CSP Hazmat Section is beginning to capture is what they refer to as "quantity saved." This figure represents the amount of material prevented from spilling through response and mitigation. For example, if a tanker were to roll over and begin leaking, CSP Hazmat has been capturing the amount of material left on the vehicle. While the number in some individual circumstances is 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 2016, the quantity saved is 183,000 gallons of material that was prevented from potentially getting into the environment.

In 2016, CSP Hazmat responded to 257 incidents, a ten percent decrease from 2015. Of the responses, 176 of them were related to a motor vehicle crash. The remainder of the calls were varied and included: response to clandestine labs and illegal drug operations, a plane crash, and a chemical suicide. In addition, of the 257 total calls, members of CSP HAZMAT performed 50 assists to other agencies.

CSP Hazmat Spill Response Data by County - 2016

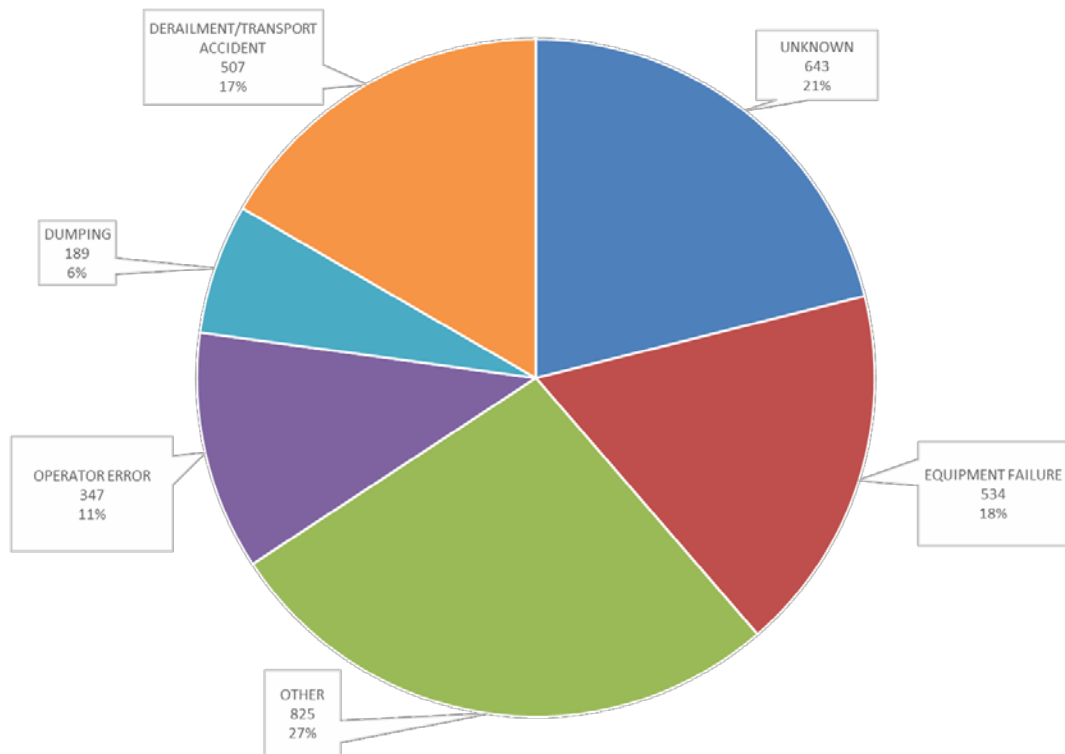
County	Total Incidents
Weld	39
Pueblo	18
Adams	16
Jefferson	15
Lincoln	13
Garfield	9
Morgan	9
Larimer	8
Clear Creek	7
Mesa	7
Elbert	6
Huerfano	6
Kit Carson	6
Otero	6
Bent	5
Douglas	5
Eagle	5
El Paso	5
Prowers	5
Saguache	5
Summit	5
Boulder	4
Montezuma	4
Park	4
Cheyenne	3
Gunnison	3
Kiowa	3
Logan	3
Mineral	3
Rio Grande	3
Alamosa	2
Arapahoe, Baca, Costilla, Jackson, Rio Blanco, Routt, Yuma	2
Archuleta Broomfield, Conejos, Custer, Denver, Dolores ,Fremont, Grand, LaPlata, Las Animas, Moffat, Montrose, Ouray, Phillips, Sedgwick	1
Chaffee, Crowley, Delta, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Lake, Pitkin, San Juan, San Miguel, Teller, Washington	0
Grand Total	257

Hazardous Materials Response Data-NRC Notifications to EPA Region 8 (2006-2015)



Hazardous Materials Response Data-NRC Colorado Incident Causes (2006-2015)

Colorado Incident Causes (2006-2015)



Reflects all reports to National Response Center