

FREDERICK COUNTY
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Meeting Minutes

DATE: July 8, 2024

TIME: 8:30am

LOCATION: Virtual – Microsoft Teams

Attendees: Jeffrey Alderice (NIH); Leslie Barnes-Keating (FCG-County Executive's Office); Kyle Boedecker (Ft. Detrick); Malgorzata Brzakalska, (NIH); Laura Casillas (EPA); Fernando Castaneda (DHS); Mary Chizmar (BBPO/Ft. Detrick); Shawn Dennison (FCG-HD); Kristie Dutrow (FCG-DEC); David Foehner (CSX); Sarah Ford, (FCG-FS); Allen Frenette (DHS); Christine Gentry (FCG-DEM); Colin Graham, (Healthcare Coalition); Kevin Grunwell (Brunswick PD); Maya Howard (ARC of FC); Nathan Hupp (City of Frederick); Brandon Jackson (Saputo); Todd Johnson (FCG-HD); Heidi Keeney (FCG-DEM); Ron Kunz (NIH); Vivian Laxton (FCG-County Executive's Office); Lloyd Lump (Dairy Maid); Tyler Muntz (FCG-DPW); Jon Newman (FCG-DFRS); Cristina Patton (Stulz Air); Garth Phoebus (USAMRIDD/Ft. Detrick); Sharon Riddell (FCG-DEM); Rebecca Rogers (FCG-DEP); Anthony Rosano (FCG-DEM); Brandon Rytting (NIH); Ken Sechler (AstraZeneca); Brian Rutledge (Unknown); Jennifer Stahley, (FCG-DEC); David Tolino (Trans Tech); Andrew Tomasello (FCG-DPW); Clayton Wenner (FCG-DEP); Patricia Williams, (MDE); Matthew Wisner (FCG-DFRS); Zach Zaykosko (MDE)

CALL TO ORDER: Jon Newman called meeting to order at 8:30am

- Introduction and welcome of LEPC members and guests
- Open Meetings Act Reminder
- Update to Executive Committee

MEETING MINUTES

- Chairperson Newman motioned to approve the April 8, 2024 Minutes as presented, having no corrections, the Minutes stand

PRESENTATION:

- EPA Rules Changes
 - Ken Sechler, from AstraZeneca, presented a PowerPoint regarding the new EPA Rules changes
- LEPC Bylaw Updates
 - Clayton Wenner from Frederick County Emergency Management presented a PowerPoint on the LEPC Bylaws updates
 - Bylaws are currently in legal for review, once approved will send to all members for a 30-day review period and then a vote will be held for approval
- IPP (Integrated Preparedness Plan) – Rebecca Rogers presented a PowerPoint presentation on how the IPP can benefit the LEPC
 - Update every (3) three years – new cycle 2026

COMMITTEE REPORTS

- External/Internal Standing Committee
 - Changes coming to how the committee meets once the Bylaws are approved

OLD BUSINESS:

- LEPC Dates 2024: September 18, 2024 7:00pm at Winchester Hall for Emergency Preparedness Month

NEW BUSINESS:

- LEPC Video
 - LEPC private sector members needed for short video clips to be included in the new (3) three minute long LEPC Public Awareness video
 - Please see contact Jon Newman, Clayton Wenner or Sharon Riddell if interested
- NRC Notifications
 - Incident Report #1396054 April 10, 2024
 - Caller reported a release of diesel onto the road and into Bennett Creek from a tractor trailer truck that caught fire.
 - Location – Frederick County - I-270 South Mile Marker 26
 - Incident Report #1400966 June 5, 2024
 - Caller reported a fuel hose was ripped off a gas pump and caused a discharge of gas onto the ground
 - Location – Frederick County – 11791 Fingerboard Road, Monrovia
- Other reports – N/A

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION:

Issues/events pertinent to the mission of the LEPC

- Laura Casillas
 - Any EPA questions please send me an email
- Dave Tolino
 - Thank everyone for your help
- Shawn Dennison
 - Great presentations
- Todd Johnson (Presented during IPP & External/Internal Meeting)
 - Health Department is processing our new 5-year grant period deliverables
 - Starting in 2025 health departments that receive CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness grant will have a rolling training and exercise schedule that begins with discussion-based exercises in the beginning of the grant project period, move to drills and functional exercises mid-project period, and cumulates with a capstone full-scale exercise at the end of the 5-year project period
 - Scenarios to be exercised include these of interest to LEPC partners – biological, chemical, radiological/nuclear incidents.

- MDH will be conducting an IPPW to formalize the exercise tempo in a statewide MYIPP and we hope to be able to advocate for partnerships with LEPCs across Maryland while fulfilling our exercise requirements
- Ron Kunz
 - Presentations are a tremendous help
- Patricia Williams
 - If you need anything from MDE send me an email
- Anthony (Tony) Rosano
 - Thank you for the participation and look forward to the ideas and topics, please participate in the video
- Clayton Wenner
 - Any ideas for LEPC meeting send our way
- Zach Zaykoski
 - MDE's Hazmat personnel performed 152 hazmat roadside commercial vehicle inspections in Frederick County between April 8th and July 7th, 2024. Two drivers were placed out of service for CDL related issues, and 20 vehicles were placed out of service for critical safety defects, none were for hazmat related violations this quarter
 - MDE's Hazmat section is also working on securing a federal grant to purchase a Commodity Flow trailer. The vendor we are working with provides a portable trailer style unit using license plate reader technology coupled with propriety AI technology to identify hazmat placards, UN ID#'s, and hazard classes on hazmat placards displayed on CMV's moving at highway speeds. This is a work in progress and the next update will most likely be on or after October 1st based on the award timing of the grant. This is something that will be able to be shared and utilized by all MD counties and government agencies.

Meeting adjourned at 9:252am

NEXT MEETING: September 18, 2024 – 7:00pm Winchester Hall **IN-PERSON**

Send any items/topic for the agenda to sriddell1@frederickcountymd.gov



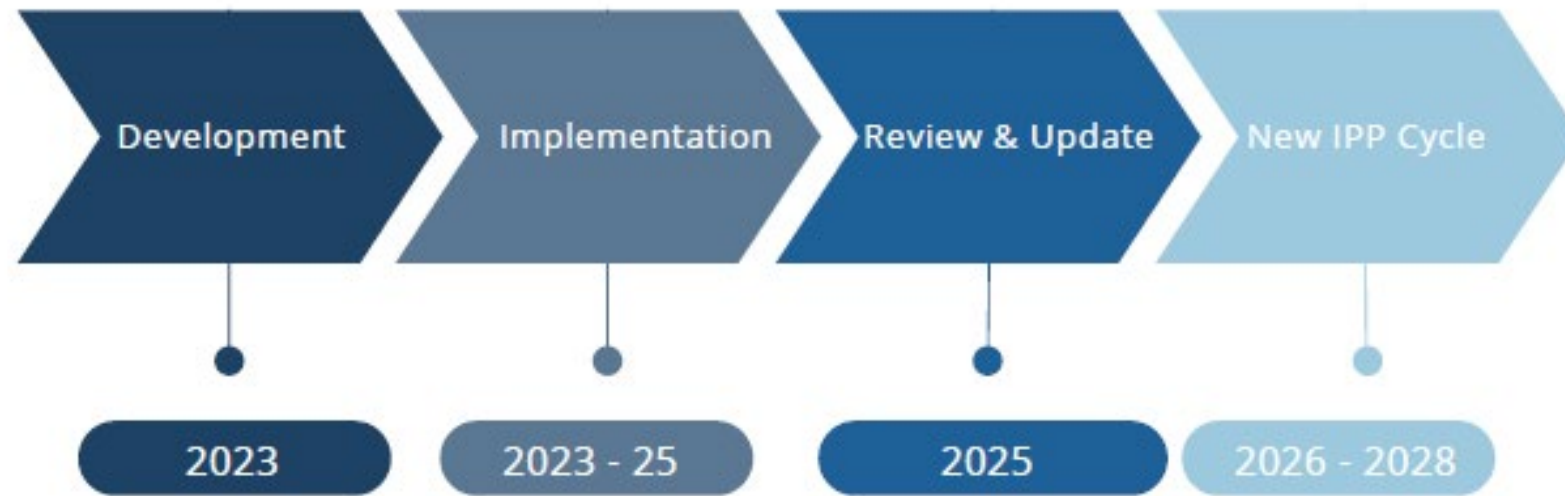
2023 - 2025
INTEGRATED
PREPAREDNESS
PLAN



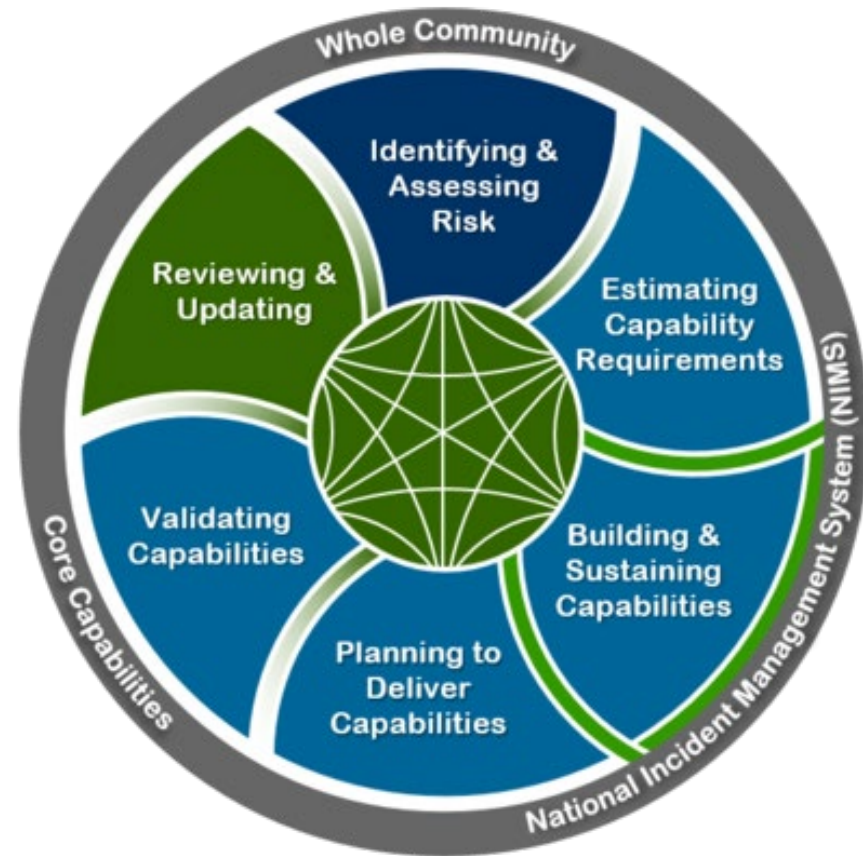
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



TIMELINE



Whole Community



POETE

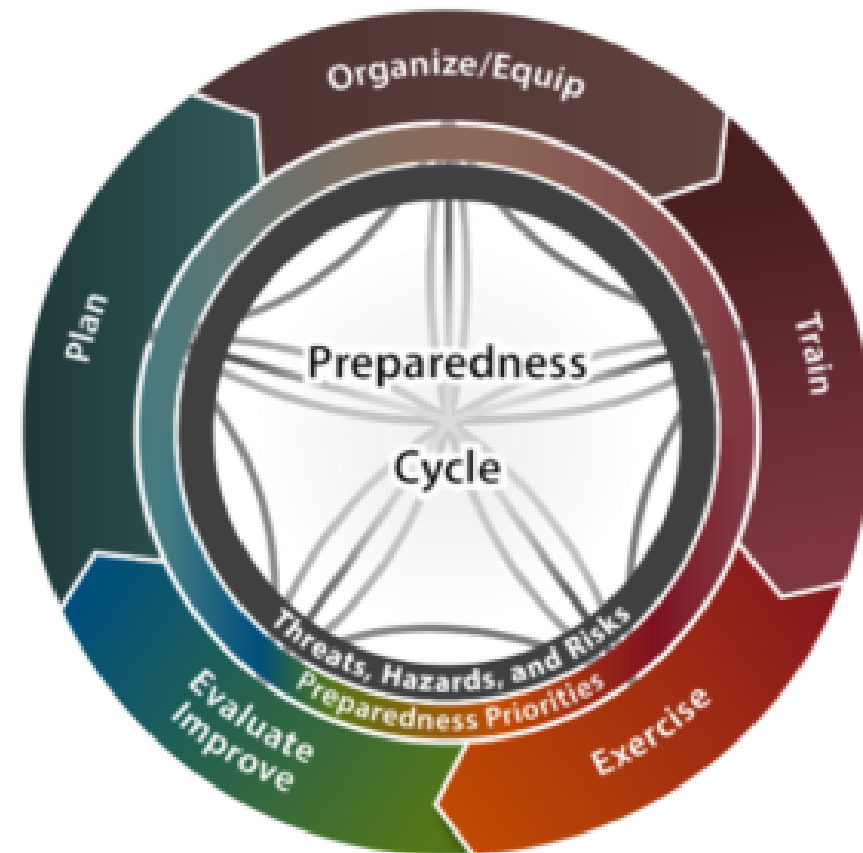
Planning

Organizing

Equipping

Training

Exercising



Core Capabilities

CORE CAPABILITIES



COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



CYBERSECURITY



MASS CARE



OPERATIONAL COORDINATION



OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION



PUBLIC INFORMATION & WARNING

SAFE FREDERICK PLAN GOALS



RESPONDER RESILIENCE



SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS



COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT



INSTITUTIONAL ADAPTABILITY
AND FLEXIBILITY



SPECIAL EVENTS

What an IPP can do for the LEPC

Improved Planning and Prioritization

Enhanced Collaboration and Communication

Enhance Coordination

Enhanced Situational Awareness

Comprehensive Risk Assessment

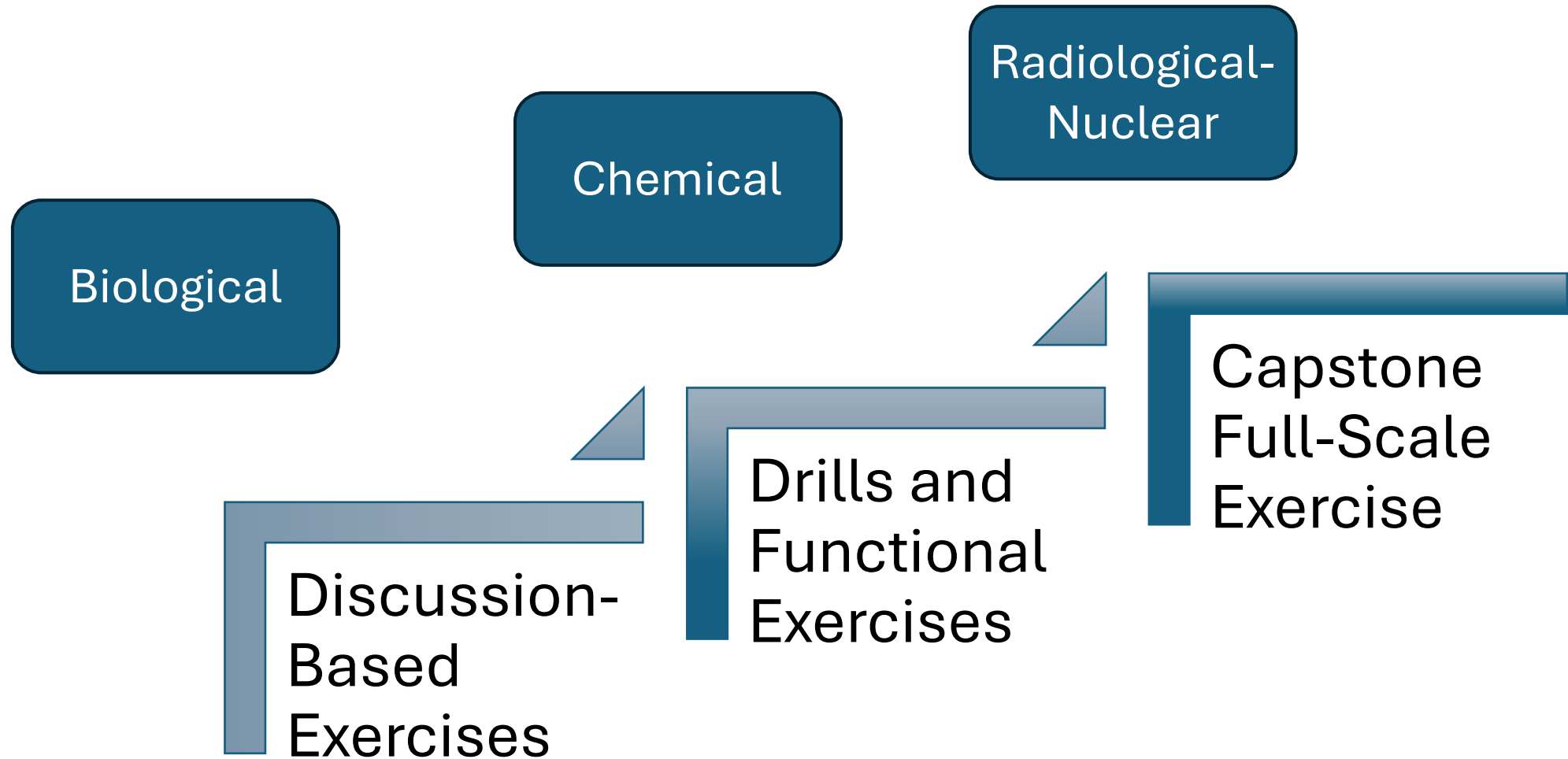
Improved Communication

Better Preparedness and Response

Clear Roles and Responsibilities

Compliance and Regulations

2025 CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grant



Contact Us

Jon Newman

Frederick County Division of Fire & Rescue

jnewman@frederickcountymd.gov

Becky Rogers

Frederick County Dept. of Emergency Preparedness

301-600-6787

rrogers@frederickcountymd.gov

IPP Presentation for LEPC

Slide 1 -

The current Frederick County Multi-Year Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP), outlines preparedness priorities for the 2023 –2025 planning cycle, as well as identifies specific capability targets and strategies to reach its preparedness goals.

The IPP builds off existing capabilities during each three-year cycle to reach jurisdictional goals.

The IPP does this by adopting the Planning, Organizing, Equipping, Training, and Exercising (POETE) framework to systematically and progressively increase capability.

Slide 2 –

As you can see, the cycle started in 2023 & we will finish out in 2025 to begin a new IPP cycle in 2026. Each cycle runs for 3 years.

Slide 3 –

Per FEMA's Whole Community Approach to preparedness and planning, Frederick County Emergency Management works with partners like yourselves to identify the priorities, gaps, and strategies, and we will continue to work alongside all our partners to update and revise the plan annually.

Slide 4 –

The IPP process results in the collaborative development of a multi-year calendar of preparedness activities using the POETE model (Planning, Organizing, Equipping, Training, and Exercising).

Unlike previous multi-year training and exercise plans, the IPP process emphasizes whole community planning and enables preparedness coalitions to integrate risk assessments, grant priorities, and other community interests into planning and implementation.

The IPP satisfies guidance provided in the National Preparedness System and requirements for Federal grants commonly used for emergency management and preparedness projects, including the Homeland Security Grant Program and Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG).

I want to add that our IPP aligns with local policy and plans, including the Livable Frederick Master Plan, regional assessment and agreements, as well as Maryland State laws, regulations and plans.

Slide 5 –

FEMA Core Capabilities serve as Frederick County's IPP priorities. The National Preparedness Goal identifies 32 Core Capabilities across 5 Mission Areas. Each core capability is measured by a flexible capability target. Focusing on the Core Capabilities allows Frederick County to align with the National Preparedness System, federal grants requirements, and state preparedness programs.

Frederick County's IPP Priorities align and incorporate Livable Frederick goals, including the 2023 Safe Frederick Plan update, with FEMA Core Capabilities wherever possible.

Slide 6 –

An Integrated Preparedness Plan can be a powerful tool for the LEPC by providing a comprehensive and coordinated approach to emergency preparedness.

A few ways an IPP can benefit LEPCs are:

- Ensuring all stakeholders are on the same page, working together
- An IPP forces the LEPC to consider all potential hazards the community faces, not just chemical emergencies mandated by EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). This big picture view allows for strategic allocation of resources and identification of overlapping preparedness needs.
- By outlining multi-year goals, the IPP helps the LEPC prioritize tasks and projects, ensuring focus on the most critical areas.
- The process of developing and maintain the IPP necessitates collaboration between various stakeholders. This fosters better communication channels and strengthens relationships which are crucial during emergencies.
- By consolidating preparedness efforts into a single plan, the IPP promotes efficiency and reduces redundancy in training programs and exercises.

- While the focus may be broader, the IPP can still address the core requirements of EPCRA, ensuring the LEPC meets its legal obligations regarding hazardous materials preparedness.

Slide 7 –

Speaking of trainings and funding, I'll use Todd's example for the Health Dept. which falls into the interest of LEPC.

Starting in 2025, health Depts that receive the CDC Public Health Emergency grant will have a rolling training and exercise schedule with discussion-based exercises in the beginning of the grant project period, moving to drills and functional exercises mid-project period, and cumulates with a capstone full-scale exercise at the end of the 5-year period.

A few of the scenarios to be exercised include biological, chemical and radiological/nuclear incidents.

MDH will be conducting an IPP workshop to formalize the exercise tempo in a statewide Multi-year IPP. Possibly a great opportunity to develop partnerships with LEPCs across Maryland.

So, this example helps to show what could be included in our next calendar cycle which starts in 2025. I hope everyone can begin thinking of preparedness goals you would like to see accomplished and added for the 2025 cycle.

Slide 8 –

Please reach out to Jon Newman or myself with information you would like to add to the next calendar cycle, or any questions you might have.



EPA Risk Management Program Rule

Ken Sechler

Senior Manager of Risk
AstraZeneca

08-Jul 2024



RMP Program Rule – What it is

- EPA is strengthening its [Risk Management Program](#) regulations ([40 CFR Part 68](#)) following a review of the existing RMP requirements and after considering comments on the [2022 Proposed Safer Communities by Chemical Accident Prevention rule](#)
- The revisions further protect vulnerable communities from chemical accidents, especially those living near facilities in industrial sectors with high accident rates



40 CFR Part 68

- 40 CFR Part 68 places responsibility on owners having more than threshold quantities of regulated substances under 68.115 - [toxic and flammable chemicals](#)
 - Develop and implement a management system as provided in [§ 68.15](#);
 - (2) Conduct a hazard assessment as provided in [§§ 68.20](#) through [68.42](#);
 - (3) Implement the prevention requirements of [§§ 68.65](#) through [68.87](#);
 - (4) Coordinate response actions with local emergency planning and response agencies as provided in [§ 68.93](#);
 - (5) Develop and implement an emergency response program, and conduct exercises, as provided in [§§ 68.90 to 68.96](#); and
 - (6) Submit as part of the RMP the data on prevention program elements for Program 3 processes as provided in [§ 68.175](#).



RMP Program Rule – What it is

- Requiring a safer technologies and alternatives analysis
- Advancing employee participation, training, and opportunities for employee decision-making in facility accident prevention such as
 - Requiring third-party compliance audits and root cause analysis incident investigation for facilities that have had a prior accident
 - Enhancing facility planning and preparedness efforts to strengthen emergency response by ensuring chemical release information is timely shared with local responders and partnering with local responders to ensure a community notification system is in place to warn the community of any impending release
 - Emphasizing the requirement for regulated facilities to evaluate risks of natural hazards and climate change, including any associated loss of power
 - Increased transparency by providing access to RMP facility information in dominant languages for communities nearby



Risk Management Public Data Tool

- [Public Data Sharing | EPA](#)
 - Processes
 - Five Year Accident History
 - Historical Accident History
 - Emergency Response



Risk Management Program Training

- [EPA Training Modules](#)
- 7 modules
 - Program Level 1 or 2 Processes
 - Module 1: Clean Air Act section 112(r) Overview, Applicability, Management System, Offsite Consequence Analysis, 5 Year Accident History
 - Module 2: Prevention Program for Level 2 Processes
 - Module 3: Emergency Planning, Risk Management Plans, and Risk Management Plan Submittal Process
 - Module 4: Preparing for Inspections and Region 7 Inspection Process
 - Module 5: Enforcement Process and Case Studies Involving Facilities with Program Level 2 Processes in Region 7
 - Program Level 3 Processes
 - Module 1: Clean Air Act section 112(r) Overview, Applicability, Management System, Offsite Consequence Analysis, 5 Year Accident History
 - Module 2: Prevention Program for Level 3 Processes
 - Module 3: Emergency Planning, Risk Management Plans, and Risk Management Plan Submittal Process
 - Module 4: Preparing for Inspections and Region 7 Inspection Process
 - Module 5: Enforcement Process and Case Studies Involving Facilities with Program Level 3 Processes in Region 7



What does this mean to early responders?

- Technical Background Document for Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act, Section 112(r)(7) Safer Communities by Chemical Accident Prevention
 - *If your facility is subject to part 68 because it has one or more regulated toxic substances above threshold quantities, it is probably included in a local emergency response plan under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Under Section 303 of EPCRA, local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) must prepare an emergency response plan for facilities in their planning district having toxic substances listed under EPCRA 302 in excess of the threshold planning quantity established under that section. Most of the toxic substances listed in Part 68 are also listed under EPCRA 302, and the EPCRA thresholds for those substances are generally the same or lower than the Part 68 thresholds for the same substances. Consequently, Part 68 facilities with toxic substances listed under both EPCRA and Part 68 should be included in community emergency response plans. In addition, facilities subject to Part 68 as a result of flammable substances may also be covered by community emergency response plans, since LEPCs can, and sometimes do, include other hazardous substances, including flammables, in their plans. If you are not sure whether your facility is included in your community's local emergency plan, check with your LEPC. As noted above, if your employees are not going to respond to releases of regulated substances at your facility and you have one or more Part 68 regulated toxic substances over threshold quantities, your facility must be included in the local emergency response (ER) plan under EPCRA. Click the check box for this question if your facility is included in the community's emergency response plan.*



What does this mean to early responders?

- Opportunity to participate with owners in early response exercises
- The public data tool provides a resource to proactively:
 - Identify high risk sites in your area
 - Identify the specific chemical hazards
 - Develop response plans
- Opportunity to train – EPA training resource and mock exercises with owners



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