



COUNTY *of*
PHILLIPS
— K A N S A S —

Local Emergency Planning Committee

2026



AGENDA

LEPC History-Background

Membership

Bylaw approvals

Voting on Membership

Meeting Schedule (Annually, Bi-Annually, Quarterly?)

Tier II Reports

Hazardous Vulnerability Assessment

Emergency Operations Plan Review



Welcome & Introductions



EPCRA

The LEPC is 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 (Section 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 release into the environment.



LEPC Purpose

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) work to understand the hazards in the community, develop emergency plans in case of an accidental release or natural disaster, and look for ways to prevent accidents. The role of LEPCs is to form a partnership between local governments and industries to enhance all-hazards preparedness.



LEPC Responsibilities

EPCRA, Public Law 99-499, states each LEPC: 1. 2. 3. 4.

Shall review the local emergency operation plan at least once a year.

Shall make available each MSDS, chemical list or Tier II report, inventory form, follow-up emergency notice to the public.

Shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under Community Right-to Know, including Tier II information Shall receive from each subject facility the name of a facility representative who will participate in emergency planning process



LEPC Responsibilities

Shall be informed by county emergency coordinator of hazardous chemical releases

Shall be given follow-up emergency notice information as soon as possible after a release

Shall receive from the owner/operator of any facility a MSDS for each such chemical (upon request)

Shall, upon request by any person, make available an MSDS to the person in accordance with Section 324.

Shall receive from the owner/operator of each facility a Tier II form

Shall respond to a request for Tier II information no later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the request



LEPC Responsibilities

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).

Shall publish an annual notice in local newspapers that the EOP, MSDS, and Tier II forms have been submitted LEPC

Shall appoint a Chairperson and Information Coordinator and establish bylaws under which the committee shall function.

Shall notify KDEM of nominations for changes in the makeup of the committee (membership updates). A current membership list should be sent to the KDEM on an annual basis to be considered "ACTIVE"

Shall evaluate the need for resources necessary to develop, implement, and exercise the jurisdiction's EOP.



Membership

Members of the LEPC represent the various organizations, agencies, departments, facilities and/or other groups within the district. The membership comes from the local area and should be familiar with factors that affect public safety, the environment, and the economy of the community.

Citizens will expect the LEPC to reply to questions about hazards and risk management actions.

Representatives from: Elected state or local officials, fire, transportation, broadcast/print media, LEO, EM, EMS, Health Officials, Community Groups, Owners and Operators of covered facilities.



Membership Vote

Chairperson. The LEPC shall appoint a Chairperson and may appoint a Vice-Chairperson and other officers deemed necessary by each LEPC.

Information Coordinator. EPCRA requires the LEPC to appoint an Information Coordinator. The Information Coordinator's job is to process requests from the public for information under Section 324, including Tier II information under Section 312.

Others. Positions not required by law, but which have proven useful: Vice-Chairperson, Secretary-Treasurer, and Chairpersons of Standing Committees.

Membership Forms-Approval by County Commissioners and sent to KDEM



BYLAWS

LEPCs shall write Bylaws or rules by which the committee will function. The bylaws should contain information regarding the committee's formation, responsibilities, election of officers, terms of service for general members and officers, frequency of meetings, and any other information the committee deem pertinent.

Rules or bylaws for the LEPC should be established as set forth in EPCRA, Section 301. The bylaws should include the following minimum provisions:

- Public notification of committee activities
- Public meetings to discuss emergency plans
- Public comment and response to these comments
- Distribution of the emergency plan
- Election of Officers



Meetings

The frequency of LEPC meetings is not mandated. However, to keep the LEPC functioning effectively, regularly scheduled meetings, which address diverse issues and work towards progress on key concerns, are essential. Circumstances may change frequently, along with key phone numbers and contacts.

Regular meetings also offer the opportunity for the LEPC to broaden its role in the community. At a minimum counties should consider meeting annually for a population of 1000 or less in the county, semi-annually for populations of 1000-10,000, or quarterly for populations greater than 10,000.



Tier II Reports

Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting (EPCRA Sections 311–312)

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Sections 311–312, facilities that store hazardous chemicals above certain thresholds are required to submit chemical inventory reports to local emergency planning committees (LEPCs), fire departments, and state emergency response commissions.

These reports identify the types, quantities, and locations of hazardous substances present at a facility. The purpose is to ensure that first responders, emergency planners, and the public are informed about potential chemical hazards in their communities.

[..\Tier II Hazardous Chemical Reporting\2024\Tier II Emergency Haz Chem Inventory-2024 \(version 1\).xlsx](#)



HVA

Phillips County is susceptible to a range of hazards, with natural disasters and cybersecurity threats representing the most probable risks. Overall hazard ratings within the county range from *Relatively Moderate* to *Very Low*. However, the Expected Annual Loss (EAL) associated with these hazards varies from *Relatively High* to *Very Low*. This indicates that, while the probability of occurrence remains moderate, the potential consequences to infrastructure, the economy, and residents could be significant if an incident were to occur.

Natural disasters disproportionately affect the agricultural sector—the foundation of the county’s economy. This dependence heightens vulnerability to environmental stressors such as drought, flooding, and severe storms. Furthermore, emerging threats from pest infestations, crop diseases, and invasive species present growing challenges to agricultural productivity and sustainability.



Natural Disasters

INCIDENT	PROBABILITY Likelihood this will occur	INCIDENT EFFECT					PREPAREDNESS		RISK Relative Threat
		HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	FACILITY IMPACT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	PLANNING	TRAINING EQUIPMENT	
		Possibility of death or injury	Amount of property severely damaged	Complete interruption / shutdown of facility or services	Incident anticipation time	Time incident may continue	Emergenc Operations Plan (EOP)	Staff trained and equipped	
Event Categories Human Technological Natural Hazardous	4 = Highly Likely (probable within this year)	4 = Multiple deaths	4 = >50%	4 = >30 days	4 = <6 hours	4 = >1 week	4 = No EOP	4 = staff not trained on EOP	7.00 - 7.4 = Very High
	3 = Likely (probable within 3 years)	3 = Injuries result in permanent disability	3 = 25-50%	3 = >2 weeks	3 = 6-12 hours	3 = <1 week	3 = EMP/EOP partially complete	3 = some staff trained, no equipment	5.27 - 7.00 = High
	2 = Possible (probable within 5 years)	2 = Injuries do not result in permanent disability	2 = 10-25%	2 = >1 week	2 = 12-24 hours	2 = <1 day	2 = EOP complete	2 = most staff trained, some equipment	3.56 - 5.27 = Moderate
	1 - Unlikely (probable within 10 years)	1 = Injuries treatable with first aid	1 = <10%	1 = 24 hours or less	1 = 24+ hours	1 = <6 hours	1 = EOP exercised and/or evaluated	1 = Anticipated staff trained and properly equipped	1.85 - 3.56 = Low
Tornado	2	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	4.85
Severe Thunderstorm	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3.35
Winter Storm	4	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	5.35
Flood	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2.95
Wildfire	4	2	3	2	4	3	2	1	5.20
Drought	4	1	4	4	1	4	2	1	5.45
Earthquake	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	2.45
Agricultural Infestation	3	1	4	4	1	4	2	3	5.20
Severe Wind	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	4.00



Technological

INCIDENT	PROBABILITY	INCIDENT EFFECT					PREPAREDNESS		RISK
		HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	FACILITY IMPACT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	PLANNING	TRAINING EQUIPMENT	
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Power Outage	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	5.20
Water Service Failure	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	4.05
Supply Shortage	1	3	4	4	1	4	2	2	4.80
Dam Failure	1	4	1	2	3	3	2	1	3.70



Human

INCIDENT	PROBABILITY	INCIDENT EFFECT					PREPAREDNESS		RISK
		HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	FACILITY IMPACT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	PLANNING	TRAINING EQUIPMENT	
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Emerging Infectious Disease	3	3	1	4	1	4	2	1	4.70
City Fire	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	3.90
Mass Casualty Incident	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	1	3.45



Hazardous

INCIDENT	PROBABILITY	INCIDENT EFFECT					PREPAREDNESS		RISK
		HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	FACILITY IMPACT	WARNING TIME	DURATION	PLANNING	TRAINING EQUIPMENT	
	Likelihood this will occur	Possibility of death or injury	Amount of property severely damaged	Complete interruption / shutdown of facility or services	Incident anticipation time	Time incident may continue	Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Staff trained and equipped	Relative Threat
Event Categories Technological Hazardous Human Natural	4 = Highly Likely (probable within this year)	4 = Multiple deaths	4 = >50%	4 = >30 days	4 = <6 hours	4 = >1 week	4 = No EOP	4 = staff not trained on EOP	7.00 - 7.4 = Very High
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Terrorism	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	2	3.55
Pipeline Incident	2	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	3.90
Hazmat Incident	3	4	1	2	4	3	2	1	4.75
<i>Average Score</i>	2.47	2.58	2.21	2.26	2.21	2.58	1.95	1.42	4.25



Table 34: Kansas Region B Natural Hazards Change in Conditions

Natural Hazard	Change in Conditions	Notes
Agricultural Infestation	Worsening	Increased extreme heat and drought occurrences have exacerbated conditions related to infestation events.
Dam and Levee Failure	Unchanged	The number of dams has not changed. However, drought conditions have tended to lower the storage in dammed reservoirs.
Drought	Worsening	Available data indicates that the rate of drought occurrence is increasing.
Extreme Temperatures	Worsening	Data indicates that the number of high temperature days has been increasing. Continued climate change is expected to exacerbate these conditions.
Flood	Worsening	Data indicates that while rainfall occurrence has lessened, the number of heavy rainfall events have increased.
Severe Weather	Worsening	Data indicates that incidences of severe weather are likely to increase due to changes in climate.
Severe Winter Weather	Unchanged	Changes in weather patterns indicate severe winter weather precipitation may change from snow to ice.
Tornado	Unchanged	Data indicates the frequency and magnitude of tornadoes has remained consistent.
Wildfire	Worsening	Increased extreme heat and drought occurrences have exacerbated conditions related to wildfire events.



Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

[..\..\EOP\Phillips_County_EOP_Current.pdf](#)



Next Meeting – TBD

PHILLIPS COUNTY LEPC