



Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

Fiscal Year 2010 Report to Congress



Homeland
Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Message from the Administrator



I am pleased to present the 2010 Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program Report to Congress, which has been prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

This document has been compiled in response to requirements set forth in 50 U.S.C. 1521 (c)(5)(C), which directs that “Not later than December 15 of each year, the Director shall transmit a report to Congress on the activities carried out under this paragraph during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted” and 50 U.S.C. 1521(g)(2)(B), which requires that the report contain “[a] site-by-site description of actions taken to assist State and local governments (either directly or through the Federal Emergency Management Agency) in carrying out functions relating to emergency preparedness and response in accordance with subsection (c)(4) of this section.”

Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Ike Skelton
Chairman, House Committee on Armed Services

The Honorable Howard P. “Buck” McKeon
Ranking Member, House Committee on Armed Services

The Honorable Carl Levin
Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services

The Honorable John McCain
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Armed Services

The Honorable C.W. Bill Young
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense

The Honorable Daniel Inouye
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense

The Honorable Thad Cochran
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense

The Honorable Norman Dicks
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to me at (202) 646-3900, or to the Department’s Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Peggy Sherry, at (202) 447-5751.

Sincerely,

W. Craig Fugate
Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency



Executive Summary

CSEPP activities are an extension of the FEMA mission, “to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.” CSEPP’s mission is to “enhance existing local, installation, tribal, State, and Federal capabilities to protect the health and safety of the public, workforce, and environment from the effects of a chemical accident or incident involving the U.S. Army chemical stockpile.” This mission is accomplished in CSEPP through partnerships with the Department of Army (DA), Federal departments and agencies, states, one tribal nation, local governments, volunteer organizations, and private industry. CSEPP’s mission aligns with FEMA and DA goals by protecting off-post civilians and people who work on one of the six U.S. Army depots that store chemical warfare agents from the unlikely event of a chemical accident or incident. DA is fulfilling its mission to eliminate aging chemical munitions and chemical warfare materials. This objective is in accordance with international treaties and national policies.

The unique Federal responsibility to CSEPP communities has an added benefit: CSEPP communities are better prepared to respond to all hazards, regardless of cause. By using appropriated funds provided by the DA, at the direction of Congress, FEMA helps CSEPP communities ensure that, regardless of the cause, emergency managers can determine when an emergency is occurring; assess and predict its impact; broadcast effective messages to inform the affected population; determine appropriate public health and safety strategies; and, if required, evacuate and shelter people at risk. The increased capability of local officials to protect the public will remain a CSEPP legacy long after the stockpile is successfully destroyed and CSEPP’s mission ends.

CSEPP is guided by two key management tenets. First, is CSEPP’s primary goal to protect the public from potential incidents involving military installations that house lethal chemical agents and munitions. Second is the collective commitment of CSEPP participants to make the communities surrounding each of the stockpile sites safer than they were before the Program began.

As more sites move toward total elimination of their chemical stockpiles, CSEPP continues to document lessons learned and best practices of this unique emergency preparedness program.

For the first time, CSEPP held its annual CSEPP National Workshop as a combined event with the annual emergency management conference of a State. For the host state, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the two-in-one Workshop was also unprecedented. Thirty-five joint practicums, plus an interactive earthquake seminar, provided an opportunity for CSEPP staff to share best practices with non-CSEPP communities.

CSEPP leadership, James Kish, Director of the FEMA Technological Hazards Division,



and Carmen Spencer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Elimination of Chemical Weapons), briefed Congressional members on the Alabama Special Needs program, which CSEPP uses to identify and prepare special needs populations for emergency situations.

The management of CSEPP was recognized when Dan Cavis, CSEPP Branch Chief, received the U.S. Army Award for Distinguished Civilian Service, the highest U.S. Army civilian public service award, for his leadership in the advancement of emergency preparedness in communities near the chemical weapons stockpiles.

CSEPP continues to be a winner for its training videos and received its third Aurora Award for its *Communicating Public Information in Emergencies* video. The award is the result of an international competition that recognizes excellence in the film and video industries.

These accomplishments demonstrate the CSEPP staff's dedication to excellence and innovation until the last of the stockpile is completely destroyed. The Summary of Significant Activities on page 18 contains more detail on FY 2010 accomplishments.





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Department of
**Homeland
Security**

Legislative Requirements



Homeland Security

Legislative Requirements

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is submitting the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Annual Report to the United States Congress in accordance with the requirements set forth in 50 U.S.C. 1521 (c)(5)(C), which directs that “Not later than December 15 of each year, the Director shall transmit a report to Congress on the activities carried out under this paragraph during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted” and 50 U.S.C. 1521(g)(2)(B), which requires that the report contain “[a] site-by-site description of actions taken to assist State and local governments (either directly or through the Federal Emergency Management Agency) in carrying out functions relating to emergency preparedness and response in accordance with subsection (c)(4) of this section.” Pursuant to subsection (c)(4), the Department of the Army (DA) and FEMA entered into a Memorandum of Agreement whereby the DA provides funds to FEMA to support the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) mission of assisting State and local governments in carrying out functions relating to off-post emergency preparedness and response in the communities surrounding military installations that store and dispose of lethal chemical agents and munitions. The DA retained responsibilities for all related on-post activities. This report reflects the status of FEMA activities implemented by CSEPP to provide “maximum protection” for residents in the 7 states, 1 tribal nation, and 33 counties that participated in CSEPP in FY 2010. This report includes the following:

- A status summary of CSEPP
- Significant activity for each CSEPP national benchmark
- A summary of significant programmatic challenges
- The status of each state CSEPP community

Background



Background

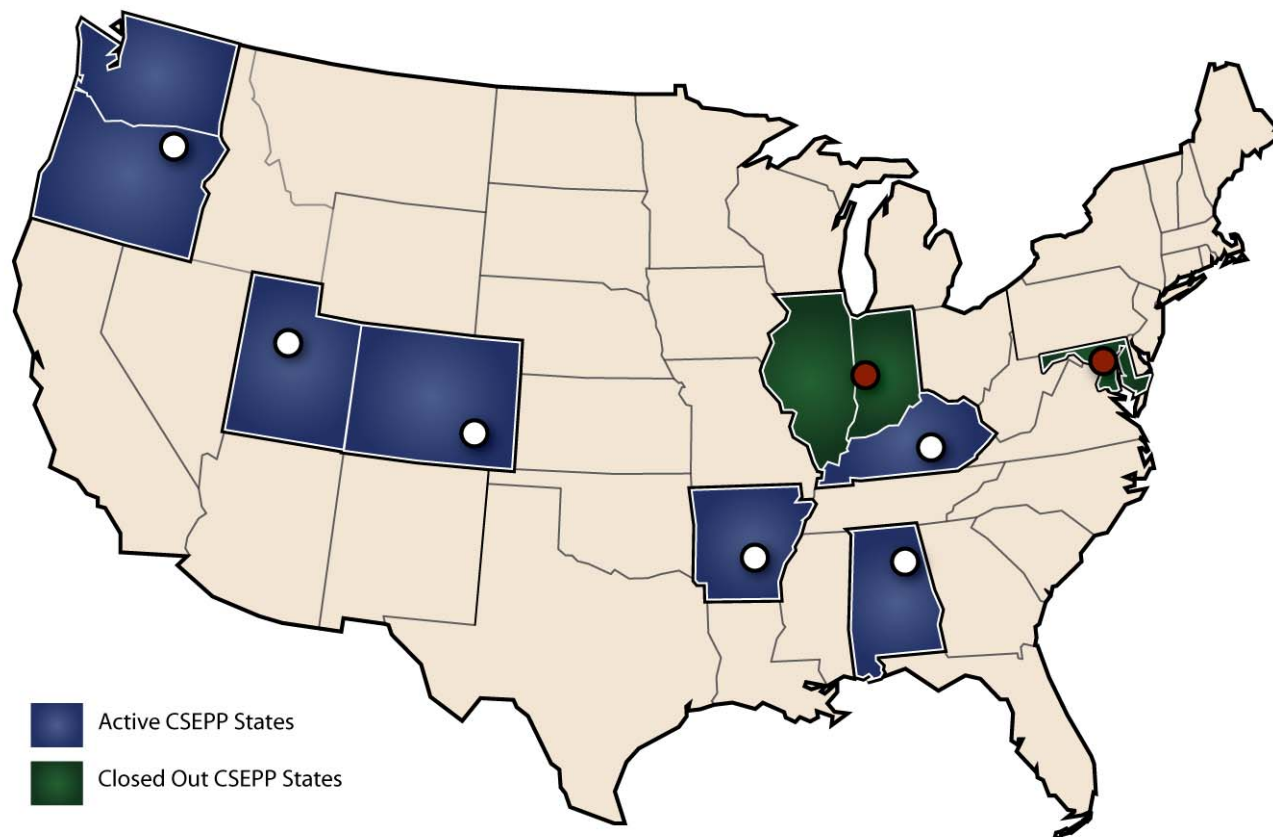


The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a unique multi-jurisdictional partnership with participants who share a common goal: prepare and enable communities to protect their residents in the unlikely event of a chemical emergency at one of the nation’s chemical stockpile sites. More specifically, CSEPP’s vision is “a fully-prepared team of local, installation, tribal nation, State and Federal professionals, developing and executing an effective emergency preparedness and response program.”

To fulfill its vision statement, CSEPP’s mission is “to enhance existing local, installation, tribal, State, and Federal capabilities to protect the health and safety of the public, workforce, and environment from the effects of a chemical accident or incident involving the U.S. Army chemical stockpile.”

During fiscal year (FY) 2010, communities near six Department of the Army (DA) stockpile sites across seven states participated in CSEPP. These seven states and their FY 2010 program activities are detailed in Appendix A.

- Anniston Chemical Activity, located on Anniston Army Depot (Alabama)
- Pine Bluff Chemical Activity, located on Pine Bluff Arsenal (Arkansas)
- Pueblo Chemical Depot (Colorado)
- Blue Grass Chemical Activity, located on Blue Grass Army Depot (Kentucky)
- Umatilla Chemical Depot (Oregon and Washington)
- Deseret Chemical Depot (Utah)



Thirty-three counties in seven states and one tribal nation participated in CSEPP in FY 2010.

Thirty-three counties and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) surrounding the six DA stockpile sites participated in CSEPP in FY 2010. In the 7 states, 10 of the counties and the CTUIR have areas in immediate response zones (IRZ), the areas closest to where the chemical agents are stored, generally within an approximate six-mile radius. Eighteen counties are in protective action zones (PAZ), beginning at the outer edge of the IRZs and extending to a distance of between 6 and 31 miles.¹ The remaining five counties are designated as host counties and lie outside the IRZs and PAZs. Appendix B lists CSEPP stakeholders.

“Our communities are much better prepared than before. I’m originally from Talladega, and I know what civil defense was at the time prior to CSEPP. No one would ever have been able to establish—much less fund—what we’ve done in terms of the level of emergency preparedness capabilities we now enjoy.”

James R. (Bob) Grogan, Environmental/Emergency Preparedness Specialist, Argonne National Laboratory
Ft. McClellan, AL

¹ Some counties have areas in the IRZ and PAZ.

Program History

Providing preparedness assistance to communities near chemical stockpile sites began in August 1988 with a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Department of the Army (DA). This resulted in enhanced abilities of the original eight chemical stockpile sites in the continental United States and adjacent civilian communities to respond to a potential chemical agent emergency. The MOU established the framework for partnering with affected State and local governments to provide for the public's health and safety, identifying respective roles and responsibilities, and establishing joint program efforts in planning, training, exercising, and exchanging information. The MOU has been reaffirmed and revised over the years as the program matured. A 1997 MOU revision gave FEMA responsibility and accountability for all aspects of off-post emergency preparedness. This MOU was reaffirmed in 2004.

CSEPP FY 2010 Stakeholders:

- Six Army installations
- Seven states
- Thirty-three counties
- One tribal nation
- Residents of CSEPP communities
- Federal facilities in the hazard zone
- U.S. Congress
- U.S. taxpayers
- Non-profit and nongovernmental organizations
- Public- and private-sector agencies

Collaboration

CSEPP prides itself on its relationship with State and local partners. Within CSEPP, FEMA is responsible for the following tasks:

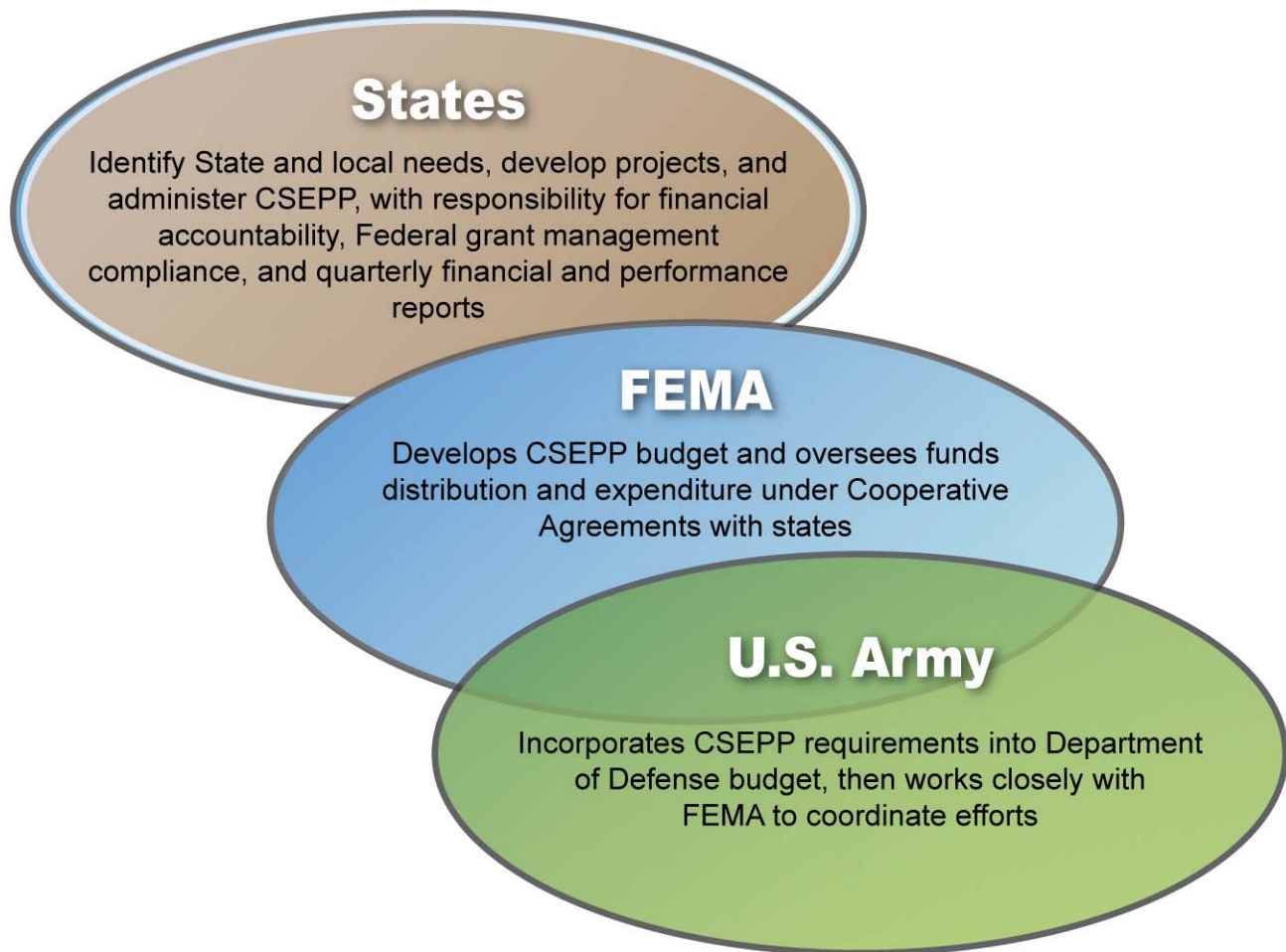
- Administering off-post CSEPP funds
- Supporting CSEPP states in developing response plans
- Developing, delivering, and evaluating training
- Providing technical assistance
- Developing programs for evaluating off-post readiness

“Everything being done statewide is a direct outgrowth of the model and lessons learned from CSEPP.”

Brandon Williams, Public Information Officer
Colorado Division of Emergency Management, Department of Local Affairs

Funding Administration

CSEPP is administered through the states. FEMA validates off-post requirements and develops a budget in coordination with State and local governments. These budget requests are then incorporated into the Department of Defense (DoD) budget submission to Congress. Once appropriated, DA transfers the funds to FEMA, which has full authority and responsibility for their distribution and expenditure. Both FEMA and DA continue to cooperate closely and coordinate their efforts. Performance in the area of program management has been maintained at a very high level because of regular joint meetings, a common budgeting, cost accounting and performance management system, and aggressive program integration efforts.



FEMA distributes funds to the states under CSEPP Cooperative Agreements (CAs), based on a negotiated annual work plan between the states and the FEMA regional offices. Under the CAs, each state identifies its needs, develops proposed projects to meet those needs, requests funds from FEMA, and disburses these funds to the various state offices and local governments involved in the proposed projects. The states are responsible for financial accountability, adherence to Federal grant management rules (described on page 12), and providing quarterly financial reports and quarterly performance reports addressing the capability improvement realized through the funds.

The CSEPP Environment

While FEMA and DA strive to execute CSEPP using resources budgeted to the Program, key external factors may have a significant impact on achievement of these goals. These external factors include programmatic, political, societal, and technological issues.

Programmatic

Effective risk analysis and planning require a strong and continuous commitment on the part of states, communities, and the tribal nation. To present and defend their annually updated lifecycle cost estimates (LCCE), local, State, and Federal agencies developing CSEPP budgets must ensure requirements are valid prior to funding and execution.

The local, tribal, and State governments must maintain a fully operational CSEPP effort proportionate to the risk through the end of destruction operations at each stockpile site. Delays and extensions of chemical destruction operations will necessitate continued CSEPP operations, potentially increasing the cost of the Program beyond past projections.

Political

Congress funds CSEPP through defense appropriations and has oversight authority over FEMA and DA as to the execution of those funds. Increased expectations for FEMA and DA to provide new capabilities for off-post communities, without accompanying funds or resources, could compromise the FEMA and DA core missions. Public involvement with local, State, and Federal legislative representatives will continue throughout CSEPP's execution. In addition to maintaining a strong relationship with the public, rapid and continuous communication with these representatives is vital to ensuring that actions by FEMA and DA are understood. Successful mitigation measures often go unnoticed because chemical accidents and incidents have been avoided.



Red Cross workers and volunteers from the Young Marines discuss logistics in the Benton County, Washington, EOC.

Public involvement with local, State, and Federal legislative representatives will continue throughout CSEPP's execution. In addition to maintaining a strong relationship with the public, rapid and continuous communication with these representatives is vital to ensuring that actions by FEMA and DA are understood. Successful mitigation measures often go unnoticed because chemical accidents and incidents have been avoided.

“I think the biggest thing that I've seen [in CSEPP] is the bringing together of first responders, politicians, and local officials to work together to solve a problem. Everybody has a bit of an investment in the chemical stockpile program.”

Steve Sautter, Joint Information Center Manager
Salt Lake County, Utah

Federal Collaboration

In addition to the partnership with FEMA and DA, continued coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and other Federal agencies is required to ensure CSEPP uses the most current and comprehensive exposure guidance. This coordination is crucial in resolving issues such as determining both appropriate permissible exposure limits and published exposure limits or guidelines for workers and the off-post populations, establishing protocols for emergency workers, and providing health and safety standards for personal protective equipment (PPE).

Societal

Statute requires FEMA and DA to provide “maximum protection” to people living around stockpile sites, workers at the stockpile sites, and the environment. FEMA and DA have defined maximum protection as the completion of steps to “mitigate the effects of an accident to the maximum extent practicable,” achieved “through the establishment of comprehensive emergency planning and preparedness programs,” and “through

preventive measures designed to render the stockpile less susceptible to both internally and externally generated accident scenarios.”²

Technological

Emergency preparedness and response capabilities must be maintained to achieve full operational readiness through the end of destruction operations. Continued research on chemical warfare agent exposure and improved detection and identification technologies have reinforced the need to retain state-of-the-art detection, warning, and reporting capabilities in the CSEPP communities. The overall costs and benefits of replacing current technology with new systems, however, must be carefully weighed to ensure prudent stewardship of taxpayer funds.

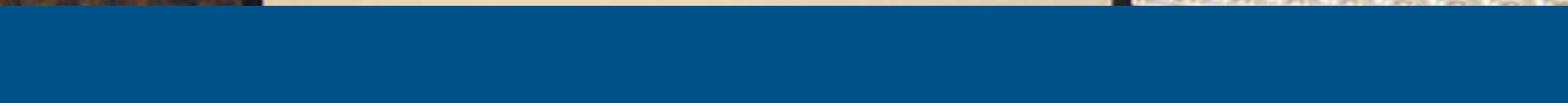
Integrated Process Teams

To help carry out its mission, CSEPP uses integrated process teams (IPTs). IPTs, authorized under a joint FEMA and DA memorandum (May 1998), are groups of CSEPP stakeholders who represent Federal, State, and local agencies. The teams serve as a management tool for programmatic planning and issue discussion, address specific programmatic benchmarks, and enable stakeholders to share knowledge across the program. IPTs bring together stakeholders, staff, and other experts to design and implement new processes and create new products. They are important at the program and community levels. IPTs provide common solutions and consistency of approach across the CSEPP communities and produce products and tools of immediate value not only to the CSEPP community but also to the broader emergency preparedness field as well. Each of the CSEPP communities has its own IPT, and there are national IPTs that correlate with the CSEPP benchmarks. (Appendix C provides a list of the National IPT chairs.)

National IPTs include the following:

- Automation
- Closeout
- Exercise
- Medical
- Public Affairs
- CSEPPWebCA User Group

² Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP). 1991. Definition of Maximum Protection. CSEPP Policy Paper 1



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Results

CSEPP Management System

CSEPP focuses on providing the resources necessary to establish a preparedness and response infrastructure that enables State and local emergency managers to quickly alert the public, manage the response, and communicate with emergency responders, the public, and the media. An equally important focus is educating residents living near stockpile locations on what to do in the event of an incident. A key CSEPP management principle focuses on the concept of “functional equivalency.” Rather than using, for example, a formula grant program based on population to distribute funds, CSEPP is based on programmatic benchmarks that define a level of functionality that must be met to achieve compliance. Resources are then provided as needed to meet those benchmarks.

FEMA has a fiduciary responsibility to carefully evaluate and validate requests from states and communities to achieve “maximum protection” within the limits of funds provided. As such, the goal of FEMA is to deliver necessary resources to local communities facing the most significant potential threats. FEMA strives to ensure cost-efficiency in procurement and interoperability between major systems that benefit multiple jurisdictions. In many cases, this means procurement at the State level for alert and notification, communications, and automation systems. FEMA must also maintain effective program management at the Federal level to ensure consistent capabilities throughout all jurisdictions.

From CSEPP’s inception in 1988 through the end of FY 2010, approximately \$1.13 billion has been allocated to states and the tribal nation under the annual CAs or through FEMA-managed contracts. The allocation of resources is tracked according to the CSEPP organization (including the Army and FEMA) that spends the funds rather than the jurisdiction that benefits from the service. Therefore, looking at the proportion of funds spent at both State and county levels does not necessarily reflect the true picture of the benefits received through CSEPP.

CSEPP Program Status

Total funding amounts in Table 1 represent combined totals for direct award funds and funding for contracts managed by FEMA Headquarters on behalf of CSEPP states and CTUIR. Direct award funds represent amounts sent directly to states via FEMA CAs. FEMA-managed contracts include contracts managed by FEMA on behalf of states or amounts FEMA awarded to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for collective protection projects in the communities. These funds represent a combination of actual expenditures and remaining funds to expend.

Program Risk Reduction

The most effective way to permanently reduce the risk to communities surrounding chemical stockpile sites is to destroy the agents posing the threat. Additional risk reduction during storage can be achieved by taking steps to further secure the stockpile. Examples of these measures include reconfiguring the stockpile and completing mitigation activities to reduce potential consequences of lightning strikes and earthquakes.

Table 1: CSEPP off-post funds (includes direct awards and FEMA-managed contracts)

State	FY 2010	FY 1989–2009
Alabama	\$21,238,187	\$367,269,346
Arkansas	\$8,730,497	\$110,588,351
Colorado	\$2,903,783	\$54,025,723
Illinois	\$0	\$12,381,201
Indiana	\$0	\$56,097,448
Kentucky	\$16,774,638	\$144,137,302
Maryland	\$0	\$31,887,856
Oregon	\$11,564,914	\$139,756,221
Utah	\$7,037,482	\$108,664,786
Washington	\$3,442,284	\$72,557,576
CTUIR	\$435,736	\$5,720,742
Totals	\$72,127,521	\$1,103,086,552

DA continues to aggressively pursue storage risk reduction efforts and maintains an enviable safety record at the stockpile sites.

Currently, two sites (Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and Newport Chemical Depot, Newport, Indiana/Illinois) have completely destroyed their stockpile, and four others are actively disposing of agents through incineration. The risk reduction achieved in each of the communities is summarized in the following table³:

Table 2: Risk reduction figures as of September 2010

Site (State)	Overall Risk Reduction (Destruction & Mitigation)
Pueblo Chemical Depot (CO)	0%
Blue Grass Army Depot (KY)	40%
Anniston Army Depot (AL)	99%
Pine Bluff Arsenal (AR)	>99%
Umatilla Chemical Depot (OR/WA)	>99%
Deseret Chemical Depot (UT)	>99%
Newport Chemical Depot (IN/IL)	100%
Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground (MD)	100%

CSEPP Benchmarks

The CSEPP Programmatic Guidance establishes 12 performance benchmarks “used by Federal, State, and local government organizations to identify the CSEPP capabilities being funded...[and] in reporting the status of CSEPP to Congress in required annual reports.”⁴ The states are required to report performance using these benchmarks. CSEPP Programmatic Guidance also states that each benchmark will be governed by “functional equivalency.” It is not necessary to provide identical equipment to every jurisdiction as long as emergency management capabilities meet CSEPP benchmarks.

CSEPP is based on programmatic benchmarks that define a level of functionality that must be met to achieve benchmark compliance. CSEPP provides resources as needed to meet those benchmarks.

The 12 benchmarks apply in general to the installation, state, and IRZ and PAZ counties and are subject to existing CSEPP guidance. They are as follows:

- Administrative support for participating jurisdictions
- Functioning alert and notification systems for the installations and IRZ
- Functioning automated data processing systems connecting critical on-post and off-post emergency operations facilities
- Functioning communications system for the IRZ and installation and between emergency operations centers (EOCs)/military installations/joint information centers (JICs)/state agencies
- Coordinated and regularly updated plans conforming to CSEPP guidance

³ Because the highest risk components of the stockpiles (e.g., nerve agent and weaponized munitions) are destroyed first, the percentage of risk reduction may exceed the percentage of overall stockpile destruction.

⁴ CSEPP Programmatic Guidance, Chapter 1, Section D, CSEPP National Benchmarks. CSEPP Policy Paper 18

- Functioning EOCs for each installation and IRZ county
- Exercise programs consistent with the Exercise IPT-approved policy
- Medical program for off-post response to a CSEPP incident/accident
- Personnel (e.g., coordinators, public information/public affairs officers, planners, and automated data processing (ADP) specialists) to support CSEPP activities
- Protective action strategies consistent with guidance for each jurisdiction
- Public outreach and education programs for workers and the general public
- Training programs consistent with FEMA State training plans and DA certification requirements that maintain proficiency of emergency service providers, responders, and staff, according to guidance

The benchmark system is reflected in the LCCE, annual budgets, quarterly performance reports from grantees, and employee work plans. In addition, status reports updated at quarterly briefings characterize the benchmarks according to a three-tier system:

- Green: Benchmark compliance has been achieved (≥ 75 percent)
- Yellow: Benchmark is not compliant but has met its target (51–74 percent)
- Red: Benchmark compliancy has not been met (≤ 50 percent)

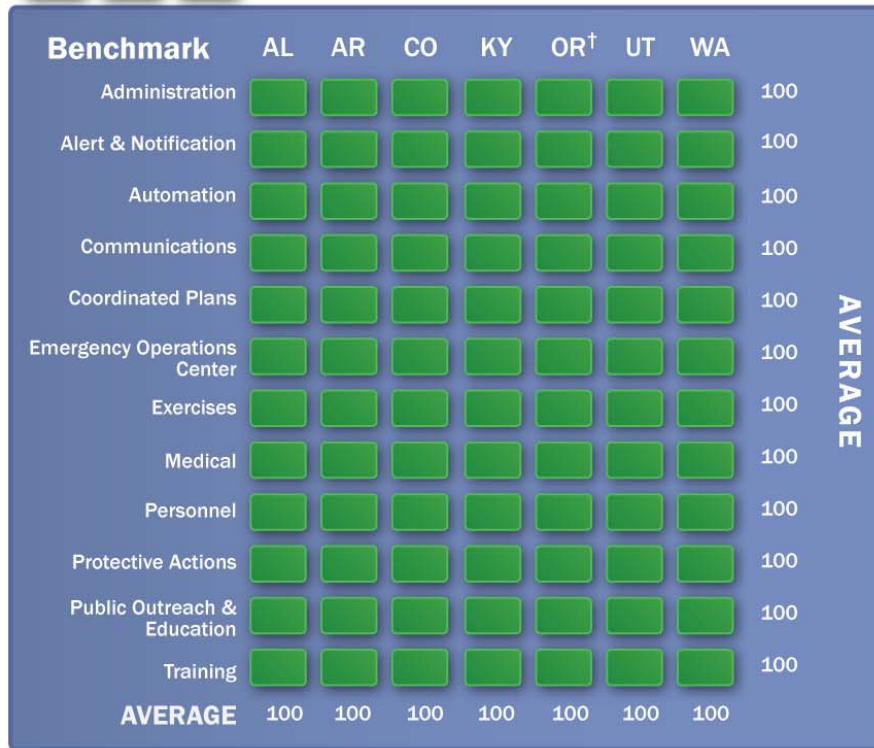
The following section discusses each benchmark from a programmatic level and provides a summary of significant activities. The progress and status of each state that CSEPP has a CA with is addressed in Appendix A.

The communities make each capability determination. As the program has improved and basic capabilities are met, community expectations have increased. Within a given benchmark, a community may decide to focus on a specific challenge as a way to gauge that benchmark. This does not mean that capabilities for that benchmark are incomplete, but it does illustrate where the community's priorities are now placed. For example, a community may determine that its compliance in Coordinated Planning is less than 100 percent because it needs to update its recovery plan. This would not mean that there were overall issues with the community's coordinated planning—just that 1 specific issue would need to be resolved to return to 100 percent compliance.

CSEPP has been successful because local perceptions are recognized and valued. The Federal program managers have decided to use the self-assessments from each of the communities as a basis for determining compliance.

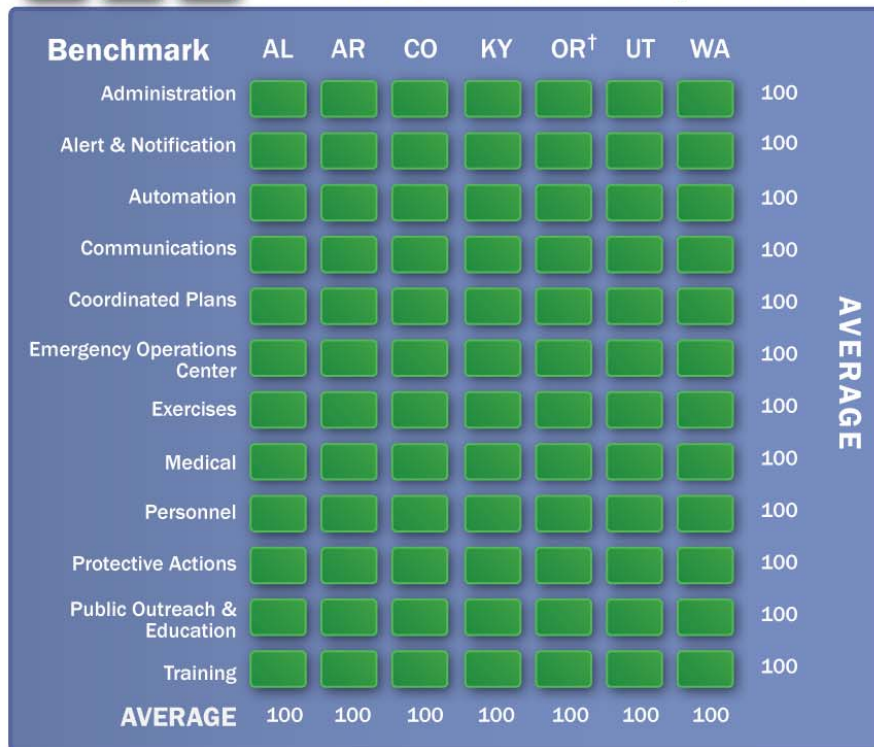
The graphic on the following page shows benchmark compliance across the Program.

≥75%
51-74%
≤50%
FY 2009 Benchmark Compliance



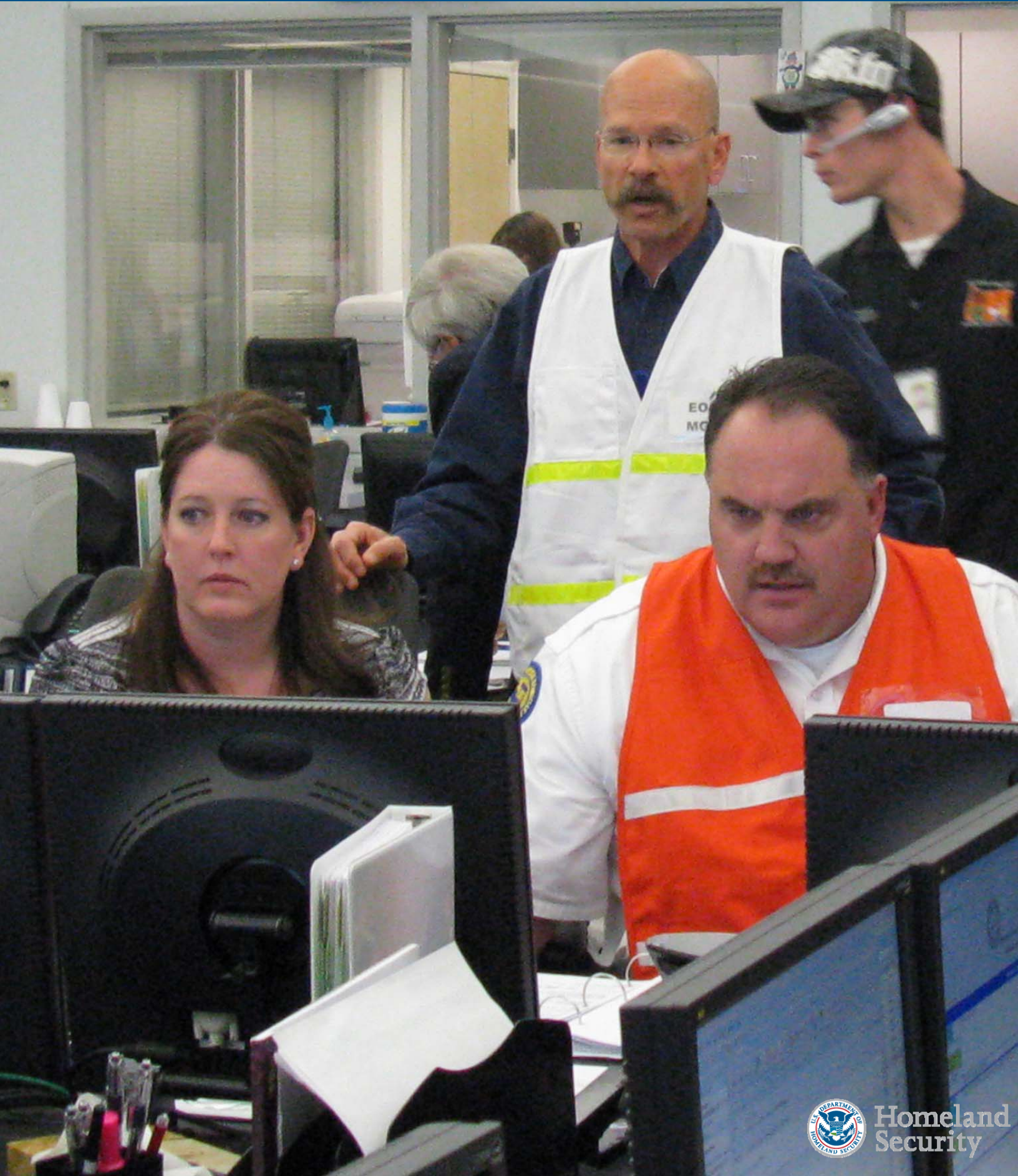
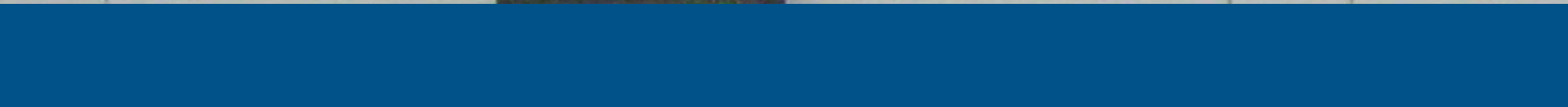
Benchmark Compliance (percent): 100%

≥75%
51-74%
≤50%
FY 2010 Benchmark Compliance



Benchmark Compliance (percent): 100%

† Although CTUIR is part of the Oregon and Umatilla CSEPP community, the tribes are funded as direct Federal grantees, and their funding is not passed through Oregon.



Homeland Security

Summary of Significant Activities



Homeland Security

Summary of Significant Activities

During FY 2010, preparedness activities continued at each CSEPP site. Understanding that FEMA is committed to ensuring that emergency preparedness capabilities continue until the chemical stockpile is completely destroyed, accomplishments in each of the CSEPP National Benchmarks were monitored, program needs were established, and appropriate funding was provided to the communities.

While maintaining the preparedness capabilities in each of the communities, important planning elements continued in FY 2010. In Pueblo, Colorado, and Blue Grass, Kentucky, construction on the chemical disposal facilities progressed, resulting in a prolonged storage mission for the U.S. Army and the continued need for long-term emergency planning in those two communities.

As the U.S. Army nears completion of the disposal missions in Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Umatilla, Oregon; Anniston, Alabama, and Tooele, Utah, FEMA worked closely with community program partners to plan for the eventual closeout of the those communities from CSEPP. For these communities, FEMA is using the lessons learned from the successful program closeouts in Aberdeen, Maryland, and Newport, Indiana.

The following are some of the notable accomplishments in CSEPP communities in FY 2010:

- The Pine Bluff community conducted a media campaign that informed the public about changes in the community's response infrastructure as a result of CSEPP ending, which stressed CSEPP *and* all-hazards preparedness.
- The Anniston community completed the second phase of the conversion from tone alert radios (TARs) to the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio All Hazards (NWRs) for residents and facilities in the six Alabama CSEPP counties. Approximately 160,000 radios were distributed, leaving residents more prepared than before CSEPP started.
- In the Deseret community, Tooele County upgraded its microwave network and updated its PPE to continue its 100 percent readiness capability.
- Umatilla CSEPP staff continued to work with agencies that serve vulnerable populations to ensure that they would be prepared for emergencies and could maintain their independence during emergencies.
- In the Blue Grass community, the Estill County EOC is scheduled to be completed in November 2010, and the Commonwealth EOC was upgraded.

Long- and Short-term CSEPP Planning Completed in FY 2010

- In Estill County, Kentucky, long-term emergency planning continues with the construction of a new EOC. Since the chemical disposal facility at the Blue Grass Army Depot is still being constructed, CSEPP support will continue until the chemical stockpile is destroyed. To help meet this need, Estill County is upgrading its emergency communications system, which includes the construction of a new EOC and 9-1-1 facilities. Other improvements include upgrading communications towers and associated equipment to support an emergency communications system.
- Calhoun County, Alabama, commissioners have merged the emergency management office and 9-1-1 centers in anticipation of closeout of the community's CSEP Program. The emergency management office will be downsized in both the number of employees and amount of space for their emergency operations center. The county 9-1-1 center will be moved into the facilities currently occupied by the emergency management office. A single manager has been appointed by the commissioners to head both the emergency management and 9-1-1 operations.



- Pueblo County completed an upgrade to the outdoor alert system and provided new PPE for hospital and field medical responders.
- CSEPP funded a Master Exercise Practitioner Program (MEPP), taught by FEMA Emergency Management Institute (EMI) instructors, for CSEPP staff from FEMA Headquarters and regions, the U.S. Army, and State and local governments. Fifty individuals completed the MEPP course in July and are now certified Master Exercise Practitioners.
- For the first time, CSEPP held its annual CSEPP National Workshop as a combined event with the annual emergency management conference of a state, the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This was an unprecedented partnership that resulted in two workshops in one.
- At the National Workshop, Daniel R. Civis, Chief of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Branch, was presented the U.S. Army Award for Distinguished Civilian Service, which is the highest U.S. Army civilian award. He was recognized by the Army for his leadership in the advancement of emergency preparedness in communities near the U.S. Army's chemical weapons stockpiles. During Mr. Civis' tenure at FEMA, each of the CSEPP communities has achieved a superior level of preparedness in response to the Congressional mandate to provide "maximum protection" to community residents, workers, and the environment.



Daniel Civis received the U.S. Army Award for Distinguished Civilian Service.

The next sections outline programmatic activities in FY 2010 that support the 12 CSEPP National Benchmarks and highlight expertise in effective preparedness planning, training, equipping, and operational practices.

Administration

Significant administrative support is necessary to run a program of CSEPP's size and complexity. Activities in this area included the following:

- Monitored program accomplishments using the CSEPP National Benchmarks.
- Participated in community IPTs to assist stakeholders identify program needs and prepare budget requests.
- Created and negotiated a budget with each State and Tribal grantee for the FY using the CSEPPWebCA software tool.
- Requested budget amendments and extensions, as required, and created and submitted timely quarterly reports on financial performance.
- Provided staff and contractor support to programmatic and community IPTs to address CSEPP technical challenges.

- Supported CSEPP by developing staff and IPT work plans, purchasing supplies, maintaining equipment inventory, administering contracts, and monitoring projects.

CSEPPWebCA

CSEPPWebCA is a web-based, enterprise-wide system for managing CSEPP CAs across the entire grant lifecycle, from application through closeout. System and user requirements were developed by a user group composed of Federal, State, and local users and refined in response to field experience. Because CSEPP National Benchmarks are incorporated into the management of CSEPP, they are integrated tightly into the application and reporting processes implemented in CSEPPWebCA.



CSEPPWebCA

CSEPPWebCA automates the preparation and submittal of CA applications and allows FEMA staff at the regions and Headquarters to review and comment on each application. After Headquarters electronically submits funding approvals to the FEMA region, the regional grant staff prepare and process awarding and obligating documentation. While each CA is in post-award status, CSEPPWebCA automates the quarterly performance and financial reporting, as well as the request, review, and approval of post-award modifications to grants, including reallocations, performance extensions, requests for additional funds, and changes of scope. Finally, at the end of the performance period for each grant, the system is used to prepare closeout reports and make any final adjustments to bring the un-liquidated balance to zero.

With several of the disposal sites rapidly approaching the final stages of agent destruction, program closeout is of particular concern. During the past fiscal year CSEPPWebCA was updated to provide a means to archive all of the electronic grant-related documents and transfer them to permanent media (e.g., CDs). Additional improvements are underway. For example, CSEPP funding to a site ends when all agent is destroyed; however, it is difficult to predict exactly when the last bit of chemical agent will be destroyed. The new improvements to CSEPPWebCA will make it easier for grants managers to work around shifting timelines. If agent destruction finishes ahead of schedule, the grant manager will be able to close out the grant prior to the end of its performance period.

Closeout IPT

The Closeout IPT pursued two major initiatives during FY 2010. First, it published an updated version of the Closeout Guidebook. Substantial new material was added to the Guidebook, including an update to the definition of closeout reflecting the Congressional language in the 2008 DoD Authorization Act, a new chapter on property issues, a number of more recent lessons learned on the closeout process, and a section on the use of CSEPPWebCA during grant closeout. Detailed task checklists to assist grantees and subgrantees through the planning and implementation of closeout, with references to the applicable sections of the Guidebook and Federal regulations, were also incorporated. The Guidebook was distributed at the 2010 National Workshop and posted on the CSEPP Portal.

In addition, the IPT designed and presented a closeout practicum at the National Workshop featuring representatives from each of the four sites expecting to close out in the near future. On completion of these activities, the IPT membership reviewed its charter and determined that the tasks within its mission had been accomplished. Information on best practices and lessons learned will continue to be collected and shared through the CSEPP Portal and program meetings, but the IPT will become dormant until program management determines a new need exists.



Program Closeout Activities

FEMA sponsored two Headquarters/Regional Closeout planning and monitoring meetings: one in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 2010 and the other in Salt Lake City, Utah, in August. The following Program closeout activities highlight some of the notable accomplishments communities made in preparing for the eventual end of CSEPP during the fiscal year:

- The CTUIR Emergency Management Office in Oregon is developing a plan to continue its operation when CSEPP funding ends.
- A contractor was hired to assist in planning the state of Washington closeout. Work began on a Washington Consolidated Closeout Planning Framework. It ultimately becomes the roadmap for final disposition of all personnel, equipment, services, plans, and procedures while serving to track progress of ongoing and future action items.
- Benton County, Washington, elected officials were briefed on the current demilitarization schedule; an overview of existing CSEPP-funded capabilities; procedures for retention or disposal of property, equipment, and supplies; and the local closeout planning process.
- The Utah community identified closeout requirements and hired a contractor to assist in planning for closeout. The necessary documentation was completed, allowing the two CSEPP buildings at Camp Williams to be transferred from FEMA to the state of Utah at the end of CSEPP.
- FEMA is working with the State of Arkansas to finalize the transition of more than \$90 million in CSEPP-funded equipment and building improvements to the State and its subgrantees for continued use in support of community public safety.

2010 CSEPP National Workshop

The 2010 CSEPP National Workshop was held June 23–24, 2010, in Louisville, Kentucky. The Workshop was held in conjunction with the Commonwealth of Kentucky Emergency Management Conference.

This was the first time the CSEPP Workshop was held in conjunction with a State conference. This provided a unique opportunity for CSEPP to share its lessons learned directly with other emergency management and first responder personnel. CSEPP and Commonwealth personnel worked to plan the event, which included shared plenary sessions and 35 breakout sessions. Workshop topics included emergency protective actions, medical preparedness, training, exercises, public affairs, and use of emerging technology in emergency preparedness and gave participants opportunities to share information and ideas.

The workshop was preceded by a variety of meetings, including program managers from the participating CSEPP states and IPT meetings. The event culminated with an interactive earthquake seminar that brought members from CSEPP together with their colleagues from non-CSEPP participating communities to work through an emergency scenario. More than 700 participants from both CSEPP and the Commonwealth emergency management community participated in the workshop.



Other Workshops and Meetings

Throughout the fiscal year, FEMA sponsored other meetings with program managers and IPTs, as well as budget negotiation meetings and sessions that brought subject matters experts together to provide direct technical assistance in the areas of emergency communications, administration, training, and emergency public information and public outreach.

2011 CSEPP National Workshop

Planning is underway for the 2011 CSEPP National Workshop, which will be hosted by the Umatilla community in Portland, Oregon.

Alert and Notification

CSEPP has long maintained robust emergency alert and notification systems in each of the CSEPP communities. Alert and notification relies on two separate and distinct steps: 1) attracting the attention of the public (alerting) and 2) providing information concerning appropriate protective actions (notifying). CSEPP alert and notification consists of a network of outdoor (e.g., public address capable sirens) and indoor (e.g., TARs) alerting devices in residential dwellings and special facilities that serve populated areas of the IRZs. Keeping with the all-hazards approach to emergency planning, the CSEPP-provided alert and notification systems are also designed to warn residents of other hazards, such as tornadoes.

Major projects accomplished during the fiscal year include:

- Pueblo, Colorado, completed an upgrade to the outdoor alert system, including installation of new base units at the poles and new radios at the sites and activations points. The community continued to replace backup batteries of the deployed TARs.
- The Blue Grass CSEPP community communication upgrades continue to ensure agencies can communicate with each other. Upgrades were completed to TARs/weather radios in many of the PAZ counties. A total of 85 sirens were installed, and 1,500 TARs/weather radios were distributed to residents in the IRZ and PAZ.
- In Anniston, Alabama, the switch from TARs to NWRs was completed for all zones. This project resulted in additional all-hazards alerting and notifications for a greater numbers of homes in the CSEPP community.

Automation

WebPuff™

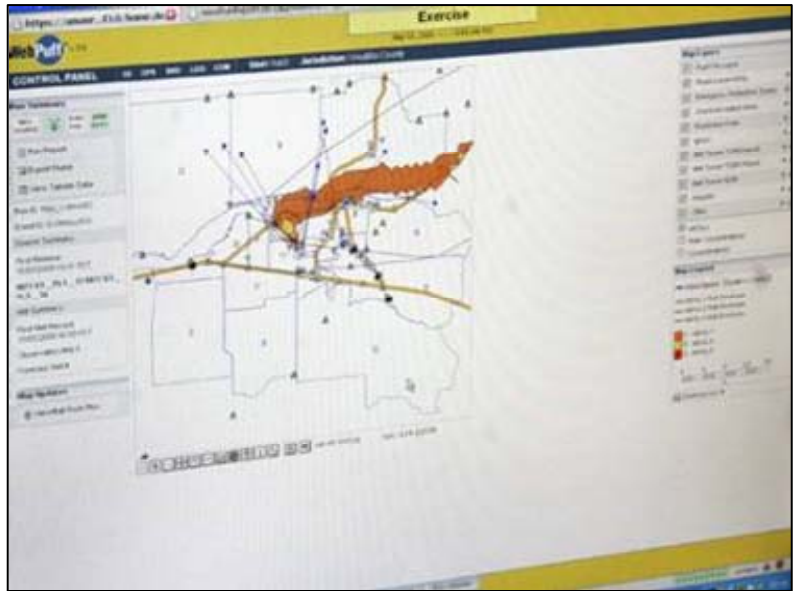
CSEPP provided a single CSEPP automation system by developing WebPuff™, a web-based system built around the D2-Puff™ atmospheric dispersion model now used at all CSEPP communities. This system, a key component of the quarterly exercises held by DA in each CSEPP community, enables greater information sharing between installations and the surrounding community during an emergency situation. It also exports all uniquely CSEPP information in a format compliant with the latest private-sector standards for information exchange (the Common Alerting Protocol).⁵ This allows states and counties to use existing or planned commercial all-hazards automation systems to manage the response to a CSEPP event, avoiding the need to train personnel on separate systems and the cost of maintaining a separate CSEPP automation system.

⁵ http://www.incident.com/cookbook/index.php/main_page and <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/emergency>.

During FY 2010, there were 61 training sessions offered with approximately 340 users trained to use the system. CSEPP jurisdictions also have access to 24/7 helpdesk support to ensure the system is fully operational to provide maximum public protection. The local, State, and installation representatives on the Automation IPT remain very active in the development and implementation of WebPuff™.

Additional automation accomplishments include the following:

- The Pueblo community completed the personal computer (PC) and Printer replacement cycle for the EOC and Communications Center. CSEPP personnel attended training and started the process of implementing the new VM server.
- Kentucky CSEPP implemented a new multipurpose SharePoint server and is in the process of bringing WebEOC online. Both systems can be accessed by all Kentucky CSEPP counties to share and obtain CSEPP and emergency management information.
- The Hazard Analysis Working Group in the Anniston CSEPP community started transitioning to an all-hazard approach to emergency management in preparation for closeout.



WebPuff hazard assessment model.

CSEPP Portal

The CSEPP Portal, www.cseppportal.net, is a web-based information sharing and collaboration platform that uses Microsoft SharePoint Server 2007's customizable interface. The Portal provides access to a vast library of information, including presentations from stakeholder meetings, site event calendars, news articles, current and archived photos, and Federal guidance on program benchmarks. Active participation by all Federal, State, and local program participants in this online workspace continues to increase as training is provided at each site to general users and content managers alike.

The Portal underwent a public-side redesign, including a reorganization of information available to the public, and an overall upgrade in the look and navigation of the site. Visitors can now select to view information for a specific audience (e.g., emergency managers, families, visitors, and medical professionals) or for a specific CSEPP site. Additionally, a CSEPP Legacy section created on the public side contains highlights of the Program and post-CSEPP lasting legacies. Finally, the Portal provided an Internet-based workspace for remotely located Federal, State, and local representatives to plan, publicize, and conduct the 2010 CSEPP National Workshop.

CSEPP Portal

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program



MEMBERS SIGN IN RESET PASSWORD REGISTER FOR A NEW ACCOUNT CONTACT WEBMASTER

- VISITORS
- EMERGENCY MANAGERS
- FAMILIES
- TRAINING
- NEWSROOM
- LEGACY

ALABAMA | ARKANSAS | COLORADO | KENTUCKY | OREGON / WASHINGTON / CTUIR | UTAH

Emergency Preparedness for Vulnerable Populations 6/13/2010 10:20 AM
 2010 CSEPP National Workshop 3/24/2010 11:46 AM
 Welcome to the new CSEPP Portal 3/9/2010 10:22 AM

CSEPP Portal > Home

CSEPP PORTAL

Home News Topics Announcements Communities IPT's & Workgroups Contacts Support

Quick Links

- AEL Training Schedule
- Cooperative Agreements
- CSEPP Exercise and Training Analysis Tool
- CSEPP Training
- CSEPPWebCA
- ECPT
- Exercise Blue Book
- Exercise Reports
- GAO Reports
- MOUs/MOAs
- Planning Guidance
- Programmatic Guidance
- Report to Congress

Recently Added Documents

- 08/18/10 - Notes from Pelham Exercise IPT teleconference
- 08/18/10 - May notes from Exercise IPT teleconference
- 08/10/10 - Closeout Guidebook 2010 Annex C: Task lists
- 08/04/10 - CAIED Training.docx
- 07/22/10 - 2009CSEPPupdate_revised.ppt

CSEPP Calendars Rollup

- 09/20/10 - WebPuff 4.2 Field Testing - Anniston Source
- 09/21/10 - CAIED Training Source:Public
- 09/21/10 - LPTG Meeting Source:Shared
- 09/22/10 - UMCD 11 Initial Planning Conference Source:Shared
- 09/22/10 - WebPuff 4.2 Training - Anniston Source
- 10/05/10 - Colorado Community Coordination Call Source:Public

Google News: Chemical Stockpile

- FBI: Homeland Security to get Laurel audits - Times Tribune of Carlin Fri, 17 Sep 2010 15:33 GMT+00:00
- Local agencies switching to digital communication - Airbourne Register Fri, 17 Sep 2010 14:03:40 GMT+00:00
- PAFIC employees win on race day - Eastern News Thu, 16 Sep 2010 22:42:11 GMT+00:00
- Spending by a program is under question - WKYT Thu, 16 Sep 2010 21:36:33 GMT+00:00
- Spending by a program is under question - WYRT Thu, 16 Sep 2010 21:36:40 GMT+00:00
- Emergency Alert Radio Support Center opens - Cleburne News Thu, 16 Sep 2010 19:33:48 GMT+00:00
- Agreement Lays the Foundation for Reuse of the Newport Chemical Depot - Manufacturing & Technology Journal (press release) Thu, 16 Sep 2010 14:27:42 GMT+00:00
- Defendant pleads guilty in multistate fraud case - Indianapolis Star Thu, 16 Sep 2010 12:53:04 GMT+00:00

Google view all news...

Portal-wide Announcements

CSEPP Portal/SharePoint Training! 9/15/2010 10:46 AM
 by Amanda Colodol
There will be a 2-day CSEPP Portal/SharePoint training session on October 13th and 14th (with travel days the 12th and 15th) held in the new Raleigh, NC ESI HQ office. There is still available, and we'll cover:

- SharePoint Libraries
- CSEPP Portal...

Calling on YOU for CSEPP History! 9/14/2010 12:48 PM
 by Amanda Colodol
Please read this information about the CSEPP History Project.
 The value of the CSEPP History Project depends on YOU, the CSEPP Community. We make this project a success and pass on lessons learned, innovations, and legacies to the next generation...

(More Announcements...)

Need to see a past announcement? Click here!

CSEPP News

- CSEPPnews1-17-10.pdf
- CSEPPnews1-14-10.pdf
- CSEPP News - 8 September 2010
- CSEPP News, 30 August 2010
- CSEPP News, 26 August 2010

Agent Destruction Statue

The Agent Destruction Status (A) is provided by the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency.

Need to change your password to something new? Click here!

CETAT
 Civil Exercise and Training Analysis Tool

CSEPPWebCA
 Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

EOPT
 Exercise Operations Planning Tool

HSEEP
 Click the icon to visit the FEMA HSEEP site. Click here to view training information and register for the course.

WebPuff

CMA News

The CSEPP Portal is a valuable means for sharing and exchanging CSEPP information.

Community Automation Accomplishments

- Following months of testing, Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD) incorporated its newly expanded WebEOC program into a series of full-scale exercises, including the annual CSEPP exercise. This web-based platform provides operators with quick access to position logs, significant events, logistics requests, news releases, documents, and maps. WEMD's WebEOC system links to similar information at participating county, city, State, and Federal agencies. In all, WEMD has 1,400 WebEOC subscribers.
- Benton County, Washington, Emergency Services (BCES) continues to host ESiWebFUSION for the State, allowing situational and operational data to be shared across the northwest region.

- The Utah data network was updated and upgraded. The network servers were converted to virtual servers. The fielding and implementation of WebPuff™ v4.2 is projected to be complete by the end of September 2010.

Communications

CSEPP funds communication systems that make it possible for emergency management and first responders to communicate during emergencies. During FY 2010, CSEPP communities accomplished the following:

- CTUIR continued to build on its CSEPP initiatives. An amateur radio communicator technician class was conducted with five students. Phone and data lines in the Tribes' EOC were extended to provide a phone and data terminal for eight work stations.
- BCES updated its aging communication system. The analog 800 MHz radio system was replaced with a state-of-the art P25 digital radio system. The three-year-long project included infrastructure improvements, new towers, and buildings to house equipment at Sillusi Butte, Golgotha Butte, and Rattlesnake Mountain, as well as an upgrade of console equipment at the Southeast Communication Center in Richland, Washington. The new digital system has more than 1,000 subscribers. Benton County contributed more than \$4 million to ensure its emergency communications capability would be viable for years to come.
- In Kentucky, the IRZ 800 MHz system upgrade was funded and is in the beginning stages with a completion date of early 2011.
- Both Talladega and Calhoun counties in Alabama started transitioning support of the 800 MHz system from CSEPP to county governments. User groups were created to address issues that may occur during this transition.
- The Tooele County, Utah, microwave network was upgraded to the latest technology. It is more energy efficient and combines old technology (T1s) with new technology (Ethernet). Also in Utah, new very high frequency (VHF) narrowband repeaters were installed at key communications sites to provide infrastructure for secondary communications. A limited number of new VHF radios (narrowband, P25 capable) were purchased to support interoperable communications for search and rescue and volunteer fire departments in outlying areas that respond regularly with the Bureau of Land Management and United States Forest Service on wildland fires.

“When I was a police officer, we worked on the old VHF system, and there were so many dead spots in the areas, but, now, because of the funding that CSEPP has provided and the technology that has partnered with CSEPP, we can almost guarantee in-building coverage at every location within our county with the radio system.”

Steve Dover, Public Information Officer
Talladega County, Alabama

Coordinated Plans

CSEPP emergency plans are developed to capture the most effective protective action strategies and procedures. National Incident Management System (NIMS)-compliant plans are generated using an automated planning template developed for CSEPP (<http://www.csepptemplate.com>). The Emergency Operations Plan Template

(EOPT) is an automated web-based planning tool designed to help emergency planners at all levels of government develop comprehensive emergency management plans and other plans in a collaborative environment. The template contains three basic organizational structures for plans, each compliant with the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101. Features in the tool include a NIMS coach, a planning coach, sample text for each area of the plan, videos for help in using the tool, and links to other State and Federal planning guidance. It also allows and fosters planning coordination among the Federal, State, and local levels of emergency response organizations to prepare for hazards.

The EOPT reached a new level of use in Washington and FEMA Region X when Washington demonstrated the template to counterparts in Oregon in June of 2010 and at the FEMA Region X planning conference in July. Following the demonstrations, user accounts were created in Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska. A large demonstration of the template was also held at the Washington State Emergency Management Association conference in September. Individual demonstrations continue with State agencies and local governments.

The EOPT is drawing attention from outside the CSEPP community as an effective utility for consistent, collaborative plan development within and among jurisdictions. It has also shown applicability to the development of installation emergency management plans at Army facilities. The planning tool reflects CSEPP's commitment to ensuring that all the community stakeholders are involved in the planning process. Across all sites, the U.S. Army and the off-post communities work closely to develop coordinated plans.

Jurisdictions can use the EOPT to develop consistent collaborative plans.

In the Umatilla, Oregon, CSEPP community, the Bi-County Incident Response Action Plan and its supporting annexes were fine tuned for off-post response to an HD mustard incident. Instructions for how to safely exit shelter-in-place rooms were modified. Public education materials, presentations, and Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages were updated to inform the public of changes in the local EAS radio station, potential field decontamination locations, and school plans. The Umatilla CSEPP community also conducted a monitoring, sampling, and analysis workshop.

Umatilla County and Morrow County emergency management departments continue working with representatives from agencies who serve their vulnerable populations. Their combined goal is to assist members

of this population in preparing for any type of emergency while being able to maintain their independence. A survey was mailed to Morrow County residents to help identify and prepare individuals who may require extra assistance during emergency situations.

Emergency Operations Center

EOCs serve as the central location for the management of an emergency. It is in these facilities that the various response organizations come together to plan and implement the emergency response. CSEPP has funded EOCs to ensure that communities have the resources necessary to manage an emergency response. During FY 2010, CSEPP communities accomplished the following:

- Pueblo CSEPP initiated a Programming and Planning Study for the new Emergency Services Center.
- Estill County, Kentucky, continued construction of a new EOC with an estimated completion of November 2010.
- The Commonwealth of Kentucky EOC was upgraded to better support CSEPP events until a new EOC is constructed, enhancing its limited resources, and a programming study for an EOC expansion was initiated.
- Cleburne County, Alabama, began the process of building a new EOC.
- Utah County completed remodeling its alternate EOC.

Exercises

CSEPP continues to maintain a robust exercise program. Annual CSEPP exercises are evaluated by teams of Federal, State, and local personnel and serve as the major test of community preparedness.

The guidance documents that outline the CSEPP exercise program were updated in the FY 2010. The Exercise “Blue Book” serves as the primary resource for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of CSEPP exercises.

CSEPP funded a Master Exercise Practitioner Program (MEPP) course, taught by EMI instructors, for CSEPP staff from the U.S. Army, FEMA Headquarters and regions, and State and local governments. Fifty CSEPP staff and contractors completed the course in July and are now certified Master Exercise Practitioners.

The MEPP mission is to improve the capabilities of emergency management exercise personnel in exercise program management and all phases of the overall exercise process. Through the improvement of the knowledge, skills, and abilities, both the quantity and quality of exercises conducted at the local, State, Tribal, trust territory, and Federal levels of government can be improved. The goal of MEPP is to increase the capabilities of Master Exercise Practitioners candidates in the mastery of exercise program management essentials and the overall exercise process in accordance with the policy, doctrine, practices, and tools in the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

“We established in the CSEPP program a process to develop an exercise, evaluate an exercise, develop reports, and a corrective action process. CSEPP exercise guidance is now used in other national exercise programs. The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program used the CSEPP exercise program as a model to develop their exercise program.”

Delois Champ, Emergency Management Specialist, FEMA, Center for Domestic Preparedness
Calhoun County, Alabama

Seven exercises were held in FY 2010, which included the following site-specific exercise accomplishments:

- CTUIR's Wildhorse Resort provided the site for the CSEPP Assistance Center during the annual exercise. The center is a collaborative effort of the Tribes, Wildhorse Resort and Casino, the American Red Cross, and Umatilla County. Community Emergency Response Team members worked with the Tribes' Animal Control officer to provide for pets at the Assistance Center.
- Pueblo, Colorado, successfully planned and executed its annual full-scale exercise. One staff member attended and successfully completed the MEPP course.
- In the Commonwealth of Kentucky, all jurisdictions participated in quarterly Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance and annual CSEPP exercises.
 - Twenty students from Eastern Kentucky University were recruited to work in the simulation cell during the Blue Grass Army Depot's June exercise.
- Sixty-five volunteer medical response victims participated in Utah's annual exercise.

Medical Program

In FY 2010, CSEPP communities' medical capabilities to treat victims of chemical exposure in the event of a chemical emergency continued to improve. This year, CSEPP provided support to medical training and exercise activities in all CSEPP states. More than 750 students attended 50 training sessions. More than 90 medical experts served as evaluators in CSEPP exercises.

CSEPP continued to fund medical preparedness in CSEPP communities. The following are significant accomplishments that occurred during this FY:

- Pueblo, Colorado, maintained responder training and qualifications and provided new PPE for hospital and field medical responders.
- In Kentucky, PAZ counties purchased DuoDote antidote for first responders in their communities. Also, Fayette County purchased a medical ambulance bus with 33 percent support from CSEPP. The bus has a paramedic workstation, a ramp to load and unload patients, a generator, suction units, and the capacity to provide individual metered oxygen for 20 patients.
- In Utah, 100 additional medical responders were trained in the Toxic Chemical Training Course (TCTC), and 10 others received training in Aberdeen, Maryland.



A medical volunteer tends to a mock victim during an exercise.

Medical IPT

The CSEPP Medical IPT remained active during FY 2010 with bi-monthly teleconference meetings. Membership is composed of representatives from all CSEPP states, as well as Army, FEMA, CDC, and contractor support. Meetings serve as a forum for discussion of common problems, identification of solutions, and as a resource network for addressing health or medical issues related to the destruction of the chemical weapons stockpile. At the 2010 CSEPP National Workshop, the IPT and the Department of Health and Human Services hosted a presentation on medical readiness research and a discussion of non-stockpile chemical agent exposures. In coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the IPT also identified core

information on the chemical agents stored in the stockpile, as well as specific decontamination and medical interventions, for inclusion on the new public side of the CSEPP Portal.

Personnel

Trained and qualified personnel are important to the successful delivery of installation, county, State, and Federal response capabilities. Plans, procedures, and equipment are useless without experienced people to oversee the effort, to implement the procedures, and to coordinate response actions. These CSEPP-funded personnel run the day-to-day execution of the Program, including periodic program management tasks required to ensure emergency responders are adequately trained and equipped to complete their missions.

All seven CSEPP states maintained compliance in the Personnel benchmark.

Protective Actions

CSEPP policy has always emphasized the philosophy that off-post emergency workers will not be placed in harm's way. In fact, it is CSEPP's policy that these workers never enter the chemical threat area as identified by the hazard model. However, as an added precaution, OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), 29 CFR 1910.120, Level C PPE ensembles have been funded, including a chemical protective suit, powered air purifying respirator, gloves, and boots. This equipment, along with the necessary training, is provided to off-post emergency workers who, for example, manage traffic and access control points. Should there be a significant change in the hazardous area, this equipment can be used as an escape ensemble for these workers.

To date, more than 5,000 protective equipment ensembles have been provided to protect CSEPP's emergency workers. In addition, where local concepts of operation or work rules require it, funds have been approved for procurement of a limited number of OSHA HAZWOPER, 29 CFR 1910.120, Level A and B protective ensembles.

Additional site-specific protective action accomplishments include the following:

- The Pueblo community completed the purchase, training, and deployment of new PPE for responders.
- Kentucky CSEPP replaced outdated/expired hazardous materials (HazMat) suits for PAZ and host counties. They also:
 - Recalibrated 18 HazMat Plus decontamination detectors for the PAZ and host counties to better identify possible contamination at decontamination sites.
 - Purchased shelter equipment (cots/blankets) for counties that needed/requested the equipment.
- Tooele County, Salt Lake County, the Utah Health Department, and the Utah National Guard updated all PPE to maintain a 100 percent readiness capability for the Utah CSEPP community in FY 2010
- During FY 2010 Salt Lake County, Utah, purchased another tow vehicle with CSEPP funds, which doubles its decontamination capabilities by providing mobilization for two HazMat decontamination trailers.
- Also in Utah, flooding caused by broken pipes in one of the FEMA/CSEPP buildings damaged CSEPP PPE equipment. FY 2010 funds were used to repair the pipes and replace damaged items.

CSEPP leadership, James Kish, Director of the FEMA Technological Hazards Division, and Carmen Spencer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Elimination of Chemical Weapons), briefed Congressional members

on the Alabama Special Needs program, which CSEPP uses to identify and prepare special needs populations for emergency situations. These testimonies highlight the impact of comprehensive, community-based planning in developing effective programs that serve all citizens. This approach results in individuals who are more capable of dealing with all potential hazards as well as communities that are more resilient.

“The [CSEPP Special Needs Population Program] has had an extensive national impact. The Special Population Planner software application has been downloaded more than 2,300 times. Presentations about this work have been given to the National Organization on Disability, the International Association of Emergency Managers, the Big City Emergency Managers’ Forum, the International Chemical Weapons Demilitarization Conference, The National Medical System and many others. Articles on the program’s best practices, such as its Geographic Information System features, have been published in leading emergency management Journals.”

James Kish, Director
Technological Hazards Division, FEMA

Sheltering-in-Place

To maximize effectiveness of available protective actions, CSEPP has funded a number of studies to determine the best way to protect residents. These include studies to determine optimal timing to begin and end sheltering-in-place to maximize protection to sheltering populations. Quantifying the effectiveness of these protective actions has placed emergency decision-making on a sound, scientific footing.

Residents also have been provided shelter-in-place kits to enhance shelter rooms and decrease possible infiltration of chemical agent vapor. CSEPP has also developed and distributed two shelter-in-place videos (residential and business). These are available to the public upon request. CSEPP has distributed more than 100,000 shelter-in-place kits in CSEPP communities.

Overpressurization of Special Facilities

Overpressurization of special facilities or safe areas at such facilities typically involves renovating entire ventilation and filtering systems. As overpressurization is a highly effective method of protecting the public, its use is supported where warranted.

However, because they are integrated into the heating and ventilation systems of these facilities, their removal poses some special challenges, in schools especially, as the program closes down and/or plans for closeout. A school or hospital cannot simply shut down to allow removal of overpressurization equipment. Historical experience across the program has shown that planning and conducting removals requires extensive coordination with facility managers. The process to remove collective protection equipment in Anniston, Alabama, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, began in FY 2010.

Public Outreach and Education

Public outreach and education initiatives are essential in ensuring that residents know what to do in the event of an emergency. CSEPP continued to support public outreach projects during the fiscal year. An IPT continues to serve as the central think tank for public outreach ideas and implementation strategies.

CSEPP uses community surveys to evaluate the public's awareness of chemical emergency warning methods, sources of information during an emergency, and willingness and ability to follow recommended protective actions. The project is a collaborative effort between FEMA, the U.S. Army, and participating State and local emergency managers. The surveys support the development of public outreach and education efforts that have measurably improved the preparedness of individuals who live near CSEPP sites in the United States.



Another major component to the CSEPP public outreach and education program is the funding of public information officers (PIOs) in each of the CSEPP communities. These individuals receive extensive training in disseminating public information to the public during an emergency. These PIOs, with the help of Federal and State PIOs, develop programs and distribute materials to educate residents about CSEPP, protective actions, and emergency preparedness. Programs and materials are also developed to reach and address access and functional needs of populations such as the physically challenged, non-English-speaking residents, and the elderly.

In addition to the programmatic success in public affairs, the following accomplishments occurred in each community:

Anniston

- Alabama's 2010 media campaign included an overhaul of Alabama Emergency Management Agency's website.
- The State developed newspaper ads and inserts on the subjects of preparedness and response, as well as radio spots and banner ads for newspaper websites.
- Cleburne County's 2010 calendar raised awareness of the program, and an updated family preparedness guide was distributed with four editions of the *Cleburne County Lines* newsletter.
- Gadsden, Etowah, St. Clair, and Talladega counties started developing their 2011 calendars.
- Talladega County began working on a new website coming soon (<http://www.talladegaema.org>). They also developed a county-wide newsletter and emergency information guide.

Blue Grass

- Full time PIOs are assigned to the State CSEPP office and Madison and Estill counties. Rockcastle and Garrard counties have part time PIOs. The PIOs work together to disseminate CSEPP information at fairs, public meetings, and other gatherings.
- Kentucky CSEPP began the initial stages for a media campaign in 2011. A preparedness survey was conducted and its findings are being used to develop the campaign materials.

Deseret

- Deseret CSEPP public outreach efforts included 2010 calendars, a Tooele County Emergency Preparedness Guide, several newspaper articles, and two articles in the *Utah Ready Your Business* magazine.

Pine Bluff

- Pine Bluff outreach efforts include the 2010 All Hazard Calendar and three commercials that focus on all hazards planning.
- Educational items were procured that would make beneficial additions to an emergency disaster kit, such as document bags, collapsible cups, medicine containers for humans and pets, hand towels, and hand sanitizer.
- Pine Bluff is developing a new commercial that will inform citizens of the changes coming to their community as Arkansas CSEPP closes out.

Pueblo

- The Pueblo Community developed, drafted, and coordinated State-level PIO/ESF #15 standard operating procedures (SOPs), lead agency all-hazards PIO checklists, Colorado joint information system (JIS)/JIC SOPs, and associated, threat-specific information resources and release templates.
- The Pueblo Community designed and implemented a Colorado JIS—jointly with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and Division of Emergency Management—within a shared, web-based server titled "Situational Awareness Tool" (SATool). Once developed, Pueblo initiated a training program that included public, emergency services, volunteer organization, and private-sector PIOs/crisis communicators into the system.
- The Pueblo Community created and introduced a comprehensive, external all-hazards communications effort, COEmergency (<http://www.coemergency.com>), for the State Division of Emergency Management to support incident response. It integrates a full complement of traditional and online information "spokes," such as local emergency management liaison, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and other developing, web-based tools. Using this strategy, COEmergency quadrupled traffic to its online information.
- The Pueblo Community developed a series of resources for the emergency management community (State customers) and the public to access social media tools without technical knowledge or accounts. They researched, organized, and published various "lists" for media, emergency services, and local government feeds (including Twitter and RSS) and for available SMS/text alert systems.
- Pueblo Public Outreach established a Pueblo County Opt-In Registry and streamlined its online emergency public information status board name for easier access.

Umatilla

- The Umatilla-Morrow Educational Service District honored CSEPP at their Annual Crystal Apple Awards for “being a tremendous partner in local education.” CSEPP staff members spend countless hours in schools each year, teaching staff and students how to shelter in place or evacuate through the use of Wally Wise Guy and Wally’s Clubhouse. Sixteen schools, five Head Start facilities, and two school district offices participated in an evaluated preparedness drill.
- Morrow County, Oregon, and Benton County, Washington, emergency management agencies expanded their ability to provide ongoing information and education through the use of Social Media. Newly developed Facebook and Twitter sites were used to disseminate bilingual emergency preparedness and emergency information. Now in its eleventh year, the Umatilla media campaign launched three new TV, radio, and newspaper ads. Monthly topics included: the first 72 hours are on you; is your car emergency kit ready for winter travel, and who do you depend on in an emergency?



Training

CSEPP continued its history of developing valuable training and public education materials. During FY 2010, CSEPP classroom training was conducted at national and local levels for participants from the CSEPP community, as well as other Federal, State, and local agencies involved in homeland security. CSEPP training is distributed in both hardcopy formats and through the CSEPP Training website to many other communities across the United States. Since 1999, the site has seen nearly 2.4 million downloads, including approximately 502,000 downloads in FY 2010.

CSEPP continued to share preparedness best practices through training videos. In FY 2010, CSEPP entered its Communicating Public Information in Emergencies training video into the Aurora Awards, an international competition that recognizes excellence in the film and video industries, and won. This was the third time a CSEPP video was selected for this honor.

CSEPP is developing a video training program that is intended for emergency personnel who develop plans for administering assistance to individuals with functional needs during an emergency. This program is being developed with assistance from FEMA’s Office of Disability Integration and Coordination and is scheduled to be released by the beginning of FY 2011.



CSEPP won its third Aurora award for a training video.

CSEPP also has produced videos on sheltering-in-place, evacuation, protection of pets and service animals, and response protocols for hazardous materials and medical professionals during chemical incidents. The CSEPP training videos can be streamed live or downloaded at <http://emc.ornl.gov/CSEPPweb>.

Additional training accomplishments include the following:

- The Pueblo community maintained responder and staff training levels. Staff completed CSEPP Grant Guidance required training.
- In Kentucky, all counties participated in first responder training conducted by CSEPP personnel. Training of local volunteer fire departments is ongoing and has been conducted with good attendance.
- In Utah, September 30, 2010, is targeted for successful completion of HSEEP training, along with EMI Independent Study courses IS-120a, IS-130, and IS-139 for all who evaluate and or plan exercises.

“Being a participant in the production of CSEPP training videos has given me the opportunity to review and refine my own plans and checklists before demonstrating them on camera. Shooting the videos in my facilities gave me additional practice for a real emergency response.”

Wade Mathews, Public Information Officer
Tooele County, Utah



Programmatic Challenges



Homeland Security

Programmatic Challenges

CSEPP continues to address the challenges of four communities planning for the end of the Program while two communities—Blue Grass and Pueblo—construct facilities to begin destruction of their chemical stockpiles in the next several years.

Retention of key personnel with specialized programmatic expertise to close out the Program continues to be a struggle. To remedy this, some communities have transitioned from full time staff to contractors to help maintain a stable workforce through the end of the program.

Maintaining a state of readiness and keeping the communities energized and focused on preparedness as the program comes to an end has been a challenge for some sites. Media campaigns with all-hazards messages help address this issue.

In Umatilla, to continue fiscal support of the CSEPP-funded 450 MHz radio system that provides daily communications for the emergency response community, voters approved the formation of the Umatilla Morrow Radio and Data District. However, the measure to fund the district did not pass. Another measure will be offered in a future election.

In planning for decreased CSEPP exercise support from CSEPP communities nearing closeout, the Blue Grass community is developing an internal exercise program.

Appendix A: CSEPP Communities



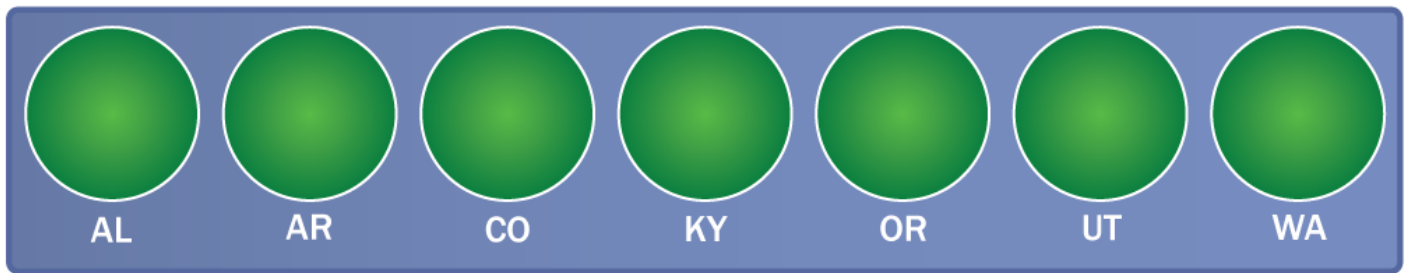
**Homeland
Security**

Appendix A: CSEPP Communities

As was discussed in the previous sections, CSEPP measures its progress by a system of national benchmarks. In FY 2010, aggressive actions were taken to bring CSEPP communities into full benchmark compliance. Performance measures were developed further, and CSEPP, working closely with State, local, and tribal communities, continued to improve community preparedness.

The following section provides detailed information, by CSEPP State or Tribal entity, on FY 2010 Program activities.

FY 2010 Benchmark Compliance by State



Benchmark compliance has been achieved (≥75%) Benchmark is not compliant but has met its target (51–74%) Benchmark compliance has not been met (≤50%)

Alabama CSEPP Community (Anniston Army Depot)

The Anniston Army Depot is located in Calhoun County, Alabama, on more than 25 square miles of land. It stored 7.2 percent of the nation’s original chemical weapons stockpile. The Alabama CSEPP community includes six counties surrounding the Depot.

As of September 2010, the Alabama CSEPP achieved compliance in all programmatic benchmarks.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

The community completed the switch from TARs to NWRs for all zones.

The Hazard Analysis Working Group began the process of transition to an all-hazards approach after CSEPP closeout in Alabama.

Talladega and Calhoun counties started to shift support of the 800 MHz communications system from CSEPP to the counties. User groups were created to address issues that may be raised during this transition.

Cleburne County is building a new EOC.

The process initiated in 2009 between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Calhoun County School Board to remove collective protection equipment is underway.

CSEPP leadership briefed Congressional members on the Alabama Special Needs program, which CSEPP uses to identify and prepare special needs populations for emergency situations.

Currently, the community is using a dual track of public outreach: reduction in risk and closeout of the CSEP Program.

Challenges

While preparing for and implementing closeout, Anniston CSEPP found it difficult to maintain a state of readiness in both the public and first responder

Increasing Community Preparedness

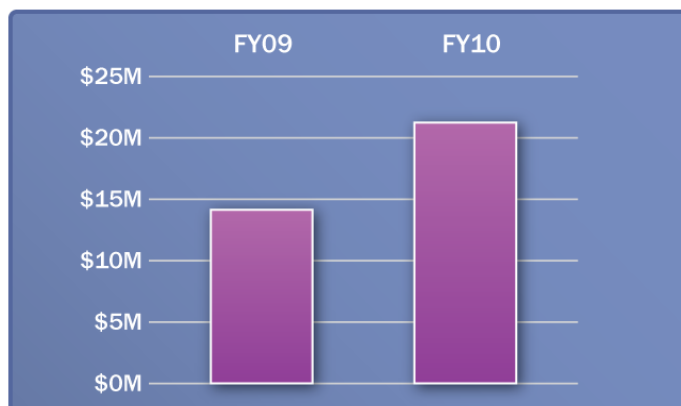
- Alabama CSEPP continued its collaborative mass media campaign with an emphasis on risk reduction, the need to remain ready for all hazards contingencies, and closeout.

communities.

Benchmark Status—Alabama



Alabama CSEPP Programmatic Spending



Arkansas CSEPP Community (Pine Bluff Chemical Activity, Pine Bluff Arsenal)

The Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA) is located 30 miles southeast of Little Rock, Arkansas, and 8 miles northwest of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The 14,943-acre installation has 267 munitions storage igloos and stored 12.5 percent of the nation’s original chemical weapons stockpile. The Arkansas CSEPP community is composed of 10 counties surrounding PBA. CSEPP, local, State, and Federal stakeholders have developed strong and productive relationships.

The Arkansas CSEPP community has maintained full compliance in all 12 CSEPP programmatic benchmarks since 2007.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

Phase I of the upgrade to the sirens located in the IRZ is complete. Phase I consisted of the rebanding of the radios. Phase II will begin immediately following elimination of the stockpile, scheduled to be complete in December 2010. Phase II consists of removal of the on-post sirens and transitioning the system to a standalone system unique to each of the counties. Plans are in place to remove the indoor alerting system for disposal immediately following elimination of the stockpile.

Arkansas has implemented program changes to reflect the reduction in risk to the public after the elimination of nerve agent from the Pine Bluff stockpile. The eight counties comprising the PAZ are no longer receiving CSEPP funds effective September 30, 2010.

Equipment is being repaired or replaced on an as-needed basis.

Radio consoles in the IRZ counties (Grant and Jefferson) are being replaced. Grounding issues have been repaired in Grant County, and completion for R56 compliancy is under way. R56 is a set of standards and guidelines for grounding radio towers and systems. Jefferson County’s grounding and R56 compliance began in September 2010.

Increasing Community Preparedness

- A media campaign focused on all-hazards emergency preparedness.
- Employees and first responders were trained in the MEPP.
- Arkansas CSEPP coordinated CSEPP/HSEEP evaluator’s training for CSEPP counties, as well as the surrounding counties,

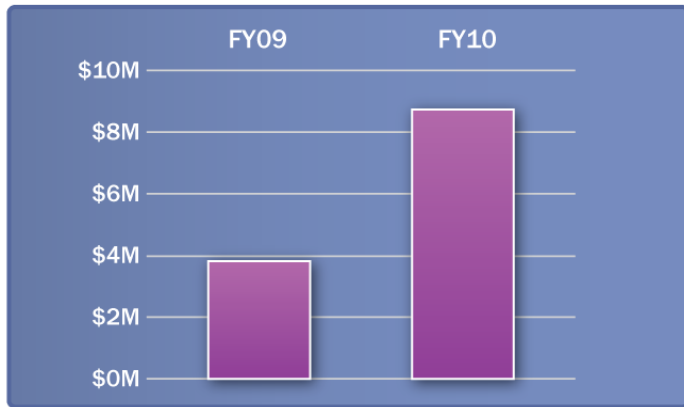
Staff reduction has occurred through attrition. Jefferson County has been reduced to three employees who are funded through CSEPP. Grant County was reduced to two employees, effective September 30, 2010. The Arkansas Department of Emergency Management (ADEM) has been reduced to one employee, one employee from the Department of Health, and four contract staff.

The decommissioning of the overpressurization system in the Jefferson County School District and Office of Emergency Management is complete, as is replacement of filter cartridges for the powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR).

Benchmark Status—Arkansas



Arkansas CSEPP Programmatic Spending



A 2010 all-hazards calendar, three commercials with a focus on all hazards, and educational items were developed with the preparation of an emergency disaster kit in mind. Items for the kit included a document bag, collapsible cup, medicine containers for humans and pets, a hand towel, and hand sanitizer. One new commercial is scheduled to inform citizens of changes coming with the closeout of CSEPP.

verbal messages will be removed to allow for a tone-only system.

CSEPP continues to train local responders and hospital staffs to assure preparedness.

Challenges

Retention of personnel who are key to the closeout of the program continues to be a challenge. Most personnel have been placed under a contract in an effort to maintain adequate staffing levels.



CSEPP State Program Manager Sandi Hensley received the 2010 Employee of the Year award from the Arkansas Emergency Management Association.

Evacuation route markers, TARs, and sirens with

Colorado CSEPP Community (Pueblo Chemical Depot)

The Pueblo Chemical Depot (PCD) is located in southeastern Colorado, approximately 14 miles east of Pueblo. Approximately 8.5 percent of the nation’s original chemical weapons stockpile is stored at PCD. The installation encompasses approximately 23,000 acres of buildings, structures, and undeveloped areas. The Colorado CSEPP community consists of one county surrounding the Depot.

Colorado continues to maintain compliance in all 12 CSEPP performance benchmarks.



FY 2010 Accomplishments

In FY 2010, the Colorado CSEPP community emphasized increasing community awareness, completed updates to its emergency alert and warning system, and continued to ensure its first responders were properly trained and equipped.

The community participated in numerous public outreach activities and increased the use of social media as a method for reaching residents with emergency preparedness information. The State Division of Emergency Management initiated a comprehensive, external all-hazards communications

Increasing Community Preparedness

- Colorado CSEPP maintained outreach information via newsletter, community interaction, website, and mailers; staffed outreach booths at various community events.
- Pueblo created a Facebook account to announce community events and to offer tips on preparedness.
- The community established a multilingual translation service for emergency event and 9-1-1 usage.

effort called COEmergency to support both evergreen and incident response. The external communications plan is supported by integrating a full complement of traditional and online information "spokes," such as local emergency management liaison; Twitter; Facebook; YouTube; and other developing, web-based tools. Using this strategy, COEmergency has quadrupled traffic to its online information. Since December 2009, nearly 250 posts have been made highlighting Division and partner activities. CoEmergency can be accessed online at (<http://www.coemergency.com>).

Benchmark Status—Colorado



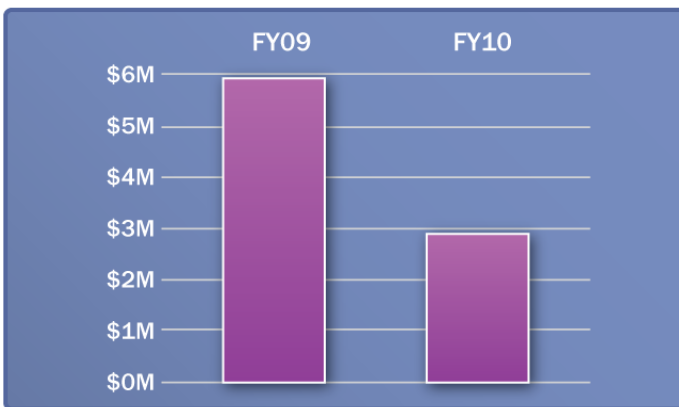
Pueblo County completed upgrades to the outdoor alert system, including installation of new base units at the poles and new radios at the sites and activations points. Emergency management personnel also continued the replacement of backup batteries used in individual TARs that are distributed to county residents.

New PPE was purchased for hospital personnel. In addition, personnel received training in the use of the new PPE. CSEPP personnel also participated in exercise planning training that was offered by FEMA.

Challenges

With the startup of chemical disposal operations still years away, it is challenging to keep responder and public interest focused on preparedness and protective actions. The emergency management personnel are meeting this challenge with renewed staff and community involvement activities to keep the residents focused on protective actions.

Colorado CSEPP Programmatic Spending



Kentucky CSEPP Community (Blue Grass Army Depot)

The Kentucky CSEPP community is composed of 10 counties surrounding the Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD). Partnerships among Federal, State, and local stakeholders contribute to BGAD’s ongoing campaign to destroy two percent of the nation’s chemical weapons stockpile stored there. Located in east-central Kentucky, BGAD encompasses approximately 14,600 acres of land.

In FY 2010, the Kentucky CSEPP community achieved compliance in all National Benchmarks.



FY 2010 Accomplishments

The Kentucky CSEPP community continued its preparedness mission with major construction of new EOCs and communication system upgrades. In Estill County, work is nearly completed on a new EOC, and the Commonwealth EOC is being renovated to better meet the needs of the emergency management organizations.

Communications systems were upgraded throughout the KY CSEPP community, ensuring that different agencies can communicate with each other. Upgrades

Increasing Community Preparedness

- PIOs continued to be visible at county functions, distributing CSEPP and emergency preparedness information.
- The community developed a survey to determine preparedness needs and ways to increase community preparedness.
- Communications systems were upgraded throughout to ensure that agencies can communicate with each other.

to TAR/weather radios in many of the PAZ counties were completed. A total of 85 sirens and 1,500 TARs/weather radios were added in the community and distributed to residents. The IRZ 800 MHz system upgrade was funded and is in the beginning stages with a completion date of late 2010 to early 2011.

Efforts continued to ensure that the community receives preparedness information. The State CSEPP office and Madison and Estill counties each have a fulltime PIO now. Rockcastle and Garrard counties

Benchmark Status—Kentucky

2009	2010	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Administration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alert & Notification
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Automation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Communications
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coordinated Plans
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Operations Center
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exercises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medical
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Personnel
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protective Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Outreach & Education
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Training



have part time PIOs. The PIOs worked together to communicate CSEPP information at fairs, public meetings, and other community events.

Kentucky also hosted the 2010 CSEPP National Workshop, which was held in conjunction with Kentucky's State Emergency Management Conference. CSEPP personnel and Commonwealth of Kentucky emergency personnel attended.

Kentucky conducted a public outreach survey to help develop its 2011 media campaign.

Kentucky CSEPP Programmatic Spending



Challenges

The population near BGAD continues to increase. Reaching new residents with preparedness information will continue to be a challenge for emergency managers. The community is concerned about the potential loss of CSEPP personnel from other sites and how that could potentially affect the KY CSEPP exercise program.

Oregon CSEPP Community (Umatilla Chemical Depot)

The Oregon CSEPP community includes two counties surrounding the Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD). The community also includes the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). The Depot is located 8 miles west of Hermiston, a community of more than 14,000 residents. Much of the community’s planning is coordinated with a CSEPP counterpart in the state of Washington, as a chemical incident at UMCD could affect residents in Benton County, Washington.

The Oregon CSEPP is fully compliant in all 12 CSEPP performance benchmarks.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

As of August 23, 2010, the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility had safely destroyed more than 1,956 tons of liquid chemical agents, which is half of the original total of 3,717 tons, stored at Umatilla since the 1960s. More than 663 mustard ton containers have been destroyed with more than 2,000 ton containers left to be destroyed. The Army has submitted a Rinsate Project Modification Request to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to expedite the processing by allowing material flushed from the heel material left in the ton containers after initial draining to be placed into the liquid incinerators. The Army is working to eliminate the remaining mustard stockpile by April 2012.

The Umatilla-Morrow Educational Service District honored CSEPP at its Annual Crystal Apple Awards for “being a tremendous partner in local education.” CSEPP staff spend countless hours in schools each year teaching staff and students how to shelter in place or evacuate with Wally Wise Guy and Wally’s Clubhouse. Sixteen schools, five Head Start facilities, and two school district offices participated in an evaluated preparedness drill.

The Bi-County Incident Response Action plan and its supporting annexes were fine tuned for off-post response to an HD mustard incident. Instructions for how to safely exit shelter-in-place rooms were

Increasing community preparedness

- CSEPP received an award for being a partner in local education.
- Bilingual preparedness and emergency information is available on Morrow County Emergency Management’s new Facebook and Twitter sites.
- Drills, tabletops, and exercises are routinely conducted to validate plans and to identify strengths and areas needing improvement to help maintain a high state of overall training readiness.

modified. Public education materials, presentations, and EAS messages were updated to inform the public of changes in the local EAS radio station, potential field decontamination locations, and school plans. A monitoring, sampling, and analysis workshop was conducted.

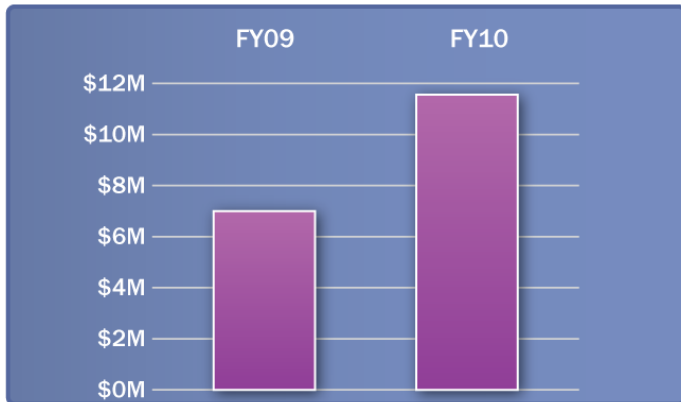
The Oregon Closeout Task Force, composed of county, State, tribal, and Federal representatives, has been in place since 2007. The Oregon Consolidated Closeout Planning Framework documents challenges, incorporates FEMA national and regional guidance,

Benchmark Status—Oregon



and collates the jurisdictional decisions affecting CSEPP Closeout in Oregon. Closeout work plans and a detailed Gantt chart have been developed to assist in project management of Closeout activities.

Oregon CSEPP Programmatic Spending



Umatilla County and Morrow County emergency management departments continue working with representatives from agencies who serve their vulnerable populations. Their combined goal is to assist them in preparing for any type of emergency while maintaining their independence. A survey was mailed to Morrow County residents to help identify and prepare individuals who may require extra assistance during emergency situations.

Morrow County Emergency Management expanded its ability to provide ongoing information and education through social media. Newly developed Facebook and Twitter sites disseminate bilingual emergency preparedness and emergency information. Now in its eleventh year, the Umatilla media campaign launched three new TV, radio, and newspaper ads. Monthly topics included: the first 72 hours are on you; is your car emergency kit ready for winter travel; and who do you depend on in an emergency?

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

CTUIR continued to build on the CSEPP initiatives began previously. An amateur radio (HAM) communicator technician class was conducted with five students. Phone and data lines in the Tribes' EOC

were extended to provide a phone and data terminal for eight work stations.

Wildhorse Resort provided the site for the CSEPP Assistance Center during the annual exercise. The center is a collaborative effort of the Tribes, Wildhorse Resort and Casino, the American Red Cross, and Umatilla County. Community Emergency Response Team members worked with the Tribes' animal control officer to provide for pets at the Assistance Center.

The Tribes Emergency Management Office is developing a plan to continue its operation when CSEPP funding ends. The Tribes receive no Emergency Management Performance Grant funding from FEMA or the state of Oregon and face the loss of the Tribe's emergency management program.

Challenges

The 450 MHz radio system funded through CSEPP is the primary means of daily communications for the emergency response community. Federal fiscal support of the regional communications system will end when the UMCD completes agent destruction. In May, Umatilla County and Morrow County voters approved the formation of the Umatilla Morrow Radio and Data District. The measure to fund the district did not pass. Another measure to fund the district will be offered in a future election.

The Oregon Closeout Task Force continues to identify and work through a myriad of issues that cross multi-jurisdictional boundaries. Local jurisdictions have limited financial ability to retain many CSEPP-provided emergency response capabilities. Plans call for the removal of non-retained items, such as alert and notification outdoor warning sirens, decommissioning of school/mobile shelter overpressurization systems; and removal of selected elements of the evacuation control system.

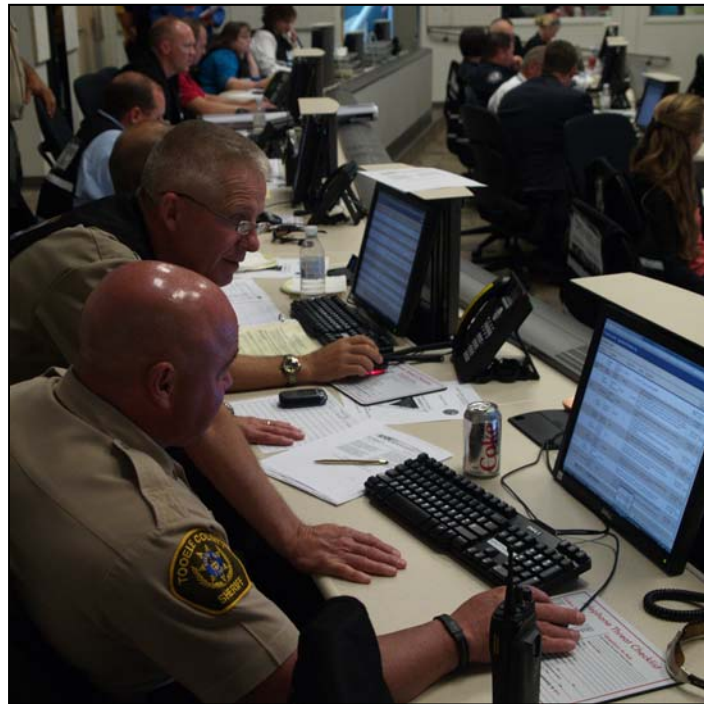
CSEPP-funded staff whose positions will not be retained post-CSEPP continues to be a challenge. Key staff with specialized programmatic expertise are extremely difficult to replace.

Utah CSEPP Community (Deseret Chemical Depot)

DCD has been used to store chemical weapons since 1942 and has historically held 45 percent of the original chemical weapons stockpile.

Located 60 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah, the Utah CSEPP community includes 3 counties surrounding DCD. The Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) is fully operational and, since 1996, has safely destroyed 72 percent of its stockpile. As a result, risk has been reduced by 99.9 percent.

The Utah CSEPP community is compliant in all 12 CSEPP performance benchmarks.



FY 2010 Accomplishments

TOCDF continued to destroy chemical weapons located at the site. This is the largest chemical agent destruction campaign DA will undertake.

The Utah CSEPP community installed new VHF narrowband repeaters at key communications sites to provide infrastructure for secondary communications. A limited number of new VHF radios (narrowband,

Increasing Community Preparedness

- The Toole County microwave network was upgraded to include new technology and to make it more energy efficient
- Utah CSEPP distributed preparedness calendars and the Tooele County Emergency Preparedness Guide.
- All PPEs were updated, and the community continues its 100% readiness capability.

P25 capable) were purchased to support interoperable communications for search and rescue and volunteer fire departments in outlying areas that respond regularly with the Bureau of Land Management and United States Forest Service on wildland fires.

They updated and upgraded the data network. The network servers have been converted to virtual servers.

Utah County completed a remodel of its alternate EOC with CSEPP funding.

Benchmark Status—Utah

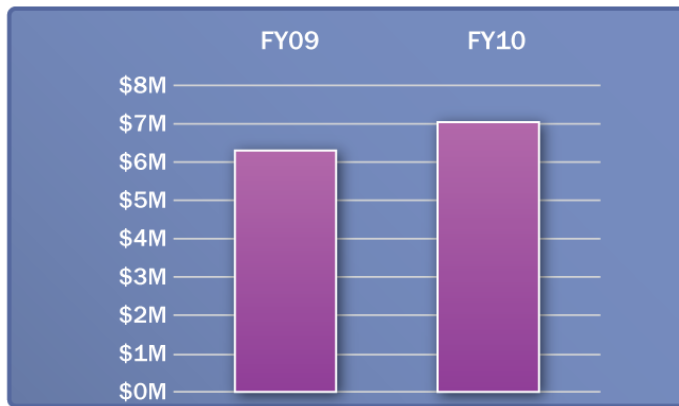
2009	2010	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Administration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alert & Notification
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Automation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Communications
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coordinated Plans
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Operations Center
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exercises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medical
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Personnel
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protective Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Outreach & Education
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Training



Utah, Tooele County, Salt Lake County, The Utah Health Department, and the Utah National Guard updated all PPE to continue its 100 percent readiness capability

Salt Lake County purchased another tow truck, which doubled its decontamination capabilities by providing mobilization for two HazMat decontamination trailers.

Utah CSEPP Programmatic Spending



All staff who evaluate and/or plan exercises completed HSEEP training, as well as IS-120a, IS-130, and IS-139 courses.

The Utah CSEPP community began identifying closeout requirements and hired a contractor to assist in closeout.

More than 150 attendees received training at the CSEPP Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) Workshop in November 2009.

Challenges

Utah faces the following challenges:

- Generating a community-level event scenario to exercise off-post responders
- Keeping communities energized and focused as the program comes to an end
- Closeout issues

Washington CSEPP Community (Umatilla Chemical Depot)

The Washington CSEPP community consists of one county across the Columbia River from UMCD in Oregon. Much of the community’s planning is conducted in conjunction with Oregon CSEPP.

The Washington CSEPP community is fully compliant in all 12 of the performance benchmarks by which CSEPP success is measured.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

As of August 23, 2010, the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility had safely destroyed more than 1,956 tons of liquid chemical agents, which is half of the original total of 3,717 tons, stored at Umatilla since the 1960s. More than 663 mustard ton containers have been destroyed with more than 2,000 ton containers left to be destroyed. The Army has submitted a Rinsate Project Modification Request to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to expedite the processing by allowing material flushed from the heel material left in the ton containers after initial draining to be placed into the liquid incinerators. The Army is working to eliminate the remaining mustard stockpile by April 2012.

Following months of testing, WEMD incorporated its newly expanded WebEOC program into a series of full-scale exercises, including the annual CSEPP exercise. This web-based platform provides operators with quick access to position logs, significant events, logistics requests, news releases, documents, and maps. WEMD’s WebEOC system links to similar information at participating county, city, State, and Federal agencies. In all, WEMD has 1,400 WebEOC subscribers.

Benton County Emergency Services (BCES) continues to host ESiWebFUSION for the State, allowing situational and operational data to be shared across the northwest region.

BCES updated its aging communication system. The analog 800 MHz radio system has been replaced with a state-of-the art P25 digital radio system. The three-

Increasing community preparedness

- An aging analog communications system was replaced with a state-of-the-art digital P25 system.
- New Facebook and Twitter sites deliver emergency preparedness and emergency information.
- Development of a Washington Consolidated Closeout Planning Framework has begun.

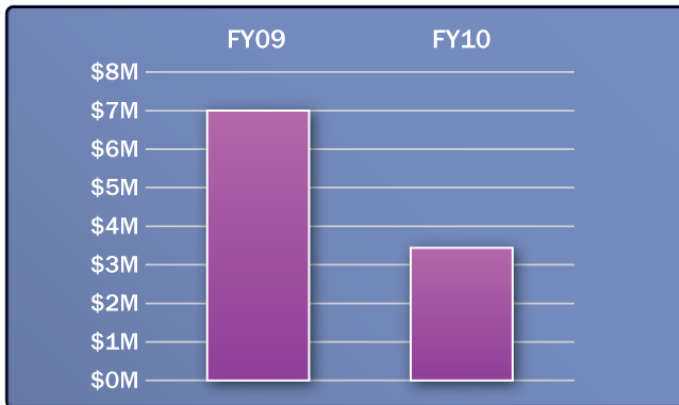
year-long project included infrastructure improvements; new towers; and buildings to house equipment at Sillusi Butte, Golgotha Butte, and Rattlesnake Mountain, as well as an upgrade of console equipment at the South East Communication Center in Richland. The new digital system has more than 1,000 subscribers. Benton County contributed more than \$4 million in county funds to the CSEPP project to ensure their emergency communications capability will be viable for years to come.

Benton County Emergency Management expanded its ability to provide ongoing information and education through social media. Newly developed Facebook and

Benchmark Status—Washington



Washington CSEPP Programmatic Spending



Twitter sites disseminate bilingual emergency preparedness and emergency information. Now in its eleventh year, the Umatilla media campaign launched three new TV, radio, and newspaper ads. Monthly topics included: the first 72 hours are on you; is your car emergency kit ready for winter travel; and who do you depend on in an emergency?

A contractor has been hired to assist in planning closeout, and work has begun on a Washington Consolidated Closeout Planning Framework. It ultimately becomes the roadmap for final disposition of all personnel, equipment, services, plans, and procedures while serving to track progress of ongoing and future action items.

Benton County elected officials were briefed on the current demilitarization schedule, an overview of existing CSEPP-funded capabilities, procedures for retention or disposal of property, equipment, and supplies, and the local closeout planning process.

The Emergency Operations Planning Template (EOPT), developed by IEM through a contract with the Program (Army and FEMA), reached a new level of use in Washington and FEMA Region X. The state of Washington has stepped up fielding of the EOPT, an automated web-based planning tool for emergency planners at all levels of government to support the development of comprehensive emergency management plans and other plans. The template contains three basic organizational structures for plans, each compliant with the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101. Features in the tool include: a NIMS coach, a planning coach, sample text for each

area of the plan, videos for help in using the tool, and links to other State and Federal planning guidance. This software provides an effective means of developing an emergency plan in a collaborative environment. It is supported among government agencies at the State and local level. It will also allow and foster planning coordination among the Federal, State, and local levels of emergency response organizations to prepare for hazards in a secure, web-based environment. Washington demonstrated the template to counterparts in Oregon in June of 2010 and at the FEMA Region X planning conference in July. User accounts for Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska resulted from these demonstrations. A demonstration was held at the Washington State Emergency Management Association conference on September 21, 2010, and individual demonstrations continue with State agencies and local governments.

Challenges

Benton County CSEPP-funded employees whose positions will not be retained post-CSEPP continue seeking other jobs. Key staff with specialized programmatic expertise are extremely difficult to replace.





Homeland Security

Appendix B: CSEPP Stakeholders



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Appendix B: CSEPP Stakeholders

- State of Alabama
 - Anniston Army Depot
 - Alabama Emergency Management Agency
 - Calhoun County
 - Clay County
 - Cleburne County
 - Etowah County
 - St. Clair County
 - Talladega County
- State of Arkansas
 - Pine Bluff Arsenal
 - Arkansas Department of Emergency Management
 - Arkansas County
 - Cleveland County
 - Dallas County
 - Grant County
 - Jefferson County
 - Lincoln County
 - Lonoke County
 - Prairie County
 - Pulaski County
 - Saline County
- State of Colorado
 - Pueblo Chemical Depot
 - Colorado Division of Emergency Management
 - Pueblo County
- Commonwealth of Kentucky
 - Blue Grass Army Depot
 - Kentucky Division of Emergency Management
 - Clark County
 - Estill County
 - Fayette County

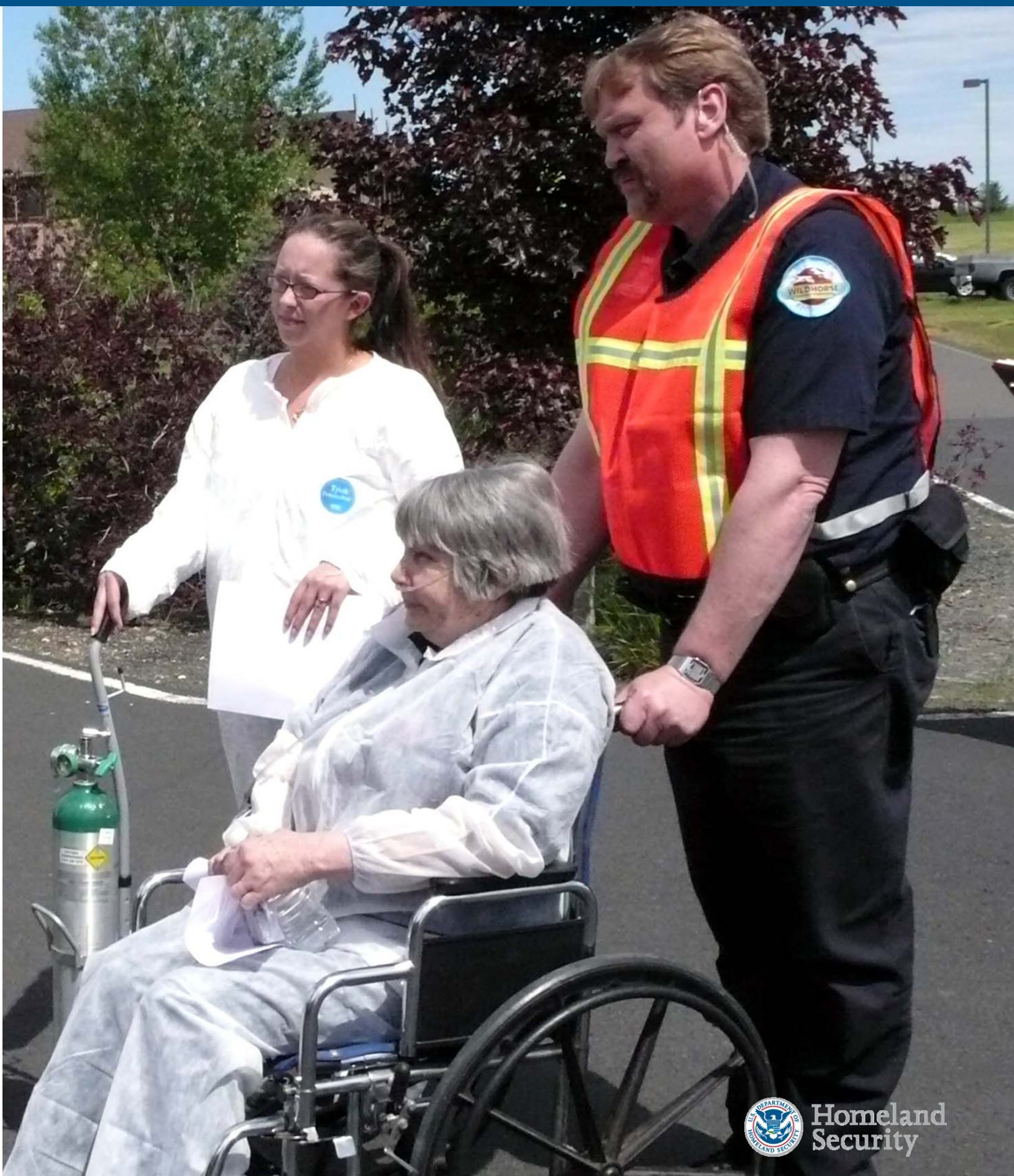


- Garrard County
- Jackson County
- Jessamine County
- Laurel County
- Madison County
- Powell County
- Rockcastle County
- State of Oregon
 - Umatilla Chemical Depot
 - Oregon Emergency Management
 - Morrow County
 - Umatilla County
 - Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- State of Utah
 - Deseret Chemical Depot
 - Utah Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security
 - Unified Fire Authority/Salt Lake County
 - Tooele County
 - Utah County
- State of Washington
 - Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division
 - Benton County
- Citizens Advisory Commissions
- U.S. Congress
- U.S. taxpayers
- Non-profit and nongovernmental organizations
- Public- and private-sector agencies



Homeland Security

Appendix C: National IPT Chairs



Homeland Security

Appendix C: National IPT Chairs

- Automation IPT: Paul Corbett, Pueblo Chemical Depot; Charles Williams, Alabama CSEPP
- Closeout IPT: David Gilder, FEMA
- Exercise IPT: Ronald Barker, FEMA; Richard Brletich, U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency
- Medical IPT: Bob Fowler, Utah Department of Health (October 2009 to August 2010); Paul Green, Madison County, Kentucky (August 2010 to present); Jim Cody, Pueblo, Colorado, Public Health (August 2010 to present)
- Public Affairs IPT: Steve Horwitz, FEMA; Karen Drewen, U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency
- CSEPPWebCA User Group: Lisa Darlington, FEMA

Appendix D: Acronyms and Abbreviations



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ADEM	Arkansas Department of Emergency Management
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BCES	Benton County Emergency Services
BGAD	Blue Grass Army Depot
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CTUIR	Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
DA	Department of the Army
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoD	Department of Defense
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOPT	Emergency Operations Plan Template
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IPT	Integrated Process Team
IRZ	Immediate Response Zone
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LCCE	Lifecycle Cost Estimate
MEPP	Master Exercise Practitioner Program
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAPR	Powered Air-Purifying Respirators
PAZ	Protective Action Zone
PBA	Pine Bluff Arsenal
PC	Personal Computer
PCD	Pueblo Chemical Depot
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
SATool	Situational Awareness Tool
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TAR	Tone Alert Radio
TCTC	Toxic Chemical Training Course



TOCDF	Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility
UMCD	Umatilla Chemical Depot
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
VHF	Very High Frequency
WEMD	Washington Emergency Management Division



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