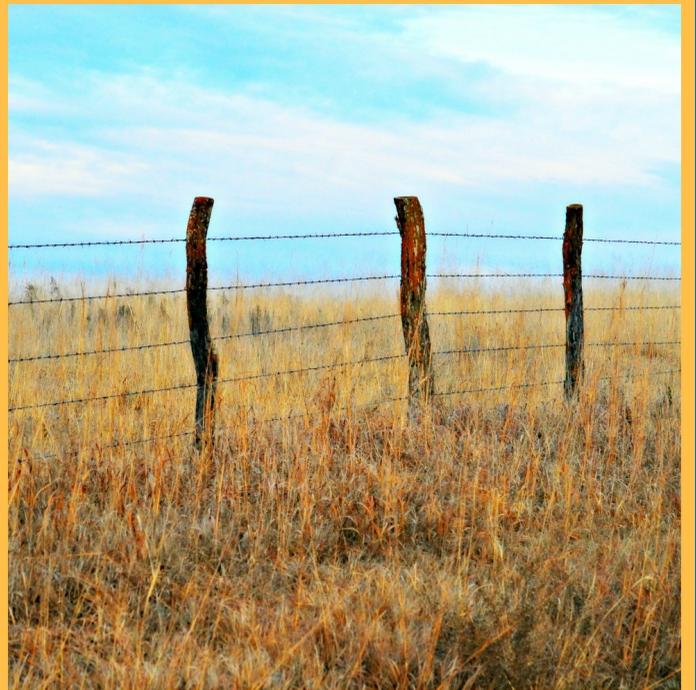
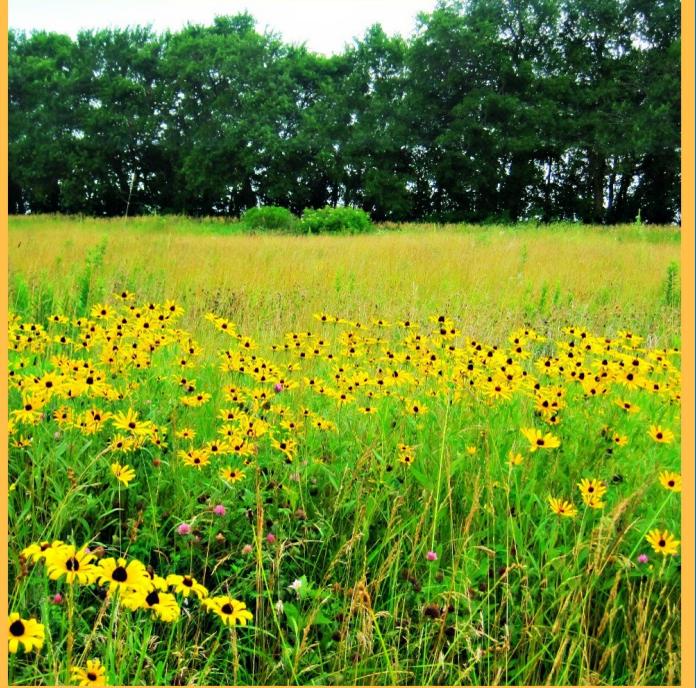
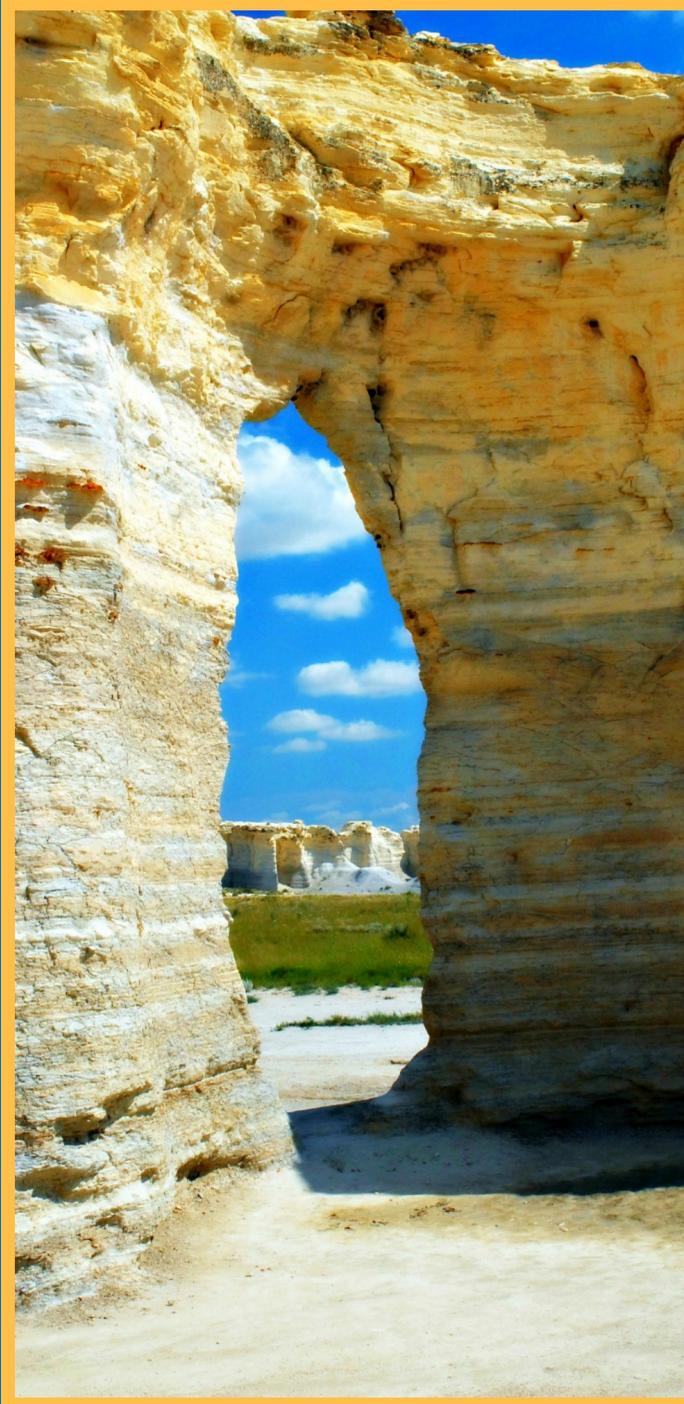


# Managing the Risk



**2014 Annual Report**

# Commission on Emergency Planning and Response

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# Managing the Risk

## 2014 Commission on Emergency Planning and Response Annual Report



### Governor Sam Brownback

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### Major General Lee Tafanelli

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### Mr. Timothy East

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Response and Recovery Section

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Kansas Division of Emergency Management

Cover photos courtesy of Devan Tucking-Strickler. With permission.

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**



**Mr. Timothy East**  
**CEPR Chairperson**



**Mr. Michael McNulty**  
**CEPR Vice-**  
**Chairperson**

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, and the Department of Agriculture. 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. 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.

## Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)

### LEPC HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) are a product of federal legislation that was passed after the Bhopal disaster in India, where thousands of people died because of an accident involving an accidental release of a hazardous chemical. To prevent similar occurrences in our own communities, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III), in 1986. EPCRA has four major provisions: Emergency Planning (Sections 301-303); Emergency Release Notification (Section 304); Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting Requirements (Sections 311-312); and Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Section 313). The Community Right-to-Know provisions in EPCRA help increase public knowledge and provide them access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment. The Kansas Legislature also enacted Right-to-Know laws that are very similar to the existing federal Right-to-Know laws. As a result, states and communities, working with industry, are better able to protect public health and the environment.

More recent events such as the explosion in West, Texas in 2013 and the Elk River chemical spill in January 2014 have once again placed a spot light on hazardous materials incidents and community preparedness. Both of these incidents have led to increased scrutiny of how facilities, local, state, and federal agencies work together to protect citizens. As a result of the West Texas explosion, the president signed Executive Order 13650 requiring federal agencies to review how information gathered under EPCRA, the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS), the Risk Management Program (RMP), and other federal programs can be shared among federal, state and local agencies (including first responders) in a more useful manner. It also charged these agencies with reviewing first responder capabilities, identifying areas of collaboration between agencies, and improved public access to chemical facility risks. As this process proceeds, all of this should lead to improved preparedness and community awareness of chemicals

### 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)*).

used within a community (Kansas Division of Emergency Management, (2014). *State of Kansas Local Emergency Planning Committee Handbook*, 2014). Retrieved from <http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/local-emergency-planning-committees>).

The role of LEPCs is to form a partnership between local governments and industries to enhance all-hazards preparedness. The local government is responsible for hazmat planning and response within their jurisdiction. This includes:  
-ensuring the local hazard analysis adequately addresses hazmat incidents;  
-incorporating planning for hazmat incidents into the local emergency management plan and annexes;  
-assessing capabilities and developing hazmat response capability using local resources, mutual aid and contractors; training responders; and exercising the plan.

LEPCs are crucial to local hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know programs. Members of the LEPC are citizens from the community and represent the various organizations, agencies, departments, facilities, and/or other groups within the district. The members should be familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment, and the local economy. In addition to its formal duties, the LEPC serves as a focal point in the community

**All Hazard LEPCs:**

- ◆ *Bring together community resources to create a common plan for responding to emergencies;*
- ◆ *Identify potential hazards in the community;*
- ◆ *Provides citizens with information about the hazards in their community;*
- ◆ *Evaluates the plan’s effectiveness after actual incidents and revises the plan accordingly; and*
- ◆ *Improve the public health and safety in the community.*

**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.

for information and discussions about hazardous substance emergency planning, and health and environmental risks (Kansas Division of Emergency Management, (2014). *Local Emergency Planning Committee*. Retrieved from [http://www.kansastag.gov/AdvHTML\\_doc\\_upload/KDEM-S3%20LEPC%20Brochure.pdf](http://www.kansastag.gov/AdvHTML_doc_upload/KDEM-S3%20LEPC%20Brochure.pdf)).

**The LEPC membership must include (at a minimum):**

- Elected state and local officials
  - Police, fire, civil defense, and public health professionals
  - Environment, transportation, and hospital officials
  - Facility representatives
  - Representatives from community groups and the media
- (United States Environmental Protection Agency, (2014). *Local Emergency Planning Committees*, Retrieved from <http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/local-emergency-planning-committees>).

## The Kansas Public Assistance (PA) Program

By: Steve Harsha, Jim Williams, and David Wilson, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

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 nonfederal 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 Crew Leaders, and PA Project Specialists. A total of 38 augmented positions can be coordinated for preliminary damage assessments, and project assignments throughout Kansas 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, augmented numbers may reach upward to 25 to complete disaster requirements throughout the state.

The Kansas PA program continues to maintain its operational relationship with its Federal Emergency Management counterparts, while sustaining rankings 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 surveys information developed through internal and external audits to enhance their response in future disasters and develop best practices to improve upon their expertise in future operations. The Kansas PA program analyzes customer service to objectively enhance considerations for future PA disaster grants, response, and recovery.

Many jurisdictions in Kansas are threatened by natural perils throughout the year. Active disaster

analysis demonstrates Kansas will add one or more federal disaster declarations during 2015, with disaster exposures involving many jurisdictions. The State of Kansas had two Federal Disaster Declarations during 2011, one in 2012, two in 2013 and none so far in 2014. As of September 1, 2014, a total of \$357,353,971.47 has been obligated for Disasters 1741 through 4150. 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 strives to conduct individual training for new PA Cadre by utilizing actual Kansas disaster scenarios and practical field experience to strengthen critical skills for future deployment. Though the 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.

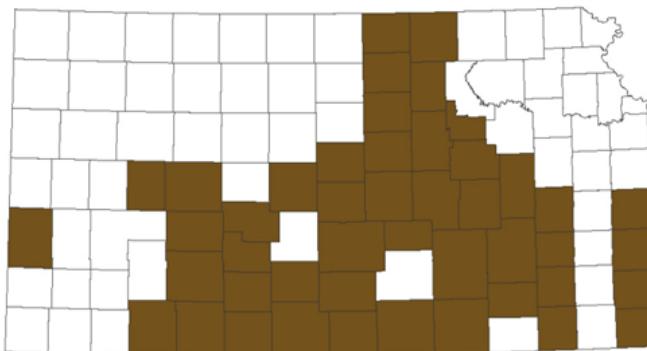


*Flooding in April of 2013-FEMA KS DR 4112.  
(Photo courtesy of KDEM Public Assistance program)*

## OBLIGATED FUNDS AS OF September 1, 2014

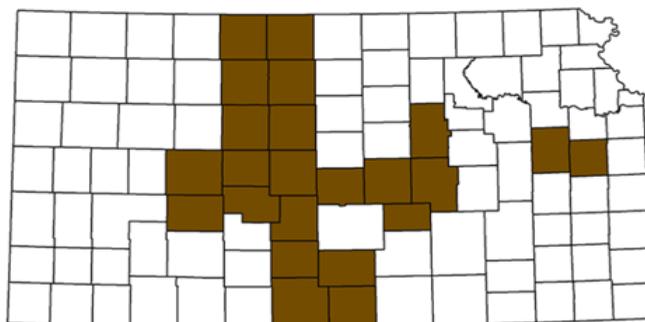
### FEMA KS DR 4150

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** October 22, 2013
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Severe Storms, Straight Line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding
- ◆ **Incident Period:** July 22 to August 16, 2013
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Edwards, Elk, Ellsworth, Ford, Geary, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Linn, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Meade, Montgomery, Morris, Ness, Ottawa, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Saline, Sumner, Washington, Wilson, and Woodson
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$13,525,633.24



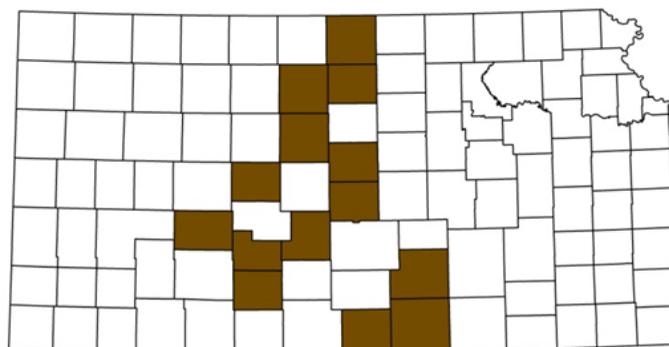
### FEMA KS DR 4112

- ◆ **Declaration Date:** April 26, 2013
- ◆ **Incident Type:** Snowstorm
- ◆ **Incident Period:** February 20 to February 23, 2013
- ◆ **Designated Counties:** Barber, Barton, Dickinson, Ellis, Franklin, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Kingman, Marion, McPherson, Ness, Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Smith, and Stafford.
- ◆ **Funds Obligated to Date:** \$1,704,138.33



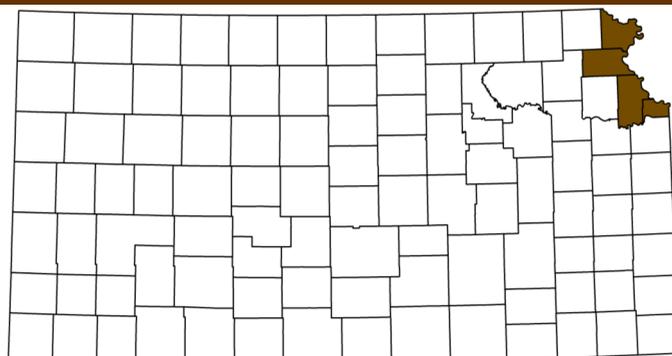
### FEMA KS DR 4063

- ◆ **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:** \$6,058,925.68



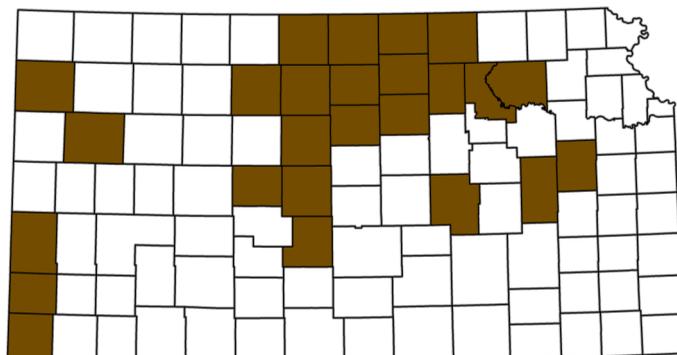
**FEMA KS DR 4035**

- ◆ **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:** \$3,782,118.48



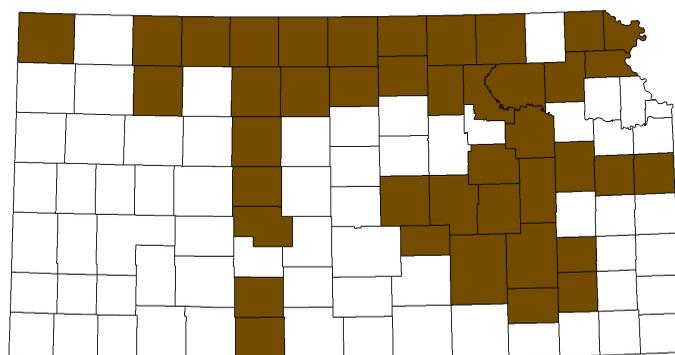
**FEMA KS DR 4010**

- ◆ **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:** \$8,079,219.90



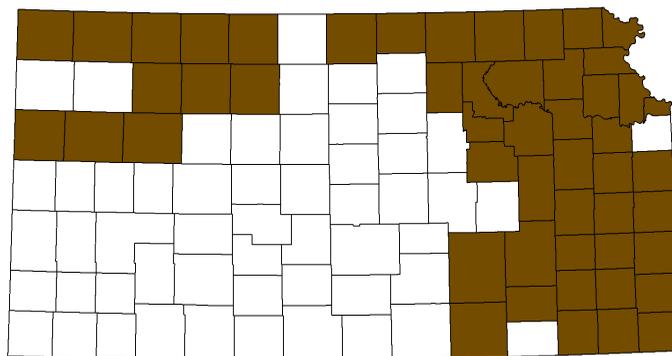
**FEMA KS DR 1932**

- ◆ **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:** \$9,274,016.14



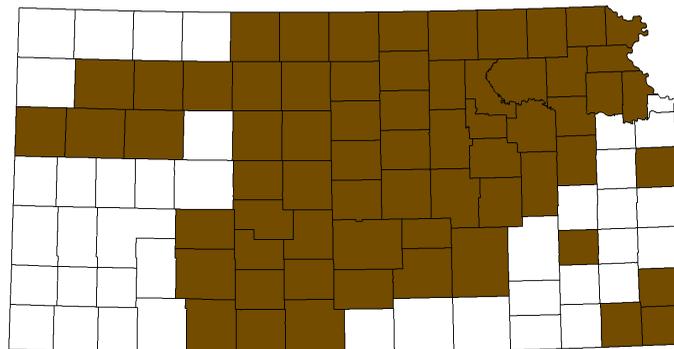
**FEMA KS DR 1885**

- ◆ **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:** \$19,252,746.76



### **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:** \$307,184,318.54



## **LEPC Highlight: Cowley County**

By: Devan Tucking, Kansas Division of Emergency Management and Brian Stone, Cowley County Emergency Management

The Cowley County LEPC has been very active focusing on planning efforts and training, not only for Cowley County, but for the entire South Central Region of Kansas. The 2013 recipient of the Mid-Sized LEPC Award at the Region 7 LEPC/TERC Conference, Cowley County LEPC has been an LEPC leader through the completion of multiple projects over the past few years.

Cowley County LEPC has completed multiple projects including hosting a HazMat IQ course for 28 students, update of the 2013 Cowley County Emergency Operations Plan, and regional projects such as facilitating the completion of a Regional Hazard Analysis for all 19 counties in the South Central Region, and facilitating the completion of a 19-County Regional Commodity



*Ray German (left), LEPC chairperson at the time of the Mid-Sized LEPC Award and Rick Shellenbarger (right), Sedgwick County Emergency Management. (Photo courtesy of Cowley County Emergency Management)*

Flow Survey for all of South Central Kansas through an FY2013 HMEP grant. Additionally, the LEPC approved an Ebola Response Plan created by the City/Cowley County Health Department in conjunction with LEPC members.

The Cowley County LEPC works to maintain interest and knowledge through featuring special guests for each meeting to provide updates or information on specific services or hazards. In the past two years,

the LEPC had guests from the Southern Star Pipeline, Sedgwick County Fire Dept. (displaying their new Regional HazMat Truck), the City of Winfield Gas Department, Magellan Pipeline, Creekstone Farms Premium Beef, LLC., and Tallgrass Energy.

## **Tornado Strikes Community of Baxter Springs**

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

The Southeast Kansas community of Baxter Springs in Cherokee County, Kansas was struck by an EF 2 tornado during the evening of April 27th, 2014. National Weather Service storm surveys concluded that this tornado originated 1.5 miles southwest of the community of Baxter Springs and traveled on the ground 4.25 miles eventually lifting 2.5 miles northeast of town.



*Damages from tornado that impacted Baxter Springs, Kansas April 27th, 2014. (Photo by 1st Lt. Matt Lucht, Kansas Adjutant General's Department, Public Affairs Office)*

Numerous homes and businesses were damaged or destroyed as the tornado traveled through the town. The State Emergency Operations Center was activated to coordinate state assistance for this incident from April 27th-29th. Additional resources assisting Baxter Springs in response to the tornado included two Incident Management Teams (IMT) that were deployed to support local response and recovery efforts. A seven-person IMT from the southeast region was deployed to assist with safety, operations, planning, logistics, and public information. A four-person Resource Accountability and Tracking Team from the northeast region was deployed to assist with access control, accountability, and tracking of citizens in the impacted area, emergency responders, and



*Governor Sam Brownback visits with citizens affected by the tornado that struck Baxter Springs. (Photo by 1st Lt. Matt Lucht, Kansas Adjutant General's Department, Public Affairs Office)*

volunteers that assisted with response and recovery efforts. The IMT was deployed for three days and the Resource Accountability and Tracking Team was deployed for one week.

Cherokee County and contiguous counties received a Small Business Administration disaster declaration for damages from the EF2 tornado to assist individuals with disaster recovery.



*Clean-up begins in Baxter Springs after tornado struck community. (Photo by 1st Lt. Matt Lucht, Kansas Adjutant General's Department, Public Affairs Office)*

## Don't Mix Chemicals-Read the Label First!

By: L'Tanya Christenberry, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

On October 24, 2014, Kansas Governor Sam Brownback signed a proclamation declaring the month of November 2014 as "Don't Mix Chemicals, Read the Label First" month in the State. Sponsored by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management, Technological Hazards Section, this campaign strove to educate individuals on common household chemical safety.

The "Don't Mix Chemicals, Read the Label First" campaign kicked off in July 2014 at the Kansas Preparedness Summit and was further

educating children on common household chemical safety. Additional information will remain available online at [www.ksready.gov](http://www.ksready.gov).



*Topeka Eagle Composite Squadron, Civil Air Patrol members (left to right) 2nd Lt Greg Miles, Zackery Appelhanz, C/Technical Sergeant, Adrian Appelhanz, C/Airman 1st class, Lita Appelhanz, and L'Tanya Christenberry, KDEM (Photo by Grace-Marie Tucking, Kansas Division of Emergency Management Preparedness Summit Volunteer)*

promoted at Kansas Preparedness Day on September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson during the month of September. Pamphlets and brochures with information on household chemical safety were distributed at multiple locations in the Capital city throughout the month.

Presentations were conducted during this time at local schools and organizations focusing on



Additional efforts of this campaign were in collaboration with the Household Hazardous Waste Program for the State of Kansas working to reach out to target audiences and provide information about the Household Hazardous Waste program and facilities throughout the state.



*L'Tanya Christenberry, Kansas Division of Emergency Management, shares pictures with children demonstrating household hazardous chemical safety. (Photo by Devan Tucking-Strickler, Kansas Division of Emergency Management)*

## Kansas Response Plan Update

By: Brandt Haehn, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) and its many partners including State agencies, local government, private sectors, and other key stakeholders revised the Kansas Response Plan (KRP) during 2013. This plan was signed by Gov. Brownback in February 2014.

The KRP applies to all state government departments and agencies providing assistance in a disaster or emergency situation. It describes the fundamental policies, strategies, general concept of operations, and incident management actions to be used through all phases of emergency management.

The KRP is built in the acknowledgement that emergency plans are constructed at both the county and federal levels. The KRP serves to provide guidance and policy direction on interfacing with county emergency operations plans and the National Response Framework (NRF) and is based on the fundamentals within the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The KRP further describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the state mobilizes resources and conducts activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts. The KRP is the plan that will serve as the basis for protecting the lives and property of the State of Kansas.

To facilitate effective operations, the KRP adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance into 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). The 15 KRP ESFs mirror those found in County

### *Key Revisions to the 2014 KRP include:*

- ◆ *Addresses all planning corrective actions as identified in After Action Reviews from 2010 to 2014.*
- ◆ *Updated to meet current Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) accreditation standards.*
- ◆ *Formalized numbering and standardized format across all ESFs to increase ease of use.*
- ◆ *Addition of a " Legal Support Annex" which covers and provides brief summary on all applicable Kansas statutes.*
- ◆ *Specific details added to support of functional needs coordination and support.*

### Incident and Support Annexes

- Biological Incident Annex
- State Continuity of Government Support Annex
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex
- Food and Agriculture Incident Annex
- Debris Management Support Annex
- Mass Casualty Support Annex
- Mass Fatality Support Annex
- Legal Support Annex

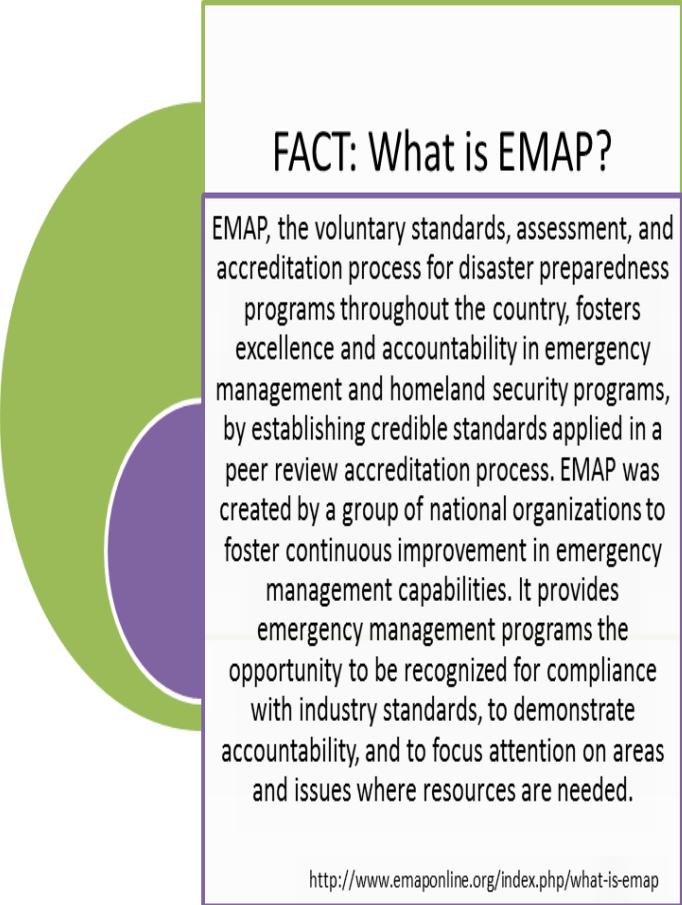
Emergency Operations Plans (CEOPS) and the National Response Framework. As such, the KRP lends itself to seamless coordination with response plans/frameworks at all levels of government.

Incident and support annexes are attached to the KRP and address the activities for specific incidents and/or support actions. The primary agency with incident statutory authority has the responsibility of developing and exercising these plans. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) coordinates with these agencies to include such plans in the KRP.

The KRP Revision Team first met in July 2012 to discuss the 2014 revision. The core team consisted of key stakeholders representing each ESF.

Each ESF was responsible for developing, updating, and compiling their respective sections. Planning teams were formed for each ESF and over the course of a year several meetings were held. The ESF planning teams were made up of representatives from state agencies, local governments, and the private sector who shared a role, responsibility, or interest in the ESF. The planning meetings proved to be a great opportunity to share information, lessons learned, resources, and knowledge on the different organizations. In addition to drafting their ESF, several planning teams developed hazard specific and support annexes that weren't included in previous versions of the KRP.

Overall, the 2014 revision was successful and well-received. Members of the planning teams appreciated the opportunity to contribute to the plan. It was a long, hard year, but everyone came together and worked diligently to meet the goals set by the KRP Revision Team.



### FACT: What is EMAP?

EMAP, the voluntary standards, assessment, and accreditation process for 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. 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 industry standards, to demonstrate accountability, and to focus attention on areas and issues where resources are needed.

<http://www.emaponline.org/index.php/what-is-emap>

## Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and State Coordinating Agencies

- ESF #1:** Transportation  
Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT)
- ESF #2:** Communications  
Office of Emergency Communications
- ESF #3:** Public Works and Engineering  
Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- ESF #4:** Fire Fighting  
Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- ESF #5:** Emergency Management  
Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- ESF #6:** Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services  
Department of Children and Families (DCF)
- ESF #7:** Logistics Management and Resource Support  
Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- ESF #8:** Public Health and Medical Services  
Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
- ESF #9:** Search and Rescue  
Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- ESF #10:** Oil and Hazardous Materials  
Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- ESF #11:** Agriculture and Natural Resources  
Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA)
- ESF #12:** Energy and Utilities  
Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC)
- ESF #13:** Public Safety  
Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)
- ESF #14:** Long-Term Community Recovery  
Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)
- ESF #15:** Public Information and External Communications  
The Adjutant General's Department

## Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant Program Update

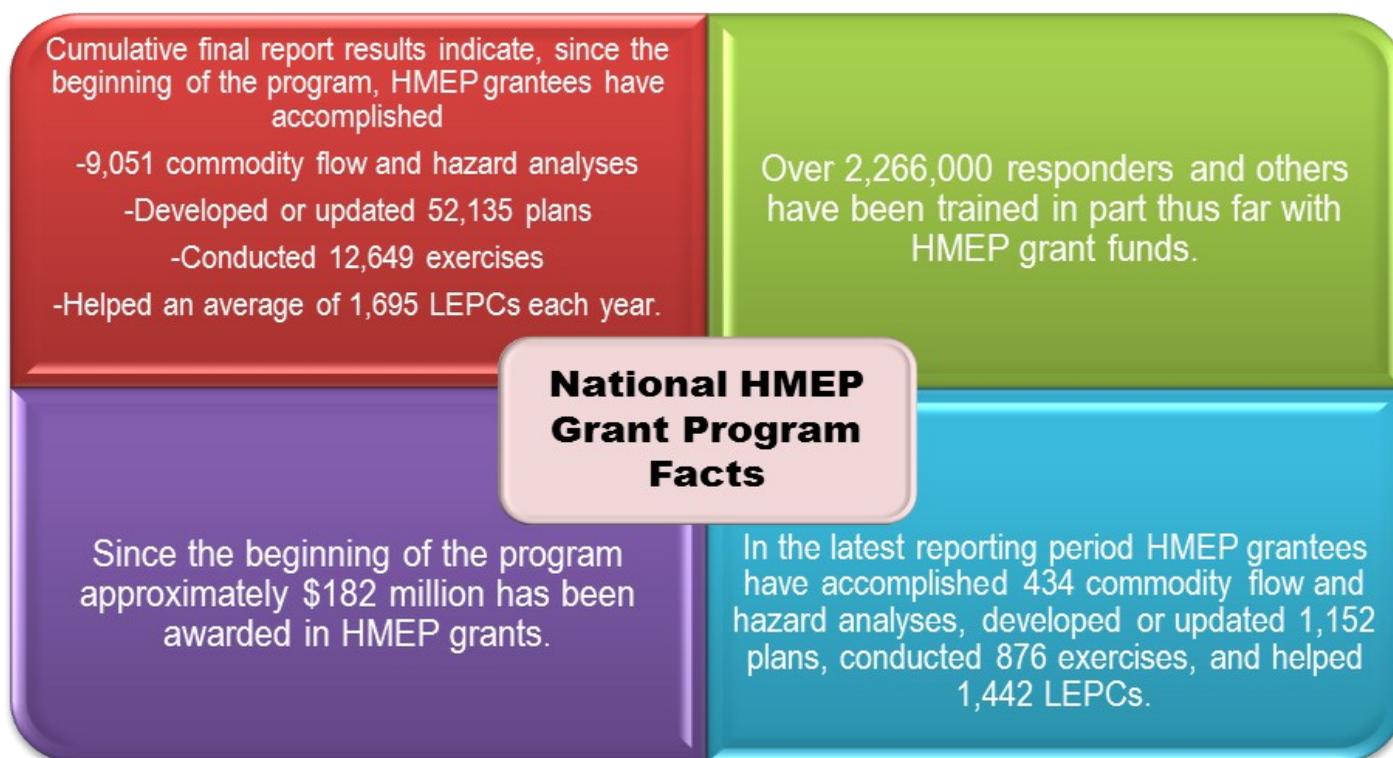
By: Swapan Saha, Ph.D., Kansas Division of Emergency Management

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant Program is intended to provide financial and technical assistance as well as national direction and guidance to enhance emergency planning and training. The HMEP grant is divided into training and planning grants. The primary purpose of the HMEP Planning Grant is to develop, improve, and implement the emergency plans under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The primary purpose of the HMEP Training Grant is to train public sector employees how to respond safely to hazardous materials accidents and incidents. Since its inception, the Kansas HMEP Grant program has been the cornerstone for hazmat related training and planning activities. Over the past years, the HMEP Grant Program has funded a wide range of hazmat planning and training projects including commodity flow surveys, hazardous analysis projects, development and updates to local hazardous emergency response plans, exercises to test local response plans and to train public sector employees

to respond safely to hazardous materials accidents and incidents.

The Kansas HMEP Grant Program has identified several areas that are in line with the federal goals and objectives of preventing and reducing adverse effect of hazardous material transportation related incidents on life, property, and environment.

To make the HMEP grant program adaptable, KDEM has also taken several approaches to assist Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) with planning and training projects. While the grant program will continue to distribute funds through a subgrant process to meet local hazmat training and planning needs as its first priority, KDEM will also provide chemical specific trainings such as training related to ammonia emergencies, ethanol emergencies, liquid petroleum gas emergencies, and NFPA core competency trainings such as hazmat operations, hazmat technician, and hazmat incident commander trainings through contractual agreements with other state and private



## HMEP Planning and Training Grant Priorities

### Planning

- Regional Commodity Flow Studies/Hazards Analysis
- Response Capabilities Assessment
- Develop or revise Hazardous Materials Response Plans
- Hazardous materials drills and exercises to test emergency response capabilities/ emergency response plan
- Funds for attending hazardous materials conferences and symposiums

### Training

- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 Core Competency training courses
- NFPA 472 Mission Specific training courses
- Chemical Specific response training
- Hazardous materials drills and exercises to identify gaps in training
- Other training courses authorized by the United States Department of Transportation

entities. KDEM will also offer hazmat awareness and radiological trainings to be conducted by KDEM staff, and will continue to provide current knowledge on hazmat planning and training through hazmat symposiums, conferences, meetings, and seminars.

New federal legislation, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act (MAP-21), has changed reporting requirements for the HMEP Grant Program and additional information will be collected from successful applicants and grant recipients to meet these reporting requirements. The major changes to reporting requirements as a result of this legislation are the incorporation of national consensus standards into hazardous materials emergency response training curricula and an increased and more detailed reporting process to Congress on the allocation and uses of the planning and training grants. A complete federal guidance regarding reporting requirements has not been released at this time. Any additional reporting requirements will be incorporated in a supplemental document and will be sent to the LEPC and recipients of HMEP grant funds.

To deliver on the promise of a 21st-Century government that is more efficient, effective and transparent, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is streamlining the federal government's

guidance on administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for Federal awards. The *Uniform Administrative Guidelines* for Implementation of Federal Grants has been consolidated into the *Code of Federal Regulations* 2 CFR Part 200. All entities receiving federal grants are required to follow these guidelines. The 2 CFR 200 is in effect as of December 26, 2014. Any federal grant funds received after this period must follow the guidelines listed in 2 CFR 200. The intent of the reform of OMB guidance is to reduce the administrative burden for non-Federal entities receiving Federal awards while reducing the risk of waste, fraud and abuse. If an award was made prior to December 26, 2014, the grant would follow the old regulations (49 CFR 18). Those regulations would stay in place through the life of the grant. Some agencies may decide to revise the terms and conditions after December 26, 2014, depending on the circumstances and if the regulations allow for it. Currently, it is not anticipated that the HMEP grant will divert from the current understanding. The FFY 2015 subgrant applicants are particularly being encouraged to review the guidelines in regards to competition, general procurement standards, and cost sharing.

## 2014 Wolf Creek Hostile Action Based Tabletop Exercise

By: Jacob Henry, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

On October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014, the Kansas Division of Emergency Management hosted the 2014 Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation Hostile Action Based (HAB) Tabletop Exercise (TTX). The exercise included nearly 100 attendees, and was comprised of partners from private, local, state, and federal entities. The HAB TTX was an eight hour, discussion based, facilitated exercise, based upon terrorist action scenario against the Wolf Creek nuclear power generating station.

After the terrorist attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001, hostile action based planning considerations began to increase among stakeholders. These considerations were added to the 2011 amendments



*Members of the Incident Command table group discuss the incident. (Photo by Jane Welch, Kansas Adjutant General's Department, Public Affairs Office)*



*Members of the State Emergency Operations Center Policy Group weigh in on new scenario information. (Photo by Jane Welch, Kansas Adjutant General's Department, Public Affairs Office)*

to 10 CFR 50. Within these considerations, it was required that all nuclear sites exercise the HAB component by December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. Kansas stakeholders determined that a tabletop exercise was needed as preparation for the upcoming functional exercises, scheduled for late 2015. The last functional exercise (of three) for 2015 will be a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) evaluated exercise.

Using a terrorist action based scenario the October exercise focused on the unique challenges of such an event including focus upon life safety of those in the area, movement along the highways, and other logistical problems. Players had to work through the challenges of a hostile action while considering the possibility of an ongoing threat.

The exercise had a large intelligence component built into the exercise, which helped demonstrate the flow of information from the intelligence community to the other partners. This component allowed players to experience the information flow for this type of scenario. Players gained valuable experience with information sharing and mentally working through the processes involved with responding to a terrorist action at Wolf Creek.

## Kansas Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services Update

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

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) is a volunteer organization of amateur radio operators who are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to provide essential communications for State and local governments in time of emergency. The Kansas RACES program made great strides in 2014 through outreach, net involvement, and exercises.

The State RACES Officer worked on multiple projects during 2014 including the



*John Rhein, Johnson County RACES, represents Kansas at the 2014 Ararat Hambash in Joplin, Missouri. (Photo courtesy of Jim Tuggle)*

development of a plan and operation of a full scale exercise in support of the 2014 Metropolitan Emergency Communication Council and Nationwide Amateur Radio Relay League Simulated Emergency Test [SET] project in October. Field operations were established in the parking lot of the Nickell Armory, Topeka, using personal deployment equipment and self-designed and constructed deployment antennas to run HF communications state and region wide including making effective contacts with RACES units and MARS units in other states. The team was made up of 6 operators from 5 different units including one Civil Air Patrol

operator who was co-opted into the operation. The team operated HF, VHF and UHF radios during the scope of the exercise and in a number of cases had to take over communications on the MECC side of the exercise when that unit's communications failed.

“Amateur radio is a vital communications link that can be utilized to augment communications capabilities before, during, or after an incident,” commented Jonathan York, KDEM Response and Recovery Branch Director. “If an incident were to occur that degraded normal day-to-day conventional radio and telecommunications components, amateur radio may be the only way to re-establish critical communications link to aid response and recovery efforts.”

Kansas RACES was active during multiple exercises throughout the year including an exercise conducted in support of the Kansas Preparedness Day at the State Fair in Hutchinson during the month of September. During this exercise Kansas RACES operated using solar power systems only. A special event station was operated during this exercise which netted a number of domestic [USA] and foreign contacts during the event.



## 2014 Spill and All Hazard Notification Updates

By: Jamie Schwartz, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) has been working in conjunction with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) to simplify the spill reporting process throughout the State of Kansas.

Over the last year, the spills working group team has worked together to develop the new process, which will decrease spiller notification times, increase notification compliance, and increase visibility of all spill events across the state without duplicating efforts.

On December 1, 2014 the State of Kansas implemented the new Spill and All Hazard Notification system. The system should be used to notify the state in the event of any spill, hazard, or train derailment. When calling the new phone system, the caller will be guided through a brief, automated call routing menu in order to reach the appropriate state agency for their call. Depending upon the type of spill or release, one state agency will take the spill information and pass it along to the other state agencies with a need to know. The caller will not have to provide multiple state notifications. By decreasing the number of notifications required, it will in turn decrease the time and effort of the person completing the state notifications.

It is important to note that oil and gas producers are to maintain their current call processes by notifying their KCC district representative directly. Additionally, KCC lead spills will not be reported using the new telephone system. However, there is a KCC option in the instance someone wishes to reach the KCC.

Phone numbers for KDEM and KDHE can be replaced with the new phone number (785) 291-3333.

### [When to Report a Spill/Release](#)

If there is a spill or release of any material (chemical, dry goods, food products, etc.) that impacts the soil, a body of water, or any other environmental impact, immediate verbal notification should be made to the State Spill and All Hazard notification system, (785) 291-3333.

A chemical release to the air may also require state notification. If the chemical released exceeds the Reportable Quantity, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency, immediate, verbal notification is required. Notification can be made using the State Spill and All Hazard Notification system, (785) 291-3333.

### [Reportable Quantity](#)

The reportable quantity (RQ) is a chemical specific quantity, reported in pounds, as identified by the Environmental Protection Agency's List of Lists. Reportable Quantities are established for two federal acts mandating notification and follow up reporting requirements of chemical spills: the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). All releases that meet or exceed the RQ require state notification through the Spill and All Hazard Notification system, (785) 291-3333.

Additional information regarding RQ's can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/release/rq/>

### [Follow Up Spill Reporting](#)

If the chemical spilled or released exceeded the designated RQ, follow up reporting is required. The State of Kansas has created the Form A to assist spillers with follow up reporting. The Form A is a simple to use form that captures all of the required follow up reporting elements.

In support of the new telephone notification system, the State of Kansas developed a new, online database to collect all of the spill data. The Form A will be accessible in the Spills Database that will be housed within WebEOC. The spiller will be able to login to WebEOC after the state has entered the information provided during the initial verbal notification.

Anyone completing a Form A will need to contact KDEM in order to obtain access to the database. To obtain a username and password, please call (785) 274-1423 or (785) 274-1409.

Additional information regarding spills and follow-up/Form A reporting can be found on our website: <http://www.kansastag.gov/KDEM.asp?PageID=437>

## Oil Spill Response Training

By: Kent Schierkolk, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

In September 2014, responders forming the KDHE Spills Response Program and Field Services District Offices, attended Oil Spill Response Training hosted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at the Wichita Fire Department Regional Training Center. The training event included a mix of attendees from the federal government, state government, local government, industry, response contractors and academia. Day one of the training consisted of classroom presentations and discussions including: construction of underflow dams; booming techniques for slow & fast moving waters; characteristics and respective response actions for Bakken “light” crude oils to Canadian “heavy” tar-sand oils; and wildlife hazing and collection techniques.

Day two of the training consisted of field exercises putting the lessons from day one into practice. Attendees broke into groups to construct different styles of underflow dams which were tested by releasing water in increasing volumes to simulate increased stream flow from a hypothetical rain event until dam failure was achieved. The exercise taught the responders to construct underflow dams specifically tailored for the stream conditions, using materials at hand, and how to account for changing weather.

After completion of the underflow dam lesson and wildlife demonstrations, the class moved to the Arkansas River to practice booming



Students assembled and deployed booms to contain a simulated oil spill (rice hulls) in the shallow, braided stream of the Arkansas River.

Students quickly learned that the drag forces on the boom from the flow of the river are significantly more than would be expected, even for a slow moving stream like the Arkansas, and additional power may be required to move the booms into position.

The training event was well-received by all who attended. The training will benefit the attendees as it allowed the students to practice techniques which will be used to contain oil spills without the stress & urgency of an actual spill; and taught students to account for potential changes in the environment. The Spills Response Program appreciates the efforts of the US EPA to bring the training to Wichita and the opportunity to work with the various attendees during the exercises. The training laid the framework for working cooperatively during future response activities.



*Photos courtesy of Kansas Department of Health and Environment.*





# EPA's 2014 Toxic Release Inventory Report

By: Jamie Schwartz, 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, a serious chemical release occurred 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 and 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, and 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 data entry and data quality assurance activities, the EPA makes the TRI reporting data available to the

Total On-Site and Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases (in millions of pounds)		
Year	U.S.	Kansas
2009	3,398.4	21.3
2010	3,820.0	22.5
2011	4,104.5	23.3
2012	3,616.8	19.5
2013	4,145.0	21.3

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

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.

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 2013, 305 facilities in Kansas were subject to reporting requirements for toxic release inventory chemicals, resulting in 21,338,221.6 pounds of material being released into the environment.

Types of Major Chemical Releases and Waste Generation in Kansas During 2013 (in pounds)	
<b>Total On-Site Disposal or Other Releases</b>	<b>18,429,285</b>
Air Releases	10,916,973
Land Releases	6,309,722
Underground Injection Wells	882,908
Water Releases	130,908
<b>Total Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases</b>	<b>2,908,937</b>
<b>Total On- and Off-Site Disposal or Other Releases</b>	<b>21,338,222</b>

Approximately 86% of the releases, or about 18.5 million pounds, occurred on-site, ranking Kansas 35<sup>th</sup> nationwide in total on-site disposal or other releases. Kansas ranked 36<sup>th</sup> in 2012. Approximately 2,896,712 pounds of material were released off-site in 2013. Kansas ranked 31<sup>st</sup> nationwide in the amount of off-site releases, up from 33<sup>rd</sup> in 2012.

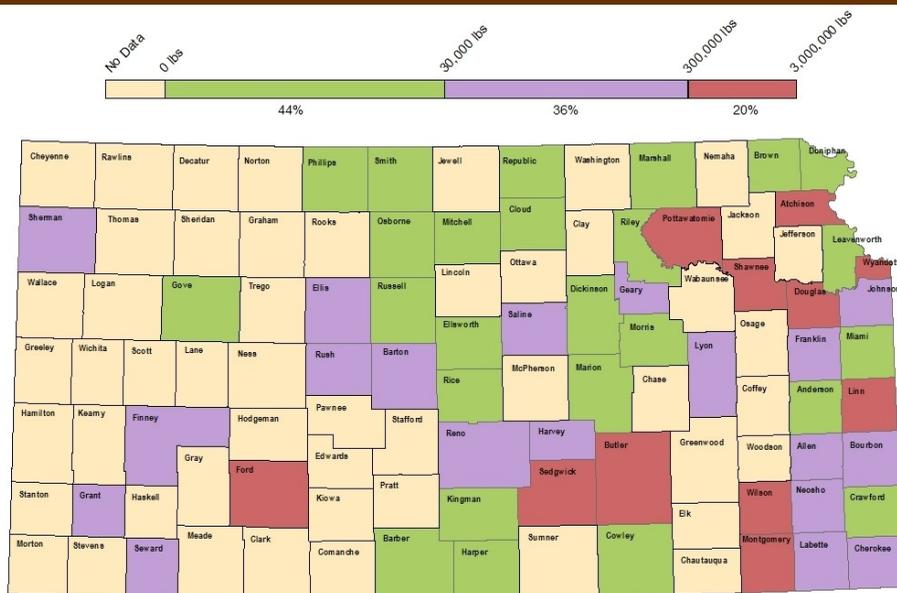
Total releases in Kansas increased by 9.3%, from 19,523,383 pounds in 2012 to 21,338,222 pounds in 2013.

The top five Kansas counties and their top TRI facilities reporting toxic releases were: Pottawatomie reporting 2,966,679 pounds; Wyandotte with 2,816,748 pounds; Ford with 2,719,361 pounds; Linn with 2,266,248 pounds; and Sedgwick with 1,918,546 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 Division of Emergency Management, 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.

2013 TRI Releases for the Top Five Kansas Counties, Top Three Facilities Per County (Total On-Site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases)			
County	Facility	LBS per Facility	Total Pounds
Pottawatomie	Jeffrey Energy Center	2,655,537	2,966,679
	Onyx Collection, Inc.	309,892	
	Parker Hannifin, Manhattan	1,000	
Wyandotte	GM Fairfax Assembly	743,721	2,816,748
	Amsted Rail Co—Griffin Wheel	713,670	
	Quindaro Power Station, KC BPU	593,322	
Ford	Koch Nitrogen Co., LLC	2,451,000	2,719,361
	Cargill Meat Solutions Corp.	240,686	
	National Beef Packing Co., LLC	27,420	
Linn	Great Plains Energy, La Cygne	2,251,677	2,266,248
	Custom Alloy Sales	14,571	
Sedgwick	Spirit Aerosystems Inc.	796,843	1,918,546
	Occidental Chemical Corp.	540,457	
	Cargill, Inc.	238,000	

## KDA Participates in the FEMA Region VII Agriculture Planning Initiative

By: Sandy Johnson, Kansas Department of Agriculture

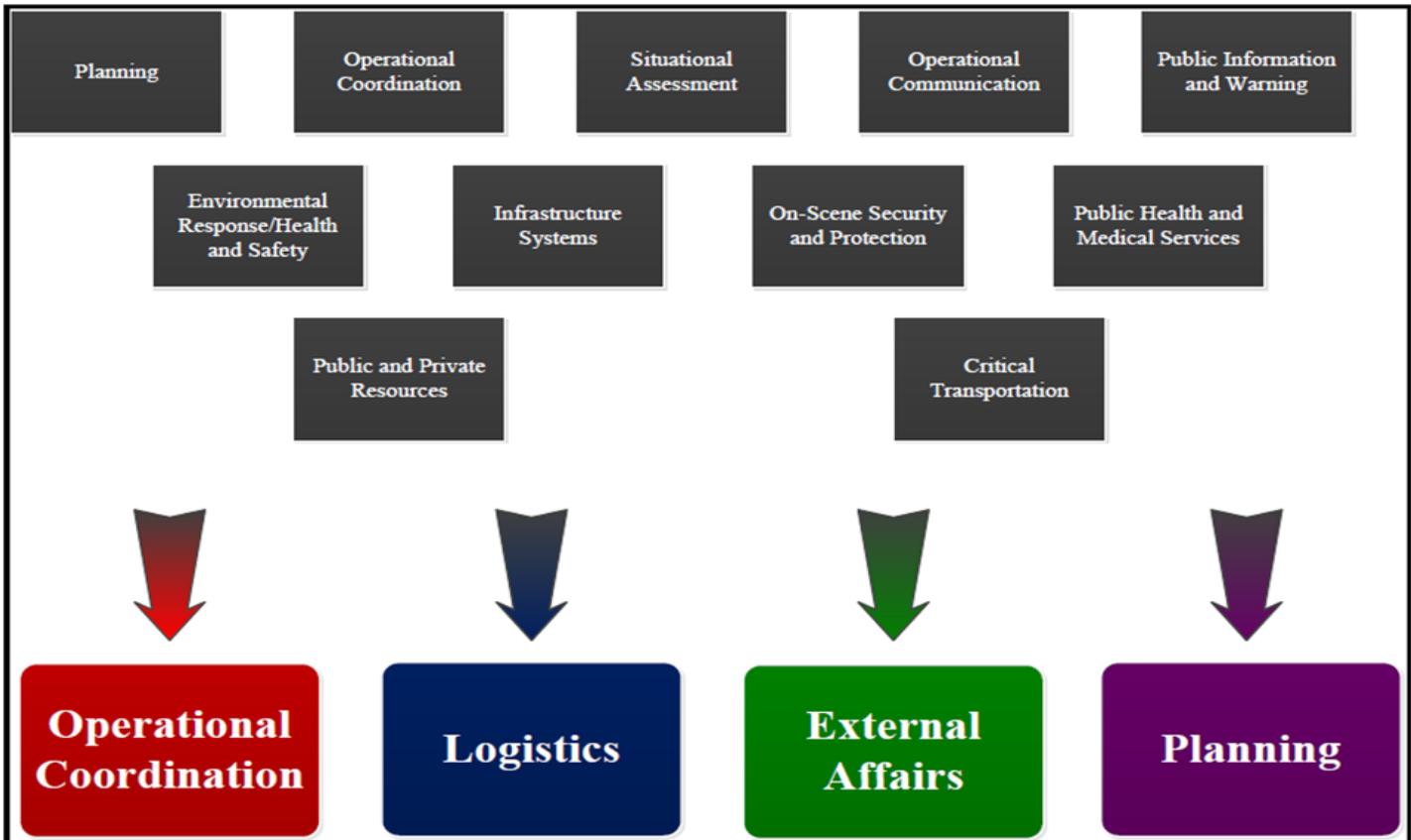
The FEMA Region VII Office in Kansas City has developed a Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary (FAV) Response Incident Annex. The FAV Incident Annex provides a framework for support toward complementing Federal, tribal and state efforts to respond to a FAV incident within FEMA Region VII.

The annex was developed by conducting over a dozen “Course of Action” workshops where participants discussed how a response would be initiated and what potential resource needs might be. Discussions were based on several food and agriculture scenarios that were developed that would ensure a response where federal assistance would

and that would require an increased amount of coordination.

FEMA Region VII serves as a Center of Excellence for FAV Response Planning. Through this project, FEMA Region VII has:

- ◆ Developed FAV background information for nine tribal nations and four states
- ◆ Identified the response capabilities and needs of its Federal, tribal and state partners; developed policies and procedures to meet these needs; and formalized those policies and support capabilities in the form of a FAV Annex to FEMA Region VII’s Regional Interagency Operations Plan-Response.



*As the various groups worked within the Core Capabilities, four of them summarized the most likely areas of assistance that would be requested from FEMA. The chart above illustrates this concept.*

- ◆ Developed best practices for use by other FEMA Regions that want to develop a FAV Incident Annex.
- ◆ Fostered partnerships with tribal nations, states, private sector businesses, and non-profit entities.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture participated in all of the workshops and was very pleased with the level of participation from our partners, other states, tribes and the food and agriculture industry in the region. We feel that Region VII is much more prepared to anticipate potential areas of response and resource requests should a FAV Incident occur in the Midwest.

## **KDA Invisible Fire 2014**

By: Sandy Johnson, Kansas Department of Agriculture

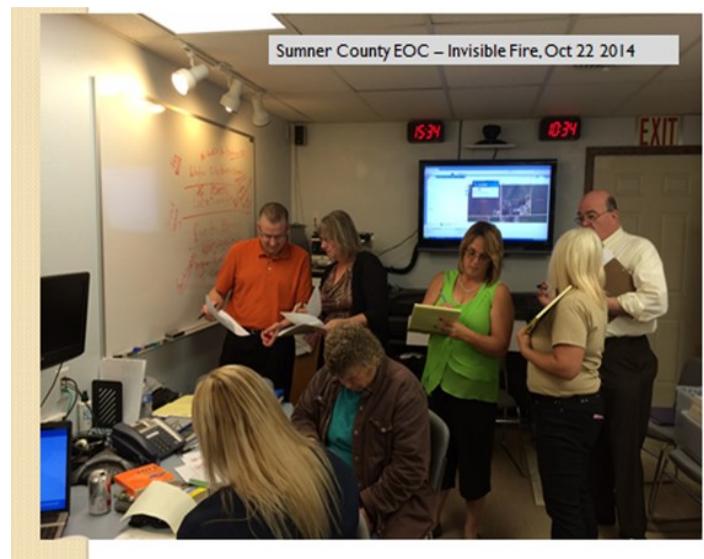
The Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) partnered with three homeland security regions to conduct the 2014 Invisible Fire Exercises in September and October. 10 Counties activated their Emergency Operations Centers (Riley, Pottawatomie, Lyon, Clay, Sedgwick, Reno, Butler, Harvey, McPherson and Sumner) to respond to a fictional outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in their counties.



*(Photo courtesy of Kansas Department of Agriculture)*



**INVISIBLE FIRE**



*(Photo courtesy of Kansas Department of Agriculture)*

KDA activated the KDA Incident Management Team for the September exercises and participated in a simulated role in October. Overall, more than 300 people participated and many lessons were learned.

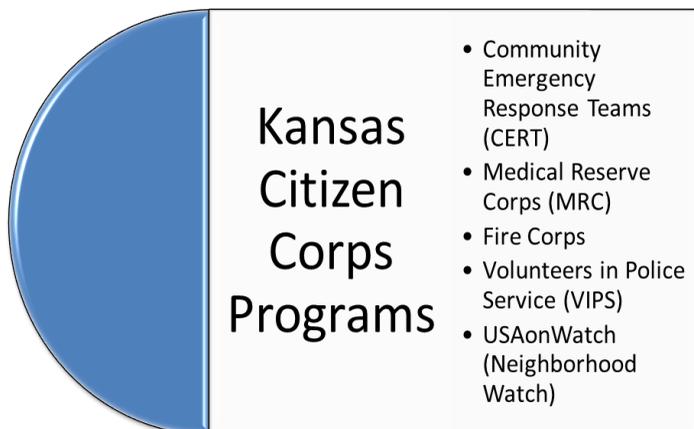
KDA will conduct the capstone Invisible Fire 2015 exercise during the week of December 16th with participants from the south west region of the state.

## Kansas Citizen Corps Spotlight

By: Bob Stamey, Kansas Citizen Corps, Kansas Division of Emergency Management

Citizen Corps is FEMA's grassroots strategy to bring together government and community leaders to involve citizens in all-hazards emergency preparedness and resilience. Citizen Corps asks you to embrace the personal responsibility to be prepared; to get training in first aid and emergency

with the aid of professional signers to aid persons with hearing loss. Special training sessions are taught in Spanish and some training manuals are available in braille. Volunteers represent all age groups, Teen CERT units are active in many areas and senior citizen members bring wide ranging experiences to all the Citizen Corps Programs.



**Kansas  
Citizen  
Corps  
Programs**

- Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)
- Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)
- Fire Corps
- Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS)
- USAonWatch (Neighborhood Watch)

By looking in detail at annual Citizen Corps activities of a single County it can be very impressive to break down the amount of volunteer time provided to a county through Citizen Corps team activity. Cowley County, for example, has multiple Citizen Corps teams including a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) (30 members), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) (6 members), and a County Animal Response Team (CART) (9 members). All teams operate under the Citizen Corps umbrella of the County. Together in 2014, they offered instruction in general and

skills; and to volunteer to support local emergency responders, disaster relief, and community safety.

The Kansas Citizen Corps Program is composed of volunteers who train to provide support to local emergency and disaster agencies. These voluntary groups provide support to police and fire departments, health departments, and emergency management offices in 38 counties across the state. Standard training is conducted among these organizations; however, since each local unit is managed independently, local training is often expanded allowing each team to conform to the uniqueness of their community/county and develop special skills and capabilities. This flexibility is part of the strength of these programs since it better engages volunteers and more effectively serves the community.

Citizen Corps volunteers reflect the communities they serve. Citizen Corps strives to provide volunteer opportunities to all who want to contribute to their communities. Accommodations are made allowing community members to receive training and to participate in the activities of the various program units. Classes have been taught



*Cowley County CERT participate in exercise. (Photo courtesy of Cowley County Emergency Management)*

specialized topics fitting their mission, participated in exercises and drills, offered outreach programs in the community, supported local response agencies, and responded to local disaster situations. This combined to a total of 2,560 volunteer hours provided to support Cowley County and its citizens.

Many Citizen Corps volunteers work to support their communities through volunteering with multiple Citizen Corps programs. Each individual volunteer in these programs bring their own skills, goals, background and experiences to that team. That's one of the strengths of a volunteer program. A couple in Northeast Kansas is a prime example

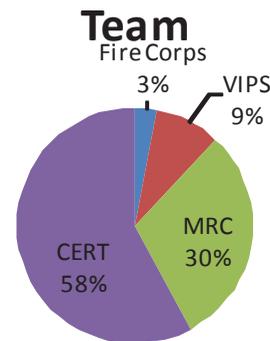
Paula and Epling volunteer to area. They are active MRC activities in Douglas County along with their community groups.

**It starts with you!** Citizen Corps was created to help everyone in America answer the questions, "What can I do?" and "How can I help?" No matter where you live, no matter who you are, we all have a role in hometown security.

of this. Hladky and Willard provide multiple programs. They have been in both CERT and Shawnee County, with other

A frequent guest and presenter at KDEM Preparedness Events, Hladky and Epling contribute a great deal to educating Kansas citizens on disaster preparedness. Through the development and education to Kansas Citizens on creating preparedness buckets, Hladky and Epling have provided another attainable method that citizens can utilize to prepare their family for

### Kansas CCP Volunteers by Team



their family for disasters and emergencies. Hladky and Epling have demonstrated and provided information on this disaster preparedness concept to over 500 Kansas citizens in recent years. Other Citizen Corps activities the couple has been involved in includes: Moulage Training, Weather 101 and Weather Symposium courses, Rapid Tag accountability training, county exercises, community presentations, Kansas Preparedness Summit, and Kansas Zombie Preparedness Day.

Anyone can be a part of Kansas Citizen Corps. Citizens should discuss options with their county emergency manager. Citizens can become involved in Citizen Corps through training, volunteering, serving on a local council, teaching others to be prepared, or starting a neighborhood emergency preparedness project.

## An example of Citizen Corps activities across Kansas include:

Safety and preparedness presentations at civic clubs and other community organizations

Supporting community activities such as parades and fairs

Participation in regional and state sponsored training and conferences

Support to flu shot clinics

Specialized training based on the Citizen Corps Program

Response to local or regional disaster situations

## 2014 KDHE Response

By: Scott O'Neal, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

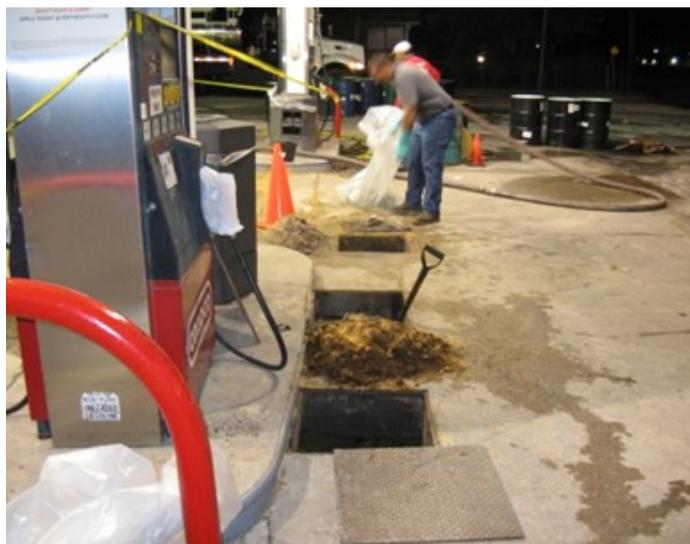
During the afternoon of October 9, 2014, a customer bumped a fuel dispenser, damaging a fuel line at the Riverton Quick Stop located on Hwy. 66 in Riverton, KS. Safety features that should have engaged the mechanical leak detector failed, allowing pressurized fuel to be released to the environment. The line break, located beneath the pump island, flowed gasoline for a period of approximately two hours before the problem was detected by store customers and employees. The incident occurred during a heavy rain event which was partially responsible for the release not being noticed sooner. It is estimated that approximately 1,800 gallons of gasoline were released.

Stakeholders involved in the initial on-site response were the Owner's Representatives; Galena Fire Department; Bryant Burnett, EPA Region 7; Cathy Sloan and Susie Attocknie, Quapaw Tribe; GRDA representatives; Carl Hays, Cherokee County; and Renee Brown, KDHE.

Responding personnel were concerned that a significant amount of gasoline might have flowed to the storm sewer and into the Spring River during a six inch rain event that coincided with this incident. Downstream Public Water Supply (PWS) system operators were alerted to the situation by Richard Thomas, KDHE Southeast District Office. Fortunately, downstream users were not taking water from the Spring River at the time of the release.



*Investigation to delimit the extent of gasoline migration through porous material located immediately below concrete/asphalt surface. (Photo courtesy of Kansas Department of Health and Environment)*



*Gasoline recovery using vac truck at sumps created in existing piping access vaults by the pump island. (Photo courtesy of Kansas Department of Health and Environment)*

The day following the incident, a local contractor began recovering gasoline that had collected beneath the pump island. Product recovery sumps were constructed by excavating soil beneath product piping access vaults located near the pump island. The gasoline/water mixture was collected in 55 gallon drums and stored on site. After gaining knowledge of the scope of the on-site situation, KDHE BER requested an environmental consultant mobilize to the site with an emergency response crew. Scott O'Neal (KDHE BER) and the emergency response crew (Coranco Great Plains and HazMat Response) arrived in the early evening of October 10, relieved the local contractor, and continued the fuel recovery process with a vacuum truck. Fuel recovery continued for most of the day of October 11, until collection diminished to the point where recovery was not considered practicable.

KDHE BER and Coranco Great Plains spent the week of October 13 assessing the scope of the impact, assessing contaminant migration pathways, and formulating and implementing a contaminant mitigation plan. Residents of Riverton, living in the vicinity of the release, were informed of the situation by KDHE through distribution of informational fliers.

Horizontal soil vapor extraction (SVE) wells were installed at the location of the pump island and connected to a trailer mounted SVE system provided by KDHE. Due to the large volume of gasoline encountered in the subsurface during excavation and installation of the SVE lines, dispensing of gasoline was determined too dangerous for workers and customers. Fuel sales were suspended during construction activities at the fuel dispensers. The SVE system was started on October 17, 2014.

In subsequent weeks, additional horizontal SVE wells were installed across the site in an effort to remove gasoline that appears to have migrated horizontally across the site through the permeable base material beneath the concrete/asphalt surface. SVE construction was finished during the week of November 3, 2014.

It is estimated that the initial fuel recovery efforts removed 250 gallons of gasoline. As of December 23, 2014, it is estimated that the SVE system removed an additional 1300 pounds (roughly 200 gallons) of gasoline. Ongoing site activities include continued operation of the SVE system and installation of additional groundwater monitoring wells and groundwater monitoring.

As of the time of writing, KDHE BER is not aware of any negative effects associated with gasoline that may have entered Spring River during this event. The environmental consultant/contractor



*Trailer in which the soil vapor extraction blower and ancillary equipment is located. (Photo courtesy of Kansas Department of Health and Environment)*

<b>KDHE Spill Response 2014</b>	
Reported spills impacting soil and/or water	672
Reported spills impacting surface waterways	65
Reported spills impacting ground water and required expanded/long term remediation	4
Joint response with KCC to oil lease spills	7

that performed gasoline recovery and remedial work was Coranco Great Plains with the assistance of HazMat Response. Representatives from Galena Fire Department, US EPA, Quapaw Tribe, Cherokee County, GRDA, KDEM, and KDHE were involved in the response.



*Installation of horizontal soil vapor extraction (SVE) wells at the location of the release. The gray material over the piping in the trench is bentonite chips used to isolate the screened intervals (soil air intakes) of individual SVE lines. (Photo courtesy of Kansas Department of Health and Environment)*

## Right-To-Know Program: Support to Local Responders

By: Kim Steves, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

During 2013, 17,645 facilities reported to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) storage of 41,927 hazardous chemicals (Tier II) in Kansas, and 308 facilities reported 1,220 toxic release inventory (TRI) chemicals. Because we have such a large inventory of chemicals in our state which are hazardous to the health of our citizens and our environment, it is very important that our local emergency responders and emergency management officials know exactly what type of hazardous chemicals are being stored in what locations in their counties.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 was created to help communities plan for emergencies involving hazardous substances. The purpose of this law is to help increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment. This information can be used to improve the chemical safety and protect public health and the environment. As part of that program, the KDHE Right-To-Know program receives, processes, and manages hazardous chemical information which is required to be submitted under EPCRA. This includes the Tier II information for hazardous and extremely hazardous chemicals. These are chemicals for which Material Safety Data Sheets exist. The Tier II reporting requirements include information on general hazard types and locations of hazardous chemicals present at each facility. This also includes Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) information for facilities which meet criteria including manufacturing or processing more than 25,000 lbs. of a TRI-listed chemical or otherwise use more than 10,000 lbs. of a listed chemical in a given year. In general, chemicals covered by the TRI Program are those that cause one or more of the following:

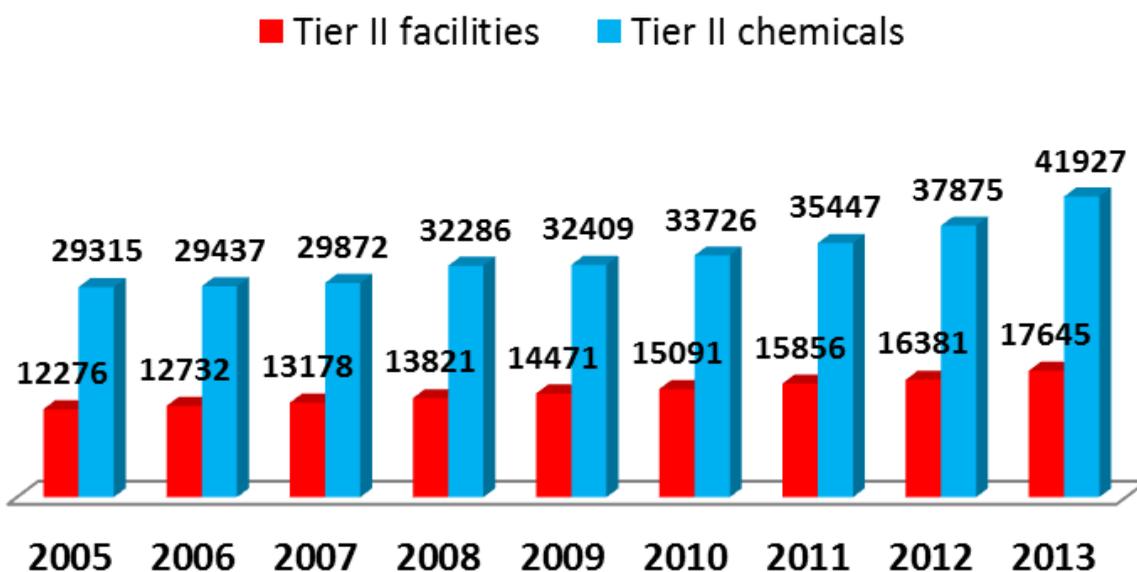
- ◆ Cancer or other chronic human health effects
- ◆ Significant adverse acute human health effects
- ◆ Significant adverse environmental effects

The KDHE Right-To-Know program maintains this Tier II and TRI information in an electronic form. Tier II data is made available for access by the Local Emergency Planning Commissions, county emergency management officials, fire departments, and other emergency responders through a web-based database system. TRI data is made available to the public by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The importance of this program was emphasized during the April 2013 explosion at a fertilizer plant near West, Texas in which large quantities of ammonium nitrate fertilizer exploded after being heated by a fire at the storage and distribution facility. This incident caused at least 14 fatalities, 226 injuries, and widespread community damage. The chemical safety board investigating the explosion found that the volunteer firefighters in the community were not aware of the explosion hazard from the ammonium nitrate stored at the facility, and were caught in harm's way when the blast occurred, and the local emergency planning committee did not have an emergency response plan for the facility as it might have done if it was more aware of the potential hazard at the plant. In Kansas, we seek to prevent this type of tragedy through the Right-To-Know program. Throughout the years, local emergency responders and emergency management officials in our state have made use of the Kansas Tier II database to obtain information on stored chemicals following floods, tornadoes, fires, and other disasters.

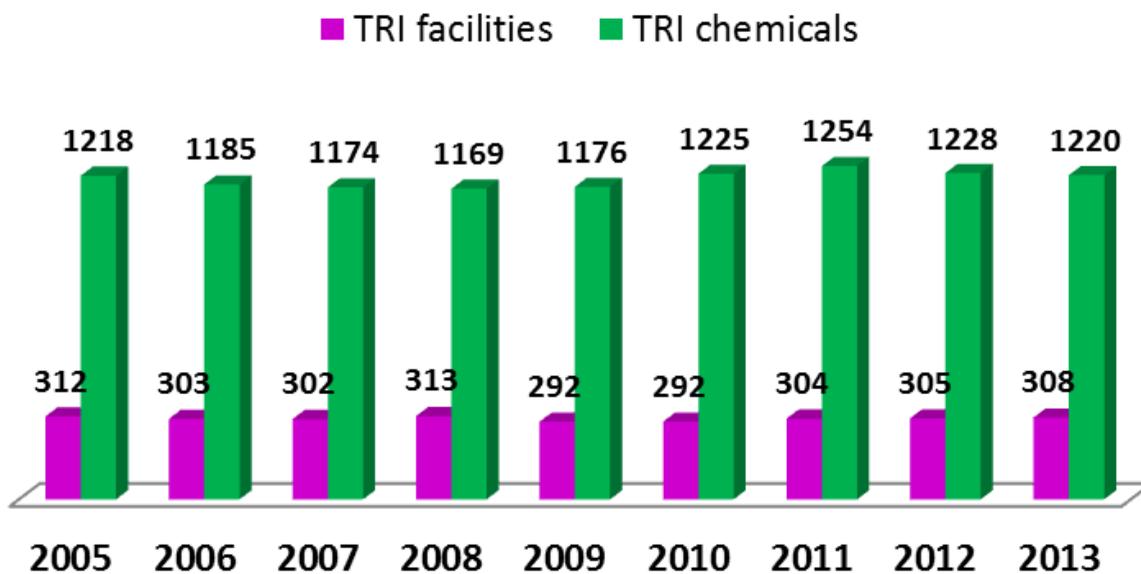
KDHE is currently working to incorporate upgrades into the KDHE Tier II web-based system with a focus on improving the ease of use and the CAMEO application. There is limited funding available for this process and upgrades must be prioritized to stay within budget each year. As part of this process, KDHE is seeking comments and feedback from the end-users such as Local Emergency Planning Commissions, local emergency management officials, and fire departments, regarding upgrades which are desired and which are considered a priority.

## KANSAS TIER II DATA



NOTE: Reporting Year 2013 Tier II Data is still being finalized and may change.

## KANSAS TRI DATA



The Project Leader for the KDHE Right-To-Know program is Marla Oestreich. Please send any comments you have regarding the Tier II application to her at: [moestrei@kdheks.gov](mailto:moestrei@kdheks.gov).

# Kansas WebEOC

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

Kansas WebEOC is an online event reporting, situational awareness, and documentation tool that Kansas has utilized for multiple years, through multiple disasters and emergencies.

As a versatile, web-based system this program features tools and boards to provide situational awareness and reporting capabilities. “WebEOC is a virtual platform that enables county emergency managers and emergency management partners access via internet connectivity,” commented Jonathan York, KDEM Response and Recovery Branch Director. Kansas WebEOC features boards and information on subjects such as the Daily Situation Reports, County Burn Bans and Burn Permits, Rapid Assessments, specific incidents, Incident Command System forms, and other such topics. “WebEOC gives users the flexibility to document information such as rapid assessment after an incident occurs, actions taken, and has the ability to archive data pertinent to an incident,” York added.



**Kansas Burn Bans**  
 Burning in the Flint Hills in Kansas is regulated by state regulations, specifically K.A.R. 28-19-645, 28-19-646, 28-19-647, and 28-19-648. As part of the Kansas Flint Hills Smoke Management Plan, burning is restricted in certain counties for the month of April. Additional information on the April burn restrictions in the Flint Hills are available on the web at [www.ksfire.org/doc4661.ashx](http://www.ksfire.org/doc4661.ashx) and [www.sbeap.org/publications/Open\\_burning\\_in\\_Kansas.pdf](http://www.sbeap.org/publications/Open_burning_in_Kansas.pdf)

County	County Currently Has	Start Date	End Date	Description	Details
Brown	Active Burn Ban	03/24/2014 11:54:32			Select
Clark	Active Burn Ban	05/23/2012 10:35:01			Select
Edwards	Active Burn Ban	06/28/2012 16:59:51			Select
Franklin	Active Burn Ban	04/16/2014 10:49:01			Select
Kearny	Active Burn Ban	07/30/2012 16:39:22			Select
Lane	Active Burn Ban	05/19/2014 12:26:57			Select
Lincoln	Active Burn Ban	03/24/2014 16:07:29		Download	Select
Linn	Active Burn Ban	03/24/2014 08:33:39			Select
Ness	Active Burn Ban	03/24/2014 16:05:41			Select

*WebEOC can be utilized by counties and the State to track burn bans and burn permits.*



## Situation Report

Incident: KS Daily 2015

Operational Period Start	Operational Period End	Details	View SITREP
01/12/2015 10:10:29	01/13/2015 10:10:34	STATE OF KANSAS DAILY SITUATION REPORT  DATE: 01/12/2015 DUTY OFFICER: Swapan Saha SDO CONTACT #: 785-291-3333 REPORT COVERS: 01/12/2015 @ 0700 HRS TO 01/13/2015 @ 0700 HRS NEXT SCHEDULED REPORT: 01/13/2015  CURRENT SEOC ACTIVATION STATUS: Normal Operations  IMMEDIATE AREAS OF CONCERN WIND CHILLS Pockets of light drizzle, freezing drizzle and snow flurries will persist across the area through the mid-morning hours in Southeast Kansas. Wind chills near zero will and cold temperatures will linger through the morning hours for some regions of the state. Please visit <a href="http://www.weather.gov">www.weather.gov</a> for additional information.  CURRENT COUNTY BURN BANS Brown, Clark, Edwards, Franklin, Kearny, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Ness, Norton, Rush, Smith, and Stanton counties.  COUNTY BURN PERMIT SYSTEM Allen, Anderson, Barton, Butler, Cheyenne, Clay, Cowley, Dickinson (permits issued by township, no permits currently being issued), Ellis, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Hamilton, Jewell, Kingman, Kiowa, Leavenworth, Logan, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Osage, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Riley, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Sherman, Stafford, Stanton, Trego, Wabaunsee, and Wyandotte counties.  CITY BURN PERMIT SYSTEMS Bonner Springs and Edwardsville (no permits being issued)  **Current burn bans are available on WebEOC KS Daily 2015 Burn Ban / Burn Permit System Board.	View

*WebEOC provides virtual documentation and record keeping of Daily Situation Reports produced by KDEM, Monday-Friday.*

Kansas WebEOC is an online event reporting, situational awareness, and documentation tool that Kansas has utilized for multiple years, through multiple disasters and emergencies.

As a versatile, web-based system this program features tools and boards to provide situational awareness and reporting capabilities. “WebEOC is a virtual platform that enables county emergency managers and emergency management partners access via internet connectivity,” commented Jonathan York, KDEM Response and Recovery Branch Director. Kansas WebEOC features boards and information on subjects such as the Daily Situation Reports, County Burn Bans and Burn Permits, Rapid Assessments, specific incidents, Incident Command System forms, and other such topics. “WebEOC gives users the flexibility to document information such as rapid assessment after an incident occurs, actions taken, and has the ability to archive data pertinent to an incident,” York added.

## Prepare Today with the Kansas Preparedness Challenge

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

Being prepared for a disaster or emergency is vitally important for every household. Having extra items on hand like food, water, and other emergency items can greatly assist your family after the unexpected occurs. Conducting activities with your family like building a disaster kit, or creating a family disaster plan can seem overwhelming; however, the Kansas Preparedness Challenge can help your family complete the important steps towards disaster and emergency preparedness through a series of easy monthly challenges.



*Andrea Mandigo, Shawnee County Medical Reserve Corps, demonstrated her 24 hour food supply in a container that conveniently fits into a freezer bag. Gallon of water not shown.*

“Emergency responders cannot be everywhere at once and many times during an ice storm or a flooding event it could take days before you are able to get power restored or travel on roads,” Angee Morgan, Deputy Director, Kansas Division of Emergency Management explained. “Having a personal plan for your family along with an emergency kit and a weather-alert radio is critical to your ability to cope until help arrives or the situation improves. Take control over the situation and you will recover faster from the harsh situation you are facing.”

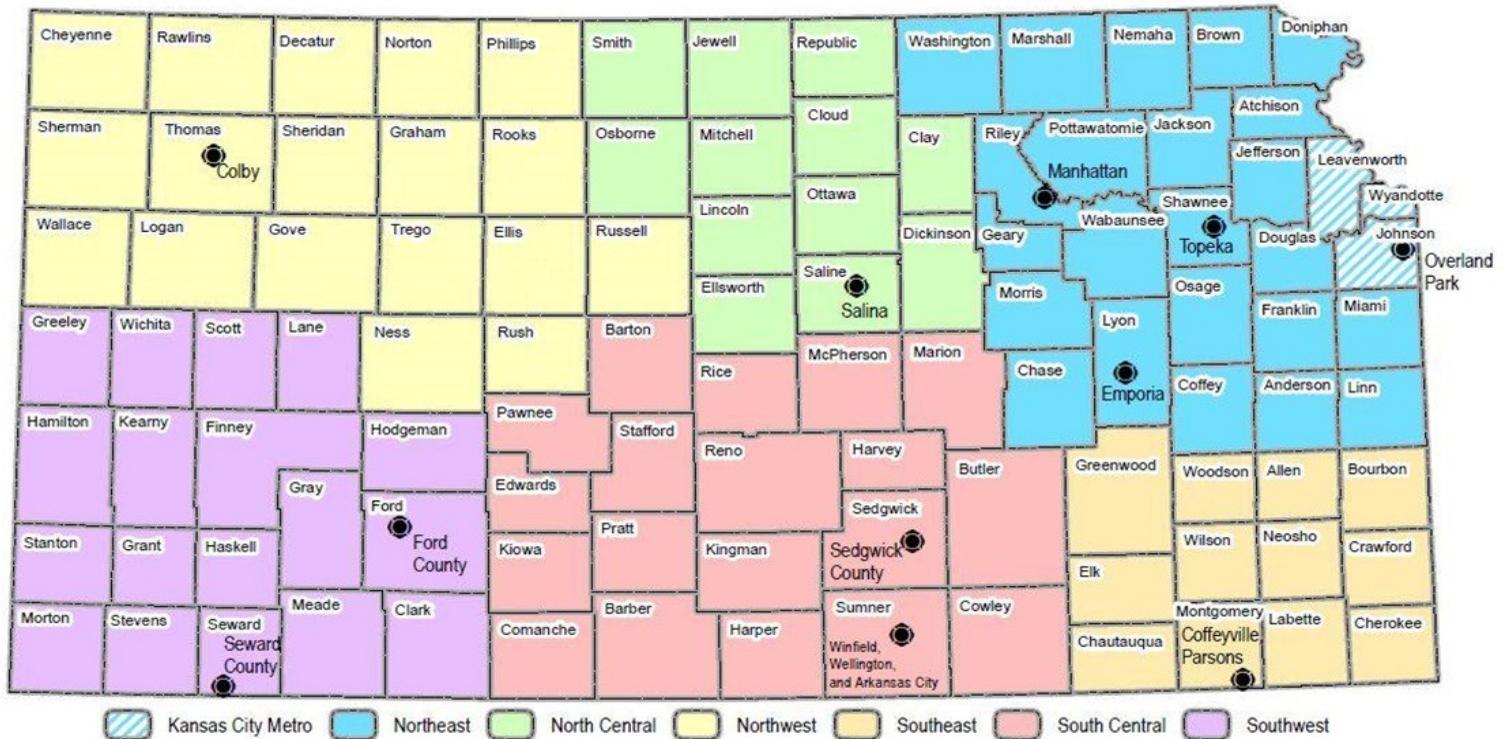
The Kansas Preparedness Challenge is a guided challenge to assist citizens in preparing for a disaster or emergency. Each month offers information and suggestions for being prepared for a disaster or emergency.

This program is designed to help citizens prepare for disasters and emergencies in a manner where the activity is broken down into easily attainable monthly steps to ensure success if followed. Through monthly challenges such as installing a smoke detector, purchasing a weather radio, creating a family disaster or emergency plan, and combined steps that span multiple months to create a disaster kit and to accomplish other important steps to preparedness this program can help your household get prepared for the unexpected throughout the twelve month timespan.

To participate in the Kansas Preparedness Challenge visit [www.ksready.gov](http://www.ksready.gov) and be a part of the Kansas Preparedness Challenge.



# Homeland Security Regions and Haz-Mat Regional Response Team Locations



## Kansas Emergency Management Regional Coordinators

**Northwest Region:** Toby Prine  
Hays, KS  
(785) 625-3749  
darby.t.prine.nfg@mail.mil

**South Central Region:** Jim Leftwich  
Wichita, KS  
(316) 691-8044  
james.t.leftwich.nfg@mail.mil

**North Central Region:** Dennis Colsden  
Salina, KS  
(785) 820-2869  
dennis.e.colsden.nfg@mail.mil

**Southeast Region:** Jeff Welshans  
Emporia, KS  
(620) 342-0537  
jeffrey.l.welshans.nfg@mail.mil

**Northeast Region:** Jackie Miller  
Topeka, KS  
(785) 274-1493  
jacquelyn.s.miller.nfg@mail.mil

**KC Metro Region:** Keith Yoder  
Olathe, KS  
(913) 768-6017  
keith.r.yoder.nfg@mail.mil

**Southwest Region:** Cathy Hernandez  
Dodge City, KS  
(620) 338-8726  
catherine.j.hernandez9.nfg@mail.mil

# CONTACT INFORMATION

**Commission on Emergency Planning and Response**  
**2800 SW Topeka Blvd.**  
**Topeka, KS 66611**  
**(785) 274-1409**  
**[www.kansastag.gov](http://www.kansastag.gov)**

**Kansas Adjutant General's Department**  
**2800 SW Topeka Blvd.**  
**Topeka, KS 66611**  
**(785) 274-1001**  
**[www.kansastag.gov](http://www.kansastag.gov)**

**Kansas Department of Health and Environment**  
**1000 SW Jackson**  
**Topeka, KS 66612**  
**(785) 296-1500**  
**[www.kdheks.gov](http://www.kdheks.gov)**

**Kansas Division of Emergency Management**  
**2800 SW Topeka Blvd.**  
**Topeka, KS 66611**  
**(785) 274-1409**  
**[www.kansastag.gov](http://www.kansastag.gov)**

**Kansas Department of Agriculture**  
**1320 Research Dr.**  
**Manhattan, KS 66502**  
**(785) 564.6700**  
**<http://agriculture.ks.gov/>**

**Kansas State Fire Marshal**  
**800 SW Jackson St., Suite 104**  
**Topeka, KS 66603**  
**(785) 296-3401**  
**<https://firemarshal.ks.gov/>**

**Kansas Highway Patrol**  
**122 SW 7th**  
**Topeka, KS 66603**  
**(785) 296-6800**  
**[www.kansashighwaypatrol.org](http://www.kansashighwaypatrol.org)**

**Kansas Department of Commerce**  
**1000 SW Jackson, Suite 100**  
**Topeka, KS 66612**  
**(785) 296-3481**  
**[www.kansascommerce.com](http://www.kansascommerce.com)**

**Kansas Department of Transportation**  
**700 SW Harrison St.**  
**Topeka, KS 66603**  
**(785) 296-3566**  
**[www.ksdot.org](http://www.ksdot.org)**

**Kansas Bureau of Investigation**  
**1620 SW Tyler St.**  
**Topeka, KS 66612**  
**(785) 296-8200**  
**[www.kansas.gov/kbi](http://www.kansas.gov/kbi)**

