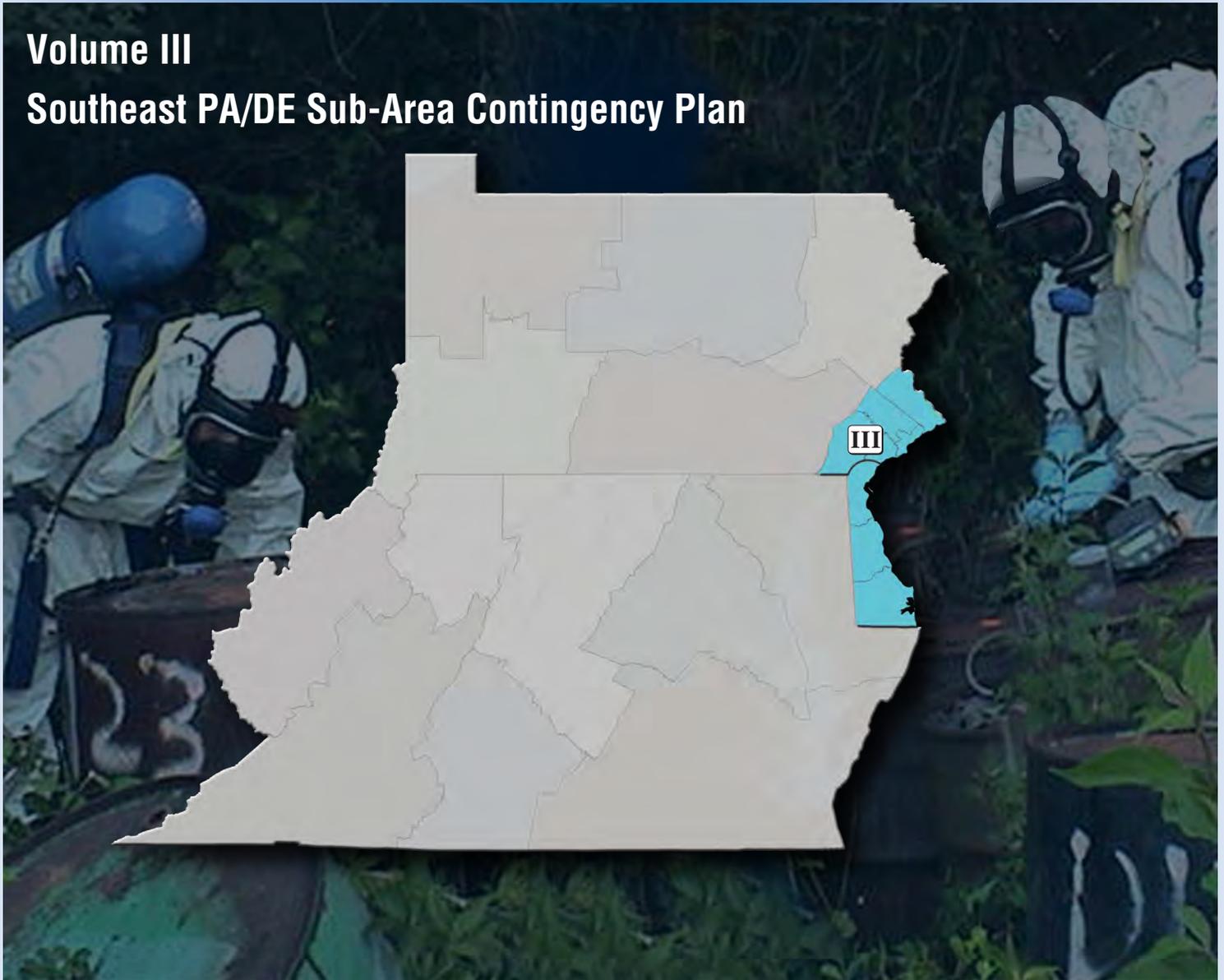




Region III – Inland Area Contingency Plan (IACP)

Volume III Southeast PA/DE Sub-Area Contingency Plan



EPA Region III Inland Area Plan

Letter of Promulgation – November 20, 2014

In accordance with the provisions of Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) as amended by Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), this Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan (IACP) was developed under the direction of the designated EPA Region III Federal On-Scene Coordinator and supporting EPA Region III Sub-Area On-Scene Coordinators.

The area of coverage (Area) for the entire Area Contingency Plan is the inland area of the U.S. EPA Region III RRT, including inland waters of the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia; the States of Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia; and the District of Columbia. Richard M. Fetzer is the current designated Area Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).

The following specific Volumes were promulgated on April 28, 2014:

Volume I - United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan. This volume includes: Introduction, Federal Response and State/Commonwealth Response sections. (IACP)

Volume II - Washington D.C. Extended Sub-Area Contingency Plan

Volume IV - Northeast Pennsylvania (NEPA) Sub-Area Contingency Plan

Volume VII - Southwest Pennsylvania/Wheeling Sub-Area Contingency Plan

The following specific Volumes were promulgated on September 3, 2014:

Volume V – Southcentral PA Sub-Area Contingency Plan

Volume X – Shenandoah Valley Sub-Area Contingency Plan

Volume XI – Upper Chesapeake Sub-Area Contingency Plan

Volume XIV – Northcentral WV Sub-Area Contingency Plan

Specific Volumes of the IACP for promulgation under this action are:

Volume III – Southeast PA/DE Sub-Area Contingency Plan

Volume VIII – Northwest PA Sub-Area Contingency Plan

EPA Region III Inland Area Plan

Letter of Promulgation – November 20, 2014

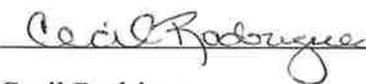
Page 2

The Plan is in effect upon signature approval by the Director of the Hazardous Site Cleanup Division. The Plan will be updated on an annual basis. Any comments and recommendations regarding this Plan should be addressed to: Mr. Richard M. Fetzer, FOOSC, 100 Gypsum Road, Stroudsburg, PA 18360. Changes, additional information, or corrections will be promulgated as necessary.

Recommended by:

Approved by:

 12/23/14

 12/23/2014

Richard M. Fetzer Date

Cecil Rodrigues Date

FOOSC Chairman

Director

Region III Inland Area Committee

Hazardous Site Cleanup Division

FINAL

**Volume III
United States Environmental Protection Agency Region III
Inland Area Contingency Plan**

**SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE
(SEPA/DE) Sub-Area Contingency Plan**

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Email contact information: towle.michael@epa.gov**

November 2014

FINAL

**SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE
(SEPA/DE) Sub-Area Contingency Plan**

**Prepared for:
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**



**Prepared by:
Weston Solutions, Inc.
1400 Weston Way
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380
Contract No.: EP-S3-10-05
DCN: W0067.1A.00919**

**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE LIST
FOR THE SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA / DELAWARE SUB-AREA**

IF YOU DISCOVER A SPILL OF OIL OR CHEMICALS, MAKE SURE THE PROPER ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOTIFIED:

Local Contact: **DIAL 911**

State Contacts:

Delaware 1-800-622-8802

Pennsylvania DEP - Southeast Regional Office484-250-5900

Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and
The City of Philadelphia

Pennsylvania DEP (Statewide backup to the Regional Number) 1-800-541-2050

Federal Contacts:

National Response Center (NRC)..... 1-800-424-8802

USEPA Region III Duty Officer215-814-3255

NOTE: Contacting any one of these organizations does not relieve the potentially responsible party of the requirement to make all required notifications of hazardous substance releases.

These numbers are provided for the convenience of potentially responsible parties and are not to be considered an all-inclusive list of required notifications. For other important phone numbers in the Sub-Area, see Section III of this Plan.

HOW TO USE THE SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA/DELAWARE SUB-AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Facility, local public safety, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State of Delaware, and federal emergency planners can use this Southeast Pennsylvania/Delaware (SEPA/DE) ("Plan") as follows:

Before a spill happens:

- Understand your own facility or agency and its existing emergency response plan.
- Make sure you understand relationships between you and other responders and make sure that your plan names the right party for each job.
- Go through this Plan and extract the information that is pertinent to your plan — e.g., notification numbers and response organization information.
- Understand and evaluate sensitive environments and communities that might be affected by a spill.
- Test or practice response to plausible scenarios involving your facility or organization.
- Insert new information into your facility or agency plan.

If you discover a spill:

- Implement the facility or agency emergency response, using your plan.
- Notify the correct parties (phone numbers exist in Section III of this Plan).
- Initiate or join an Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command (UC).

During spill response

- Use this Plan to help find the information, people, and resources you need.

After spill response

- Critique how your organization responded, and find out where you need to improve your facility or agency's preparedness.
- Use your lessons learned and the information in this Plan to identify ways to improve your preparedness.
- Fix your own plans and improve your facility or agency's spill prevention and preparedness.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through Executive Order, the President of the United States delegated the following functions to certain federal agencies:

- Planning for emergencies and developing procedures for releases of hazardous substances and discharges of oil;
- Coordinating these planning and preparedness activities with other federal agencies, affected states, local governments, and private entities; and
- Making facilities and resources available for response.

These functions were delegated to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for the inland zone and to the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for the coastal zone, as designated in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The USEPA designated the standard federal regional boundaries as the areas in which these functions shall occur.

Within the boundaries of USEPA Region III are the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia (See Figure I.1). This area is served by the Region III Regional Response Team (RRT III). RRT III consists of federal and state agencies that plan and coordinate preparedness and response activities for the Region III area. The inland portion of Region III, in turn, is divided by USEPA into 14 geographic sub-areas for planning and response purposes. The establishment of these sub-areas allows the opportunity for closer coordination between USEPA and state officials, local officials, and private sector entities as well as the potential for increased efficiency of contingency planning and response action.

An Inland Area Contingency Plan (IACP) is required by Section 4202 of the 1990 Oil Pollution Act (OPA 90) that amends the Clean Water Act. The USEPA Region III IACP consists of 15 volumes. Volume I of the IACP is an area-wide contingency plan that builds upon the national and regional contingency plans, addressing the statutory requirements of OPA 90 and the hazard tenets of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF). Volumes 2 to 15 of the IACP specifically address the 14 geographic sub-areas designated by USEPA Region III. This Southeast Pennsylvania and Delaware (SEPA/DE) Sub-Area Contingency Plan ("Plan" as discussed herein) is Volume III of the 15-Volume USEPA Region III IACP and includes the inland areas of the following jurisdictions:

In Pennsylvania:

- Bucks County
- Chester County
- Delaware County
- Montgomery County
- City of Philadelphia (coterminous with the County of Philadelphia)

In Delaware:

- Kent County
- New Castle County
- Sussex County
- City of Wilmington (designated as a separate planning district within New Castle County)

A Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) from USEPA Region III is responsible for working with state/commonwealth and local officials to prepare Sub-Area Contingency Plans that should facilitate jointly conducted planning and response efforts within a particular sub-area. This Plan summarizes incident management strategies, identifies response and assistance capabilities, identifies critical resources, and provides key contact information to facilitate coordination among planners and responders in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. Geographically, the Plan serves southeastern Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware within the inland zone (see Section I.A). The intent of this Plan is to augment the information in Volume I of the IACP, which deals with the entire USEPA Region III.

This Plan has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of OPA 90. It is also written in conjunction with the NRF, the NCP, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

A primary objective of this Plan is to facilitate a timely, coordinated, effective, and cooperative response by government and private sector responders to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances within the area served by this Plan. The Plan especially attempts to provide information for USEPA responders about the organizations and resources within the state and local jurisdictions comprising the sub-area. As such, the Plan has been written in consideration of the environmental pollution response and emergency operations plans prepared by and required of the USEPA (for inland areas); the USCG (for coastal areas); the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; the State of Delaware; the counties, cities, and other local jurisdictions within the sub-area; and the private facilities and organizations within the sub-area.

This Plan attempts to provide the basic information requirements embodied in §300.210 of the NCP not already contained in Volume I of the USEPA Region III IACP. This Plan addresses the following specific elements of a Contingency Plan as indicated in the OPA 90 or the NCP:

- A description of the area covered by the Plan in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the defined area. This picture is meant to include a physical description of the area, sensitive environmental and economic areas, areas at high risk of incidents, and the agencies and other entities with interests in planning and response operations.
- A description of the responsibilities of the private sector and governmental entities in responding to discharges. The Plan is meant to identify those entities

with authorities and resources for planning and response, describe their capabilities, and establish an operational framework for these entities to ensure optimum communication and coordination during a response.

- A list of resources (personnel, equipment, and supplies) available for response to discharges.
- A description of how the Plan is integrated with other plans.

A description of procedures for expediting decisions on the use of countermeasures, another requirement of area contingency planning, is contained solely in Volume I of the USEPA Region III IACP.

This Plan also does not necessarily re-state the content of State or Local or Facility plan elements that may already provide such information (e.g., specific fire-fighting equipment). The USEPA FOSC recognizes the robust organizations, experience, and availability of resources throughout the Sub-Area through which emergency response planning and activity occurs. Instead, this Plan refers to such information and relies on the routine conduct of certification, inspection, and exercises (inclusive of unannounced exercises or certification conducted by government) to assure the validity of facility plan content or the suitability of response assets maintained by State or Local governments. Importantly, this Plan provides contact information and general information important to a coordinated response to oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances. Finally, this Plan acknowledges that many of the facilities containing regulated amounts of oil or hazardous substances that can affect the Delaware River are located within the coastal zone and subject to the USCG Area Contingency Plan covering the coastal zone (see Section 1.A).

This Plan was developed in recognition that incidents are most often resolved within the local response community and the private sector. The Plan recognizes that resources from all levels of government can be mobilized and identifies the support capabilities, roles, and responsibilities of certain state and federal agencies during an event that involves a release of hazardous substances or a discharge of oil.

The Plan, when implemented in conjunction with other existing response plans, is effective for the following situations:

1. Discharges or threats of discharges of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or discharges that may affect natural resources belonging to or under the management authority of the United States.
2. Releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants (inclusive of biological, radiological, or chemical warfare agents) that endanger human health, human welfare, or the environment.
3. Planning and exercising response management and capabilities for either of the above situations.

I. INTRODUCTION

This Plan is Volume III of the USEPA Region III IACP. Volume I of the USEPA Region III IACP provides details concerning statutory authority; federal response; state/commonwealth response; and roles, responsibilities, and other overall regional response activities and should be consulted directly because those specifics are not repeated in this volume. Volume III (this Plan) specifically addresses the SEPA/DE Sub-Area and focuses on the relationships and capabilities of the federal, state/commonwealth, and local responders; identification of the jurisdiction's sensitive areas; resources at risk; regulated facilities; and the potential threats identified in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. This Plan intends to augment the information specified in Volume I by providing more specificity relevant to the SEPA/DE Sub-Area.

The applicable components of the IACP and Volume III (this Plan) are subject to review by the individual state/commonwealth partners in relation to state/commonwealth planning requirements, as follows:

- Delaware – The IACP and the Plan satisfy the requirements of the State of Delaware Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Contingency Response Plan.
- Pennsylvania – The IACP and the Plan satisfy the requirements stated in the Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which derives its authority from the Emergency Management Services Code, (35 PA C.S.), as amended; Article I, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution; the Air Pollution Control Act; Clean Streams Law; Oil and Gas Act; Pennsylvania Coal Mine Acts; Solid Waste Management Act; Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act; and the Land Recycling Act.

This Plan, when implemented in conjunction with other existing response plans, is effective for the following situations:

1. Discharges or threats of discharges of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or discharges that may affect natural resources belonging to or under the management authority of the United States.
2. Releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants (inclusive of biological, radiological, or chemical warfare agents) that endanger human health, human welfare, or the environment.
3. Planning and exercising response management and capabilities for either of the above situations.

I.A. Organization of the SEPA/DE Plan

Section I of the Plan presents overall summary information about the document.

Section II contains information about incident notification, management, and coordination pertinent to emergency response to releases of hazardous substances and discharges of oil within the Sub-Area. Section III provides summary information about emergency operations and response within the individual jurisdictions identified earlier in this Plan and includes fact sheets listing important contact information. Section IV is a compilation of supplemental information about facilities, infrastructure, resources, and other aspects of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, which should facilitate effective responses to releases of hazardous substances and discharges of oil within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. Note that Section IV summarizes how this information can be accessed electronically. Appendix A provides a list of acronyms and abbreviations and Appendix C presents various threat scenarios that are likely within the Sub-Area and gives details about how this Plan can be used to assist in mitigating those threats. The remaining Appendices provide supplementary or additional information to support the Plan.

I.B. Geographic Area of Responsibility

The inland zone of the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania and the entire State of Delaware comprise the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. The Sub-Area includes the Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia (coterminous with the City of Philadelphia) in Pennsylvania; and the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex in Delaware (the City of Wilmington, located within New Castle County, is included as a separate planning district within the State of Delaware).

Figure I.1 is a map of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area within USEPA Region III.

USEPA Region III has certain planning and response responsibilities within the inland zone. This zone is generally inland of the coastal waters and adjoining shore of the coastal zone for which the USCG has specified planning and response responsibilities. USEPA and USCG, through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), have defined these two zones and the manner in which USEPA and USCG intend to respond therein. The MOA is found in Appendix B. For the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, the USCG operates from the USCG's Sector Delaware Bay offices in Philadelphia. The USCG Area Plan for the coastal zone in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area is found at

http://www.dbrinc.org/Sector_DelawareBay_Area_ContingencyPlan.pdf.

Figure I.2 depicts the inland zone of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area and presents the USEPA-USCG MOA boundaries.

The SEPA/DE Sub-Area is home to nearly five million people. The Sub-Area includes the City of Philadelphia, which is among the largest cities in the United States. The distribution of population (and the supportive infrastructure) across the Sub-Area is highly variable from the major cities of Philadelphia, PA, and Wilmington, DE, through their surrounding suburbs to the rural nature of portions of Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery Counties and the counties in Delaware where farms are part of the landscape.

Table I.1 provides the estimated total population for the SEPA/DE Sub-Area (based on

2010 U.S. census data).

Table I.1 Population Estimate for SEPA/DE Sub-Area (2010 U.S. Census Data)

County	Population Estimated (2010)
Bucks	625,249
Chester	498,886
Delaware	558,979
Montgomery	799,874
Philadelphia	1,526,006
New Castle	538,479
Kent	162,310
Sussex	197,145
SEPA/DE Sub-Area Total	4,906,928

The majority of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area lies within the drainage basin of the Delaware River and its estuary (Delaware Bay). Relatively small areas within the western portions of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and the counties in Delaware drain westerly to the Susquehanna River watershed. The Delaware River and Delaware Bay lie along the eastern boundary of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. The waters and shorelines of the River/Bay and, generally, the land up to the first major road are within the planning and response jurisdiction of the USCG pursuant to an MOA (see Figure I.2). The area adjacent to the River is predominantly highly industrialized in a large portion of the Sub-Area, but also runs through sections characterized by residences, parks, and sensitive ecosystems. The Delaware River enters the Delaware Bay along the Delaware coastline in an area characterized mainly by salt marshes and beaches.

The Delaware estuary and the woods, waters, and wetlands within the Sub-Area provide habitat for many threatened or endangered species and other sensitive or economically important species. Some of the species are migratory. The Sub-Area includes a mix of highly urbanized and populated areas along with very rural and wooded areas. This mix has resulted in the development of numerous parks and refuge areas (some of which can be seen on the county maps in Section III of this Plan).

Within the Sub-Area are some of the most important historical and cultural resources in the U.S. Many towns pre-date the founding of our country and contain resources of historic significance. Philadelphia is home to Independence Hall and other resources directly relating to the birth of the U.S. Historically and culturally important resources exist throughout the Sub-Area.

The population of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area relies upon both surface water and

groundwater for drinking water needs. Numerous surface water intakes, impoundments, and groundwater wells serve and make up the public supply. Numerous different water suppliers operate the systems. Small portions of the greater Philadelphia or Wilmington suburbs and large portions of the rural sections of the counties rely on private drinking water wells. Much of the groundwater under Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania is a protected resource. Many industries rely on water from the Delaware River, and treatment works throughout the Sub-Area treat and discharge water primarily to the Delaware River and its tributaries (see Section IV of this Plan and USEPA's Geographic Information System [GIS] Viewer Tool).

The greater Philadelphia and Wilmington area along the Delaware River and its major tributaries is home to a robust industrial corridor dating, minimally, to the 19th century. Philadelphia; Wilmington; the City of Chester, PA; and many industries are served by ports and piers on the Delaware River. Petroleum refineries and other industries operate along the Delaware River. Several major tributaries of the Delaware River (e.g., Schuylkill River and Christina River) also course through industrial, urban, or developed areas. Much of the shoreline area between Philadelphia and Wilmington is highly industrialized and the banks are characterized by piers or bulkheads. However, significant sensitive resources also exist. Discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances have the potential to adversely affect threatened or endangered species and sensitive ecosystems. Many of the facilities storing or using petroleum or other chemicals are required to have response plans to address worst case discharges and their effects to nearby resources (see Section IV of this Plan and USEPA's GIS Viewer Tool).

Several major highways traverse the Sub-Area. Interstate 95 (I-95) parallels the Delaware River in Pennsylvania and New Castle County, DE. Interstate 76 runs along the Schuylkill River. U.S. Routes 1 and 13 parallel I-95 in Pennsylvania and continue to parallel the Delaware River in Delaware. The Pennsylvania Turnpike runs east-west through Bucks, Montgomery, and Chester Counties in Pennsylvania. Traffic along these roads carries petroleum and other hazardous substance commodities. Due to the highly populated nature of the Sub-Area, many of the transportation systems exist in proximity to important historic, cultural, or ecologically important resources (see Figure I.2, Section IV of this Plan and USEPA's GIS Viewer Tool).

Due to the industrial presence in the Sub-Area and the existence of refineries along the Delaware River, numerous railroad and pipeline systems have been developed and are managed by a variety of operators. In the Sub-Area it is not uncommon to find hazardous substance or oil transportation routes alongside or within communities, parks, refuges, and sensitive environments (see Section IV of this Plan and USEPA's GIS Viewer Tool).

I.C. Relationship to Other Contingency Plans

The SEPA/DE Sub-Area Plan was prepared under the authority of OPA 90. This Plan is

intended to be fully consistent with and supportive of other private, local, state, regional, and federal plans. It functions as a part of the USEPA Region III IACP. Volume I of the USEPA Region III IACP contains information on relationships between the federal-, state-, and local-level contingency and emergency response plans.

Because some information that could be required for this Plan is already contained in local plans (e.g., identification of local response resources and equipment), this Plan tries to avoid duplication and repetition between plans and intends primarily to augment the state-, local-, and facility-level plans by providing important coordination information and focus on federal-level resources. In cases where relevant information is already contained in these other state-, local-, and facility-level plans, this Plan incorporates that information by reference and identifies the local contacts that can provide such information to assist in planning and emergency response.

At the federal level, the Sub-Area FOSC is a participant in the USCG Area Committee and coordinates with heads of the response programs in both Delaware and Pennsylvania.

During an incident, it is expected that facilities and private-sector entities would initially respond in accordance with their existing plans. These plans undergo internal review and testing as well as government review and testing. Local government entities would also respond in accordance with their plans. Response under the ICS (see Section II.D) allows for incident-level coordination and collaboration. Such incident-level coordination and collaboration is expected to continue as both state- and potentially federal-level response occurs. The UC at the incident is the organization through which response objectives, strategies, tactics, coordination, and communication decisions are made and implemented.

I.D. Plan Responsibility and Contact

USEPA has assigned a FOSC with planning responsibilities for each of the 14 sub-areas in Region III. Each FOSC is responsible for routinely assuring that the plan for his/her assigned sub-area is updated and accurately reflects incident management strategies and important contact information for key local, state, and federal organizations. Contact information for the assigned FOSC for the SEPA/DE Sub-Area is provided below:

Federal On-Scene Coordinator SEPA/DE Sub-Area: Michael Towle
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
Hazardous Site Cleanup Division
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
Regional Office Number: (215) 814-3272
24-hr USEPA OSC contact: (215) 814-3255
Email contact information: towle.michael@epa.gov

Figure I.1 Map of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area within USEPA Region III

Figure I.2 Inland Zone of the SEPA/DE Subarea and USEPA-USCG MOU Boundaries

II. GENERAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

This section provides a brief overview of response procedures for both emergency and non-emergency incidents for all levels of public and private involvement. It provides basic knowledge for coordination between the different entities, including a generalized hierarchical understanding of a bottom-up approach for addressing incidents.

This Plan is not intended to and does not provide prescriptive approaches to response, but rather embodies a framework of coordination in order to facilitate the effective response to all types of incidents within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. As such, this Plan fulfills the following objectives:

- Provides information to foster familiarity with the response organizations of the local, state, and federal levels in order to more effectively leverage and coordinate capabilities and resources during a response.
- Acknowledges that any response organized and managed in accordance with the principals of NIMS and ICS will better enable all responders to integrate into an effective response organization for all types of incidents.
- That all responses start locally and are most often handled locally but may escalate to integrate resources from state and federal agencies for effective mitigation.

II.A. Local and State Notification and Initial Response Overview

Throughout the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, environmental incidents initiate and are routinely resolved at the local level. An incident is most often discovered by a member of the community, a facility worker, or a local official. Typically, a fire chief or other designated official at a facility, town, borough, township, city, or other municipal jurisdiction in which the incident is located will be the initial Incident Commander (IC) for most oil discharges, hazardous substance releases, or other environmental emergencies. The IC directs the responding resources necessary to mitigate the incident. Incidents occurring at private sector facilities are most often initially directed by an IC provided by the facility coordinating with local government responders.

II.A.1. Notification in Delaware

Most incident notifications are first made to a 9-1-1 Center. Each of the four local Delaware jurisdictions (Kent County, New Castle County, Sussex County, and City of Wilmington) component to this Plan operate and maintain a 9-1-1 Center to which emergencies are reported. Any individual may report an incident to a 9-1-1 Center.

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) also require notification of a release or spill to the environment under Delaware Code (Title 7, Chapter 60). The individual or entity responsible for the spill is the person or entity responsible for notification. DNREC maintains a 24-hour, toll-free, state-wide number for notification of spills. Appropriate numbers are presented in the Fact Sheets

in Section III of this Plan.

The above notification occurs in addition to the federal notification requirements for individuals responsible for such notification.

II.A.2. Initial Response in Delaware

Fire companies in Delaware consist of both paid and volunteer organizations. Major facilities in Delaware also maintain emergency response teams. In Delaware, a hazardous materials response team (HMRT) is maintained at the State level within DNREC. Typically, these are the entities that respond, along with the first responder component to the fire or police service, to significant releases of hazardous substances or discharges of oil within the local communities. The Delaware counties also maintain resources to support the state-level HMRT. The IC is most often a fire chief (or senior responding person from the fire service) or member of the response team at a private sector facility from which a release has occurred.

In Delaware, each county, and the City of Wilmington, DE, have an Emergency Management Agency (EMA), division, or office that administers emergency actions within their jurisdictions. An associated Emergency Operations Center (EOC) within each county and the City of Wilmington serves as a hub for coordination and communication activities during a response action. 911 Centers are typically co-located with the emergency management offices and coordinate closely with the EMA. The EMA also coordinates with the existing Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in each county and in the City of Wilmington.

In Delaware, each county's EMA (Division of Emergency Management, Office of Emergency Management [OEM], or Department of Emergency Preparedness, depending upon the county) prepares an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOPs are designed so that political leaders and emergency management personnel are prepared to handle the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency management when a manmade or natural disaster occurs. The EOPs outline how the County government complies with and implements the specific aspects of Delaware's Title 20 Military and Civil Defense, Chapter 31 Emergency Management Code (DE Code Title 20 Chapter 31). Generally, county EOPs serve as a bridge between municipal- or local-level emergency management and the state-level Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA).

II.A.3. Response Assets and Coordination – Delaware

DEMA is responsible for planning and coordinating all types of emergencies in Delaware, including oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances. All Delaware counties fall entirely within the jurisdiction of DEMA. Location and contact information is contained in the Fact Sheets in Section III of this Plan.

The Delaware State Emergency Response Team (SERT) provides Delaware's oil and hazardous substances contingency strategy under the Delaware Oil and Hazardous

Substances Incident Contingency Plan (also known as the SERT Plan). In conjunction with the Delaware EOP and Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, the DNREC Emergency Response Team serves as the state's HMRT. All of the Delaware counties in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area fall entirely within the jurisdiction of DNREC. Certain Delaware counties maintain assets to support the DNREC ERT.

For more details on response mechanisms, notification, organization, and processes in the State of Delaware, see the USEPA IACP Volume I, Section 3A.

II.A.4. Notification in Pennsylvania

Most incident notifications in Pennsylvania are first made to a 9-1-1 Center. Each of the five local Pennsylvania jurisdictions (Bucks County, Chester County, Delaware County, Montgomery County, City of Philadelphia) addressed in this Plan operate and maintain a 9-1-1 Center to which emergencies are reported. Any individual may report an incident to a 9-1-1 Center.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) also requires notification of a release or spill to the environment under laws such as the Clean Streams Law, Solid Waste Act, and Pennsylvania Storage Tank Act. The individual or entity responsible for the spill is the person or entity responsible for notification. PADEP also requests notification from local fire companies in the event that fire-fighting run-off water may affect nearby waterways or in the event that spills are in excess of about 5 gallons. PADEP maintains a toll-free statewide telephone number and a telephone number specifically serving the jurisdictions component to this Plan. These numbers are presented in the Fact Sheets in Section III of this Plan.

Municipalities in Pennsylvania also identify an individual (Emergency Management Coordinator) with responsibility to coordinate with emergency management personnel at the County and State level. For releases of hazardous substances or discharges of oil, the IC directing the response activity and/or the Emergency Management Coordinator typically coordinate with the County and/or Commonwealth EMA or Emergency Management Department (EMD) in accordance with existing local response plans.

The above notification occurs in addition to the federal notification requirements for individuals responsible for such notification.

II.A.5. Initial Response in Pennsylvania

Fire companies in the Pennsylvania portion of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area consist of both paid and volunteer organizations. Each of the five Pennsylvania local jurisdictions considered in this Plan maintains or contracts a Hazardous Materials Team. Facilities with certain types of hazardous substances or certain volumes of oil may also maintain emergency response capability in accordance with regulations. Typically, these are the entities that respond, along with the first responder component to the fire or police service, to significant releases of hazardous substances or discharges of oil within the local communities. The IC is most often a fire chief (or senior responding person from

the fire service) or member of the response team at a private sector facility from which a release has occurred.

In Pennsylvania, each county and the City of Philadelphia have an EMA or department that administers emergency actions within their jurisdictions. An associated EOC in each county and the City of Philadelphia serves as a hub for coordination and communication activities immediately prior to and during a response action. 911 Centers are typically co-located with the EMA offices and coordinate closely with the EMA. The EMA also coordinates with the existing LEPC in each county and the City of Philadelphia.

In Pennsylvania, each county EMA or EMD prepares a county EOP. These EOPs are designed so that political leaders and emergency management personnel are prepared to handle the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency management when a manmade or natural disaster occurs. The EOPs outline how the county government complies with and implements the specific aspects of Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (Pa CS Title 35 Sections 7101-7707). The county EOP may also incorporate the provisions of the Counterterrorism Preparedness, Planning and Response Act (Act 2002, PL 1967, No. 227). Generally, county EOPs serve as a bridge between municipal- or local-level emergency management and the state-level Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA).

II.A.6. Response Assets and Coordination – Pennsylvania

PEMA is responsible for planning for and coordinating response to all types of emergency incidents in Pennsylvania, including oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances. The southeastern Pennsylvania counties within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area fall entirely within the jurisdiction of the PEMA Eastern Area office. Location and contact information for PEMA are contained in the Fact Sheets in Section III of this Plan.

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning and Response Act (PA Act 1990-165) implements the planning and preparedness requirements of federal SARA Title III. Each county in southeastern Pennsylvania maintains a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) team certified by PEMA. The certified teams have and maintain personnel, training, and equipment required for PEMA certification. The equipment includes a robust assortment of detection, mitigation, and decontamination equipment in addition to personal protective equipment (PPE). The specific equipment items/lists are maintained by the certified teams. For this Plan, PEMA certification is deemed the appropriate standard for determining suitable response equipment needs. Additionally, such equipment is deemed satisfactory for initial response to a worst case discharge in conjunction with assets from responsible facilities and the state and federal assets discussed in this Plan. In conjunction with local fire departments and the personnel, fire-fighting apparatus, and basic spill containment gear carried by local fire companies, the counties in southeastern Pennsylvania possess a robust initial response capability.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania designates the PADEP Environmental Emergency Response Program as the agency unit responsible for the response to oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances in each of PADEP's six regional offices. The southeastern Pennsylvania counties within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area fall entirely within the jurisdiction of the PADEP Southeast Pennsylvania Regional Office (SERO). Members of the PADEP Emergency Response Program deploy when necessary to the scene of an emergency and coordinate successful resolution with other on-scene responders. PADEP may have direct contact with ICs, EMCs, or the EOC. PADEP may respond to determine whether the incident is impacting state resources and would respond to assist the local responders as necessary in accordance with existing state and local plans. The PADEP responder functions as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).

Pennsylvania All-Hazard Incident Management Team (PA-IMT)

The Pennsylvania All-Hazard Incident Management Team (PA-IMT) was formed in 2004 and was the first statewide, state-sponsored All-Hazard Incident Management Team (IMT) in the U.S. PA-IMT members are recruited from nine different state agencies based on their emergency service background and experience. PA-IMT members meet basic incident command requirements, participate in a 7-day training event to qualify them for deployment on major emergencies and disasters within Pennsylvania, and participate in on-going position-specific training to continue to prepare themselves for deployment.

The PA-IMT mission is to provide personnel who are trained as incident management specialists and organized to support emergency response and recovery efforts or planned special event operations within the Commonwealth. The PA-IMT accomplishes this mission by providing the framework necessary to establish an Incident Command or UC System as required by NIMS at declared major emergencies, declared disasters, and planned special events.

The PA-IMT will accomplish these tasks by having the following attributes:

- Multi-Disciplined.
- Rapidly Deployable.
- Field Operation Sustainable.
- Knowledgeable in NIMS Incident Command Systems, Emergency Management, and Disaster Field Operations.
- Knowledgeable of the Commonwealth process for emergency management.
- Knowledgeable in intelligence collection and analysis distribution.

More information on the PA-IMT can be obtained at
http://www.pema.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pa_imt/21465.

Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Task Force (SEPA RTF)

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Task Force (SEPA RTF) was established in 1998 by action of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in response to a growing awareness of the potential threat of terrorist activity in the region. The SEPA RTF is composed of the City of Philadelphia and the Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery and serves a population of approximately 4,900,000. Task force activities are governed by an executive board consisting of the emergency management coordinators from the five member counties. There are currently nine Regional Task Forces in Pennsylvania that interact with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Department of Homeland Security through PEMA. The SEPA RTF is also part of the larger Philadelphia Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), which includes the five-county region in Pennsylvania, five Southwestern New Jersey counties, the State of Delaware, and Cecil County in Northeastern Maryland.

The SEPA RTF consists of the following nine workgroups:

- Critical Infrastructure & Private Sector
- Delaware Valley Intelligence Center Finance
- Firefighting
- Human Services
- Interoperable Communications
- Public Health & Medical Services
- Public Information
- Public Safety & Security
- Schools

The task force and individual workgroups operate under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Homeland Security and Federal Emergency Management Statutes. The SEPA RTF receives federal and state funding on an annual basis. More information on the SEPA RTF can be obtained at <http://www.separtf.org/site/> or by calling 267-443-2700.

Additionally, PADEP maintains a listing of contractor resources available to individuals and entities responsible for environmental releases. These contractors are located throughout the southeastern Pennsylvania counties. PADEP does not endorse any particular contractor and, as such, simply provides such listing as a means to facilitate cleanup activity. In an emergency, PADEP may also receive approval from its headquarters to obtain contractor resources to mitigate an emergency situation. Finally, one of the southeastern Pennsylvania counties (Delaware County) maintains a contractor for HAZMAT response and the City of Philadelphia maintains a contractor for cleanup activities. The listing of contractors may be obtained directly from PADEP or local jurisdiction contacts identified in this Plan.

For more details on the response mechanisms, notification, organization, and processes

in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, see the USEPA IACP Volume I, Section 3C.

II.B. Private Sector

II.B.1. Notification and Reporting Requirements

There are federal, state/commonwealth, and local requirements for reporting spills of oil and hazardous materials that apply to private sector industries and facilities in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. Reporting requirements may vary by the governing agency (e.g., USEPA, USCG, DNREC, DEMA, PADEP, PEMA) and by the regulations each industry may fall under for compliance. Detailed notification lists for federal, state/commonwealth, and local contacts are contained in the RRT Directory on the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) website: <http://www.rtt3-rcp.nrt.org/production/NRT/RRT3-RCP.nsf/AllPages/HomePage.html>.

The following sub-sections present a summary of the key reporting requirements at the federal level and provide a listing of state regulations that codify reporting requirements for private sector industries and facilities in the sub-area.

II.B.2. Federal Statutory Notification Requirements

Federal regulations require that notification of an oil discharge or a hazardous substance release must be made immediately to the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802. Statutory requirements for notification are provided in 33 United States Code (U.S.C.) §1321 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and 42 U.S.C. §9603 of CERCLA. Notification requirements are codified in the following statutes:

- 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §153.203 – Notice of the Discharge of Oil or a Hazardous Substance.
- 40 CFR §110.6 – Discharge of Oil.
- 40 CFR §117.21 – Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances.
- 40 CFR §302.6 – Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification.

A further description of discovery and notification procedures can be found in 40 CFR §300.125, §300.300, and §300.405 of the NCP.

Any person or organization responsible for a release or spill is required to notify the federal government when the amount reaches a federally determined limit. USEPA has established requirements to report oil spills to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. USEPA has determined that discharges of oil in quantities that may be harmful to public health or the environment include those with the following characteristics:

- Violate applicable water quality standards;
- Cause a film or "sheen" upon, or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines (as defined by 40 CFR §110.6); or

- Cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

Any person in charge of vessels or facilities that discharge oil in such quantities is required to report the spill to the federal government. Oil spill reporting does not depend on the specific amount of oil spilled, but on the presence of a visible sheen created by the spilled oil. Reporting an oil discharge may also be required under the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule.

For releases of hazardous substances, the federal government has established Superfund Reportable Quantities (RQs). If a hazardous substance is released to the environment in an amount that equals or exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to federal authorities.

State/commonwealths may also have separate reporting requirements; however, anyone who discovers a hazardous substance release or oil spill is encouraged to contact the NRC at (800) 424-8802 to report it.

II.B.2.1 National Response Center

The primary function of the NRC (staffed by USCG personnel) is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the U.S. and its territories. Additionally, the NRC takes reports on any incident, activity, or behavior that an individual deems to be of a suspicious nature (including terrorism or suspected terrorism events; see www.nrc.uscg.mil/terrorism.html for a list of example suspicious activities).

The NRC acts as a federal 9-1-1 service for environmental incidents. Notice of an oil discharge or release of a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity must be made immediately in accordance with 40 CFR §300.300 and §300.405, respectively. Notification shall be made to the NRC Duty Officer, USCG Headquarters in Washington, DC at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675. All notices of discharges or releases received at the NRC will be relayed immediately by telephone to the appropriate pre-designated FOSC. An On-Line Reporting Tool is also available at: <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/>.

The NRC is the operational link between the FOSC and the National Response Team (NRT)/RRT.

II.B.3. Regional Notification Procedures

II.B.3.1 USEPA Region III Regional Response Center (RRC)

The USEPA Region III Regional Response Center (RRC) is the regional point of contact for coordinating a federal response to discharges of oil and chemicals as well as radioactive and biological contaminants. RRC is also a link to federal resources. The RRC relays call information to the state/commonwealth and coordinates with the state/commonwealth and the local response community. Although spills must be

reported to the NRC, the RRC can be contacted for update information and other assistance from the USEPA Duty Officer. If needed, the RRC can get assistance from members of the RRT. The RRC 24-hour phone number is (215) 814-3255.

II.B.4. State/Commonwealth Notification Requirements

Emergency response notification requirements vary from state-to-state. Emergency response organizations may be notified by the NRC or from within their own state/commonwealth. The call chain is activated based on the type of hazard/response and the triage for these events is coordinated by the state/commonwealth EOCs.

In the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, reporting requirements that apply to private sector industries and facilities are codified in the following state regulations:

- DNREC - Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 60
- PADEP:
 - PA Clean Streams Law – Act of 1937, P.L. 1987, No. 394, 25 Pa. Code, Ch. 101
 - PA Solid Waste Management Act – Act of 1980, Article V, Section 501, 25 PA Code. Ch. 262, 264, 265
 - PA Storage Tank Act – Act 32 of 1989, Chapter 9, Section 904
 - PA Act 13 of 2012 – created from the consolidation of the Oil and Gas Act (Act 223 of 1984) into 58 Pa. C.S. (Oil and Gas)

II.B.5. Private Sector Facility Planning Requirements

In addition to the federal, state, and local response agencies, private sector industries have planning and preparedness responsibilities in order to prevent, minimize, respond to, and/or recover from oil and/or hazardous substance releases. As governed under several federal, state, and local regulatory requirements, certain industries may be required to prepare and implement one or more regulatory plans and maintain and/or contract the required resources to effectively respond to a spill incident. It is the responsibility of each private sector industry to be aware of and understand its regulatory planning requirements based on its facility operations. Regulatory-required plans may include any or all of the following.

II.B.5.1 Federal Planning Requirements

SARA Title III Community Right-to-Know – The regulations that implement SARA Title III are codified at 40 CFR §355.

If materials are being used and/or stored at a facility, the facilities are required to annually report to state agencies. Depending on the amount and type of materials, the facility may also be required to prepare and submit to its LEPC, an emergency response plan.

OPA 1990 Facility Response Plans

Owners or operators of vessels, pipelines, and facilities that transport, handle, or store oil in certain quantities must prepare their own response plans (i.e., Facility Response Plans [FRPs], Vessel Response Plans [VRPs], or Pipeline Plans).

According to CWA, as amended by OPA 90, certain facilities that store and use oil are required to prepare and submit plans to respond to a worst case discharge of oil and to a substantial threat of such a discharge. USEPA has established regulations that define who must prepare and submit an FRP and what must be included in the plan. An FRP is a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worse case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge of oil. The Plan also includes responding to small and medium discharges as appropriate.

An FRP demonstrates a facility's preparedness to respond to a worst case oil discharge. Under the CWA, as amended by [OPA 90](#). Certain facilities that store and use oil are required to prepare and submit these plans. As part of the [Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation](#), the FRP rule addresses the following:

- [Who must prepare and submit an FRP](#),
- [What must be included in an FRP](#), and
- [Potential to cause "substantial harm" in the event of a discharge](#).

The FRP rule was published on July 1, 1994, and codified at 40 CFR §112.20 and §112.21, including Appendices B through F.

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Planning

SPCC plans are required by USEPA's SPCC regulations for thousands of facilities that store oil. USEPA requires regulated facilities to develop and implement an SPCC plan to avoid oil spills and minimize impacts of spills on public health and the environment. SPCC-regulated facilities are subject to USEPA inspections. The plans must include provisions for oil spill prevention, spill response, and SPCC training.

As defined in the SPCC regulations [40 CFR 112](#), regulated facilities are non-transportation-related facilities with an aboveground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons or underground tanks with an oil storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons that can be reasonably expected to discharge oil into navigable U.S. waters or onto shorelines.

Pipeline Response Plans

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and USEPA have regulatory authority over pipeline safety and spill response plans pursuant to the Pipelines Safety Act (PSA), CWA, and OPA 90. The PSA grants the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulatory authority over the safety of hazardous liquid pipelines,

including those pipelines that transport petroleum and petroleum products. PHMSA assumes primary responsibility for prescribing safety standards for interstate pipelines. The regulations applicable to hazardous liquid pipelines, which include both crude and petroleum product lines, are found under the following statutes:

- 49 CFR §194 – Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines, and
- 49 CFR §199 – Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipelines.

Beyond operation and maintenance of pipelines, operators must develop plans to respond to spills and must report spills when they occur. Operators must comply with the following two sets of response planning requirements in federal law:

- First, under PSA, operators must develop “an emergency response plan describing the operator’s procedures for responding to and containing releases.”
- Second, under OPA 90, operators must create a response plan to address a worst case discharge of oil into navigable waters or the adjoining shoreline.

Risk Management Plans

Under the authority of Section 112(r) of the [Clean Air Act](#), the [Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions](#) require facilities that produce, handle, process, distribute, or store certain chemicals to develop a Risk Management Program, prepare a Risk Management Plan (RMP), and submit the RMP to USEPA. Covered facilities were initially required to comply with the rule in 1999, and the rule has been amended on several occasions since then, most recently in 2004.

Integrated Contingency Plans

An Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) or “One-Plan” allows a facility to comply with multiple federal planning requirements by consolidating them into one functional emergency response plan. This one-plan approach was designed to minimize duplication of effort and unnecessary paperwork burdens.

The following federal regulations are addressed when building a One-Plan:

- CWA (as amended by OPA 90) and FRP Regulations (USEPA, USCG, DOT, and the Department of the Interior [DOI] Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement [BSEE]).
- USEPA’s Risk Management Program Regulation, Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Planning Requirements.
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan Regulation, Process Safety Management Standards, and the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Regulation.

II.B.6. State of Delaware Planning Requirements

Provided below is a list of private sector facility planning requirements for the State of Delaware. A summary of each regulatory requirement listed can be found in the Volume I IACP, Section 3A.4:

- Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 60 – Environmental Controls
- Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 63 – Hazardous Waste Management
- Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 74 – Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)
- Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 74a – Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)
- Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 77 – Extremely Hazardous Substances Risk Management Act, and Regulation 1200 – Emergency Prevention and Response
- Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 91 – Delaware Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act
- Title 7, Delaware Code, Chapter 1, Section 103(b) – Protected Wildlife, and Regulation 3913 – Wildlife Rehabilitation Permits
- Title 16, Delaware Code, Chapter 63 – Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know

II.B.6.1 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Planning Requirements

Provided below is a list of private sector facility planning requirements for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Additional information can be found in the Volume I IACP Section 3C.4.

PADEP Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency Plan

In accordance with the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act (1980) and the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Act (1971), any manufacturing or commercial installation that has the potential for causing accidental pollution of air, land, or water or for causing endangerment of public health and safety through accidental release to toxic, hazardous, or other polluting materials, must develop Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency (PPC) plans. Manufacturing or commercial installations that generate hazardous waste, or that are involved in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste, must also develop PPC plans. With regard to the state Oil and Gas Program, PPC plans are required under the Clean Streams Law for approval of road spreading operations and for drilling and operating oil and gas wells and brine disposal wells.

PADEP Spill Prevention Response Plan

Facility owners with aboveground storage tanks totaling more than 21,000 gallons of a regulated substance must complete a Spill Prevention Response (SPR) plan, which

may also be used to meet the requirements of the Pennsylvania Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Act and the federal CWA.

II.C. Federal Notification and Initial Response Overview

II.C.1. Direct Federal Notification

Discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances may be brought directly to the attention of the federal government (USEPA or USCG) through the NRC or hotline numbers, which can be found on the “*Emergency Notification Phone List for the SEPA/DE Sub-Area*” located in the front of this Plan as well as on the individual Fact Sheets contained in this Plan for the each of the counties within the Sub-Area.

All USEPA responses are initiated by an FOSC.

II.C.2. Notification Through Escalation of a Response

In an incident that escalates or threatens to escalate in a way that could affect large numbers of the population, the off-site environment, or otherwise may exceed the capacity of the local initial responders, a county-level EMA or department is likely to be involved. The county may activate its EOC or take other action to protect human health and the environment. In some cases, local or state plans may indicate that the IC may be designated or that a UC structure may be established. County fact sheets, which contain county contact and county plan information for the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, are provided in Section III of this Plan.

In an incident that continues to escalate in a way that could affect larger numbers of the population, the off-site environment, or otherwise may exceed the capacity of the county responders, the county may activate state resources to assist in accordance with its local and state emergency response plans. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and/or the State of Delaware, likely through their respective agencies (PADEP and DNREC) for oil or hazardous substances incidents, could provide response staff to coordinate with local government responders and assure that responders, including those from the private sector, meet state requirements for the protection of human health and the environment. Volume I, Section 3.0 of the USEPA IACP provides specific and more detailed information on the state’s involvement, roles, and responsibilities in responding to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area.

Upon request by local, county, or state responders, or when deemed necessary, USEPA Region III in Philadelphia, PA, provides a FOSC to investigate or respond to releases occurring in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. The FOSC directs federal response efforts and coordinates other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release in accordance with the NCP; NRF; the USEPA Region III IACP; and any applicable inland area response, state, and local plans. FOSCs are pre-designated by the USEPA Regional Administrator or the USCG. Should Department of Defense or Department

of Energy facilities or properties be involved in a discharge or release, each respective department will designate a FOSC, as stated in the NCP Sections 300.120(c) and (d).

An USEPA FOSC is expected to coordinate within the IC structure established at the scene of a discharge of oil or a release of hazardous substances. Typically, such coordination specifics are discussed and determined at the time of any request for assistance. The USEPA FOSC may unify with the command at the incident or function within the management structure as a field unit or as a cooperating or assisting agency.

Volume I, Section 2.0 of the USEPA IACP provides specific and more detailed information on the federal involvement, roles, and responsibilities in responding to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area.

II.C.3. USEPA Response Capabilities

What type of incident does USEPA respond to?

The threshold for USEPA response is broad and simple – USEPA may respond to the following types of incidents: (1) an actual release of a hazardous substance and/or a discharge of oil, or (2) the threat of such a release or discharge that threatens human health and environment. These thresholds are not the same as the reporting or notification requirements imposed upon the dischargers (e.g., 1 pound of benzene).

Why does USEPA respond?

There are two reasons why USEPA might respond to an incident. First, USEPA has a statutory and regulatory obligation under the NCP to ensure that releases of hazardous substances and discharges of oil do not pose an unacceptable threat to human health and the environment. Thus, USEPA may automatically respond upon notification or discovery of information about an incident. Second, USEPA will respond upon request for assistance from the public or government to mitigate an incident or evaluate a release and/or discharge or the threat or suspicion of a release and/or discharge at a specific property.

When does USEPA respond?

USEPA would not automatically respond to an incident if local or state or private authorities are already addressing the incident. A FOSC contacts responding authorities about the incident before responding on behalf of USEPA. In many instances, the FOSC may merely inquire and determine that federal involvement is not necessary. However, USEPA may respond to document that the cleanup is underway and measures are adequate for protection of human health and environment.

Generally, USEPA would respond if the release is sizable, impacts the public or sensitive resources, or may expand or span several operational periods or days. These types of incidents invariably involve confirmation from multiple jurisdictions that the

mitigation was or will be successful. Finally, USEPA routinely would respond when requested by partner response organizations at the local, county, and state level.

Who from USEPA responds?

An USEPA response is almost always initiated by an FOSC. Through the USEPA FOSC, a full range of assets can be mobilized to assist in the timely resolution of incidents. In addition to USEPA's personnel, USEPA's assets include emergency response contractors, technical consultants, scientific support teams, and the latest technologies and response equipment. All of these assets are initiated through the FOSC.

Michael Towle is the FOSC assigned to the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. However, USEPA has many FOSCs operating in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area and a request for immediate assistance to USEPA will result in dispatching an available FOSC.

How does USEPA respond?

The USEPA FOSC is assigned a vehicle and has authority to immediately mobilize the USEPA's resources, direct response actions at significant incidents, make field purchases, and quickly establish a funding ceiling for response actions.

How does USEPA fit into an ongoing response?

USEPA FOSCs are trained consistent with the standards of NIMS and the ICS. The FOSC and USEPA assets traditionally function in a UC environment. The FOSC can participate within the UC, lead a field unit reporting to other response organizations, or participate as an assisting or cooperating agency coordinating through the command staff. Basically, the USEPA FOSC should fit into the response in a manner consistent with NIMS and appropriate response plans. An USEPA FOSC evaluates the incident and coordinates with the command staff. Afterwards, the USEPA FOSC may integrate USEPA resources into the response as necessary and requested or may determine that no such need exists for federal assets.

What kinds of activities will USEPA Perform?

Assessment – The USEPA FOSC performs assessments and evaluations throughout USEPA Region III to determine whether a contaminated site release of hazardous substances or discharge of oil poses a threat to human health and the environment. Assessments are initiated by directly contacting the sub-area FOSC or calling the national or regional response hotlines to identify a concern. Sampling assessments are often conducted with the assistance of USEPA's technical assistance contractors. USEPA's assessment resources include a variety of advanced sampling equipment and technologies and a nationwide contract laboratory program that conducts analyses following USEPA standards and guidelines.

Response – With the support of the NRT, USEPA has a network of personnel with comprehensive scientific expertise and an array of modern software and equipment

available to address an oil discharge or hazardous substance release. Through the USEPA FOSC, personnel and equipment resources can be rapidly deployed to the scene. A request for support at the scene may range from simply documenting activities to providing air monitoring capabilities, employing highly trained and specialized hazardous materials responders capable of collecting criminal evidence, identifying unknown chemicals, or performing on-site laboratory analysis. USEPA response teams can assist with the mitigation and containment of ongoing releases or with proper handling, storage, shipment, and disposal of hazardous waste generated during the incident.

Cleanup – In addition to support during the crisis, USEPA conducts time-critical removal actions to address threats to human health and the environment. Removal actions are conducted in accordance with CERCLA (a.k.a., “Superfund”) or OPA 90 and through coordination with responsible parties and local and state agencies.

What are the primary USEPA resources?

When USEPA reports to an emergency, a full range of support is available through the FOSC. The most commonly activated support comes from USEPA, its contractors, and the USCG. Some resources commonly called upon by an USEPA FOSC include the following:

- USEPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) – The ERT is composed of USEPA personnel specializing in mechanical, civil, and chemical engineering support; hydrogeologic expertise; advanced multimedia sampling and monitoring; ambient and indoor air monitoring; field analytical screening methodologies; and field analytical instrumentation. Members of the ERT are experts in remote optical sensing, biological and radiological hazard assessment and safety, air plume modeling, aquatic search and recovery, and contaminated water diving. Specialized ERT equipment includes the trace atmospheric gas analyzer mass spectrometer (TAGA/MS) and the Viking gas chromatographer and mass spectrometer (GC/MS). The FOSC relies on the ERT for many of the most complicated sampling and analytical requirements.
- Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) – These are contractor personnel whom USEPA relies on in an emergency. Under the direction of the FOSC, they provide technical support, conduct air monitoring and multimedia sampling, provide health and safety oversight, support minor containment actions, provide written and visual documentation, monitor incident safety, and provide recommendations on cleanup. This team is staffed with capable response personnel, is equipped with typical emergency response equipment, and is capable of responding in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area within 2 hours.
- Emergency Rapid Response Services (ERRS) – The ERRS consists of several different contractor companies that provide USEPA with the equipment and the personnel needed to contain and control a release of hazardous materials or oil and to mitigate the threat of the release or potential release. ERRS contractors

provide a diverse range of personnel skills, including heavy equipment operators, manual laborers, field chemists, industrial hygienists, foremen, field accountants, and response managers. The ERRS contractor is mobilized by an USEPA FOSC and is required to provide initial response to areas within 50 miles of Philadelphia within 2 hours.

- USEPA Criminal Investigation Division (CID) – The mission of the multimedia criminal enforcement program is to identify, apprehend, and assist prosecutors in successfully convicting those responsible for violations of environmental law that pose a substantial risk to human health and the environment. USEPA CID investigates allegations of criminal actions prohibited by various environmental statutes. These investigations involve, but are not limited to, illegal disposal of hazardous waste, illegal discharge of pollutants to a water of the United States, or tampering with a drinking water supply. USEPA special agents are sworn federal law enforcement officers with statutory authority to conduct investigations, carry firearms, make arrests for any federal crime, and execute and serve any warrant. CID personnel are trained to enter hazardous environments to collect critical evidence to successfully convict violators of environmental laws.
- Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) – Operating from USEPA headquarters in Washington, D.C., ORIA can support the FOSC with interagency liaison support. Through its Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT), it can provide radiological sampling and monitoring equipment, laboratory services, and guidance on policy and planning in handling or responding to nuclear and radiological contaminants.
- U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force (NSF) – The NSF provides rapid response support in incident management, site safety, contractor performance monitoring, resource documentation, response strategies, hazard assessment, monitoring the operational effectiveness of oil spill dispersants, and high-capacity lightering (i.e., removing oil or other hazardous chemicals from a compromised vessel to avoid spillage into the surrounding waters) and oil skimming and removal capabilities. The NSF's Atlantic Strike Team, based at Fort Dix, NJ, responds to FOSC requests from the SEPA/DE Sub-Area within 2 to 6 hours.
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) – Located in each USEPA regional office throughout the country, ATSDR can provide the FOSC with site-specific exposure limits and recommendations for protecting the public and responders. ATSDR works directly with local and state health agencies on-site and is a branch of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) with its sister agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

What equipment is immediately available to the FOSC?

USEPA has a wide range of vehicles and equipment available to respond to and assist in the mitigation of incidents in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. USEPA's vehicles are stationed

at Linwood and Boothwyn, PA. These vehicles include a mobile command post (MCP) and communication support vehicle (CSV) equipped with state-of-the-art communication equipment, a compressor trailer to support sustained operations requiring self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), two support trucks used for storage and towing capacity, and a trailer containing two all-terrain “mule” vehicles.

USEPA owns remote air monitoring devices (e.g., SafeSite), handheld air monitor devices (e.g., Multi-RAE, Jerome, Lumex, and others), particulate monitoring devices, chemical agent detectors (e.g., AP2Ce, AP4C), radiological detection instruments, and a wide array of field testing kits and strips. Through its Special Teams (e.g., ERT, RERT, and NSF) and its contractors, USEPA can obtain a wide variety of sampling and analytical equipment. Through its response contractors, USEPA can obtain a wide variety of response and cleanup equipment ranging from excavators and hoes to generators and light stands. Examples of how this equipment can be leveraged to assist in the mitigation of an incident within the Sub-Area are provided in Appendix C Sub-Area Threat Scenarios.

What kind of financial support is available?

Local and state government response organizations are not charged for USEPA response and assessment services. USEPA attempts to seek reimbursement of its response costs directly from the parties responsible for the releases and discharges. Through regulatory provisions, state and local governments can obtain compensation for emergency responses to discharges of oil or hazardous substance releases outside of their normal capabilities through the following funding sources:

- [Local Government Reimbursement \(LGR\)](#) – The LGR program supplies federal funds of up to \$25,000 per incident to local governments for extra costs related to temporary emergency measures conducted in response to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances typically above and beyond what is normally available locally. The LGR HelpLine is available to answer any questions about the LGR program and how it works at 800-431-9209 or contact the Sub-Area FOSC, Michael Towle.
- [Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund \(OSLTF\)](#) – This fund is available for any oil pollution incident. Eligible claimants include individuals, corporations (and defensible responsible parties), the U.S. government, states, political subdivisions of states, and resource trustees. Reimbursable claims include removal costs, damage to real or personnel property, loss of profits and earning capacity, loss of government revenue, the cost of increased public service, loss of subsistence, and natural resource damages. The OSLTF may be accessed as follows: (1) Direct Access, whereby the state submits a proposal to the FOSC; (2) Pollution Removal Funding Access (PRFA), whereby the state (or other entity) conducts the work and seeks reimbursement from the OSLTF through agreement with the FOSC; and (3) Claims, whereby the costs for spill cleanup can be submitted to the National Pollution Funding Center (NPFC) after the incident if direct access or a PRFA was not used.

II.D. Coordination During an Emergency

In the event of an emergency, officials from several levels of government (local, state, and federal) as well as the private sector may need to coordinate in order to provide an effective response action to mitigate threats to human health and the environment.

This Plan recognizes that most incidents will occur within and be resolved within local jurisdictions with simple notification to the state and federal governments (if necessary) pursuant to established procedures. For these incidents, federal-level involvement may be limited to inquiry and assessment to assure that federal criteria for protection of human health and environment are met.

Each of the jurisdictions in the Sub-Area has a 9-1-1 center to which most incidents are first reported. The 9-1-1 system is a well-established means for such notification. Additionally, the federal government, each state, and each county publish telephone numbers for reporting of environmental incidents. These numbers and related summary information are included in this Plan.

Initial responding officials (most often a fire chief, police officer, or member of a private sector response team) will evaluate the incident, initiate required notifications, and initiate response actions in accordance with applicable plans existing in each jurisdiction or facility.

Local responders use the ICS and follow local response operating procedures for managing incidents and requesting additional assistance. Typical general initial incident objectives include the following (see Appendix D for more details on establishing incident objectives):

- Safety
 - Ensure the Safety of Citizens and Response Personnel
- Oil/HAZMAT Spill
 - Control the Source of the Spill
 - Contain and recover spilled oil/HAZMAT.
- Environmental
 - Identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas including historic properties.
- Management
 - Manage Coordinated Response Effort
 - Keep the public, stakeholders and the media informed of response activities.

Based upon these procedures, and based on the responding agencies' jurisdiction, the agencies may request additional aid from the county, which then may determine whether state- and federal-level agencies should be involved to resolve the incident. State and federal agencies responding to emergency incidents use the ICS and the NIMS for integrating into the response organization and implementing a UC

structure. In all cases, the IC retains command of the incident until he or she relinquishes that command in accordance with ICS and NIMS transfer-of-command procedures. See Sections II.A (local, Pennsylvania, and Delaware) and II.C (Federal) of this Plan and Volume I of the USEPA Region III IACP for more detailed notification and response action information for the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. See Appendix E for information on establishing a UC. The USEPA FOOSC and USEPA resources could integrate into the UC in a variety of ways (see Section II.3.C *How does USEPA Fit into an Ongoing Response?*).

In most cases, federal-level involvement is limited to information gathering, information sharing, technical assistance, and documentation activities to assure that response efforts satisfy federal criteria applicable to the protection of human health and the environment. Coordination with the local government and local responders is essential. Local governments and local responders are a source of valuable information, including the following:

- Local geographic information.
- Knowledge of local infrastructure systems.
- Local media and public relations information.
- Knowledge of socioeconomic issues.
- Local access and evacuation information.
- Knowledge of fire-fighting and law enforcement manpower.
- Knowledge of emergency medical assistance.
- Logistical assistance information.

Sometimes, incidents escalate beyond the capabilities of initial responders and their support elements. At these times, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or mutual aid agreement (southeastern Pennsylvania counties) may be exercised or assistance may be requested or offered from state or federal entities. This Plan provides the contact information and general resources available to the state and federal organizations within the Sub-Area.

Local and state-level contacts are contained in Section III of this Plan.

II.E. Coordination During a Non-Emergency

During non-emergency activities, agencies and organizations can benefit from effective communications and organizational consistency. Non-emergency events that may require coordination include pre-planning for a coming event such as a significant storm, planning exercises and training events, sampling or assessment activities, responding to citizen inquiries and complaints, inspections, and meetings.

Routine coordination assures that surprises are minimized, actions are well informed, and redundancy is minimized. Additionally, routine coordination builds familiarity among responders. This Plan offers contact information for communication among the various levels of government as a means to foster coordination during non-emergency events.

Local- and state-level contacts for coordination are included in Section III of this Plan.

III. SUMMARY INFORMATION AND COUNTY FACT SHEETS

This Section provides summary information for the State of Delaware, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and each of the eight counties located within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, plus the City of Wilmington, DE. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of Delaware each has its own sub-section that consists of a narrative summary. Following the state sub-sections, each county also has its own sub-section, which consists of a narrative summary, a county fact sheet, and a county map.

The sub-sections included in this section are as follows:

- A. State of Delaware
 - A.1. Kent County, Delaware
 - A.2. New Castle County, Delaware
 - A.3. Sussex County, Delaware
 - A.4. City of Wilmington, Delaware
- B. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
 - B.1. Bucks County, Pennsylvania
 - B.2. Chester County, Pennsylvania
 - B.3. Delaware County, Pennsylvania
 - B.4. Montgomery County, Pennsylvania
 - B.5. Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

III.A. State of Delaware Summary

The State of Delaware is located within USEPA Region III and includes three counties (Kent, New Castle, and Sussex) and the City of Wilmington as planning areas within this Plan. The USEPA office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serves the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, including all of the State of Delaware.

Delaware has established a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) in response to SARA Title III and the Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The SERC facilitates emergency planning in the State of Delaware. The membership of Delaware's SERC is established in Delaware Code and consists of state and local government officials, industry representatives, and others. The SERC designated each of Delaware's three counties and the City of Wilmington as emergency planning districts in which LEPCs were established. The LEPCs provide a forum for interaction and information sharing among businesses, government, emergency organizations, and the public.

These LEPCs also are responsible for raising public awareness of hazardous materials, supporting planning efforts, educating and training individuals for responding to inquiries about and handling hazardous materials, and mitigating potential issues. Most LEPCs have regularly scheduled public meetings. Many LEPCs always hold their meetings at the same location; however, some LEPC meeting locations vary. Information regarding locations and meeting times can be found on county or city emergency management websites.

The Delaware agencies involved in environmental regulations and emergency response to natural and manmade disasters reside at the state level and include DEMA, DNREC, and the Department of Health and Social Services Division of Public Health. DNREC is the primary government agency responsible for responding to chemical spills and discharges of oil in the state. The State emergency response team (ERT; SERT) is the state's HMRT under the State of Delaware EOP, Emergency Support Function 10, and the Delaware Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Contingency Plan. DNREC serves on-scene in all levels of SERT activation to provide expertise and resources to mitigate releases of hazardous substances and discharges of oil.

DNREC maintains a 24-hour rapid and comprehensive ERT to respond to most incidents statewide. This team has the equipment, expertise, and mobility to be quickly on-scene to mitigate hazardous substance releases, oil discharges, and other incidents threatening human health, safety, and the environment. The ERT uses the ICS, will coordinate with the spiller, or take over an incident to assure appropriate response. The DNREC ERT is the most appropriate contact with the USEPA OSC during an incident.

For more details on the response mechanisms, notification, organization, and processes in the State of Delaware, see the USEPA IACP Volume I, Section 3A.

III.A.1. Kent County, Delaware Summary

Kent County, DE, is located between Sussex and New Castle Counties, DE. It is also bordered by Maryland and the Delaware Bay. The county has 20 municipalities and a population of about 165,000. The address of the Division of Emergency Management is: Kent County Levy Court, Administrative Complex, 555 Bay Road, Dover, DE, 19901 (Telephone 302-735-3465).

The Kent County Department of Public Safety is organized to include three divisions: Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, and Emergency Communications.

Division of Emergency Management staff is on-call 24-hours-a-day for response to any emergency or disaster that may occur. The Division of Emergency Management performs the following functions in Kent County:

- Administers and provides resources for emergency services communications.
- Coordinates Kent County's effort to safeguard life and property by preparing for and carrying out emergency operations.
- Prevents, minimizes, repairs, and assists in recovery from injury and damage that may result from manmade or natural disasters.
- Assists in maintaining continuity of government under emergency conditions and works with the Delaware Homeland Security Terrorism Preparedness Working Group to manage the Homeland Security programs in Delaware, including the following:
 - Establishing the state's strategic plans.
 - Acquiring equipment and services.
 - Facilitating the required training and exercising needed to be prepared for the next attack on America.
- Supports the Delaware Radiological Emergency Plan (REP) and DEMA in emergency operations during a radiological release that may affect Kent County.
- Works with the LEPC in support of SARA Title III in its emergency preparedness operations in time of a hazardous material release or spill from a fixed or mobile facility that may affect Kent County and its citizens.
- Compiles and maintains records of inventories of facilities that produce, store, or sell hazardous materials in the county and supplies pertinent information to first responders.
- Supplies SARA information to the citizens of the county upon request.
- Prepares for and participates in drills, tabletop exercises, and full-scale exercises in order to enhance the emergency preparedness of the Kent County EOC and its respondents.

The Kent County Department of Public Safety Emergency Communication Division maintains an EOC and a 9-1-1 Communications Center, also known as Kent Center, located at 911 Public Safety Blvd., Dover, DE 19901. Activities within this EOC are performed in close cooperation with County Commissioners, municipal-level EMAs, and emergency responder organizations throughout the county.

During an emergency, the county operates under an EOP. The Kent County EOP outlines how the Kent County government complies with and implements the specific aspects of Delaware Emergency Management (DE Title 20: Chapter 31). The county works with the Delaware Homeland Security Terrorism Preparedness Working Group to manage homeland security programs. The Kent County EOP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and the Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

Kent County possesses numerous resources to assist HAZMAT responders in the county. Specifically, Kent County Department of Public Safety controls a HAZMAT Response Unit/Decontamination Team to support the DNREC ERT. This unit is a special operations component of the Department of Public Safety.

The Kent County LEPC of the Division is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. Members of the LEPC are appointed by each respective LEPC group and then approved by the SERC. The Kent County LEPC meets at 10:00 am at the Kent County Emergency Services Building on the second Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. For more information on the LEPC, contact Kent County Emergency Services at 302-735-3465.

The Public Safety Building of Kent County Emergency Services is located at 911 Public Safety Boulevard, Dover, DE 19901.

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (Kent County government):	http://www.co.kent.de.us/
Web Address (Kent County DEM):	http://www.co.kent.de.us/Departments/PublicSafety
Colin Faulkner, Dept. of Public Safety, Director:	302-735-3465

Kent County, Delaware Fact Sheet

Emergency: 911

LOCAL CONTACTS

Kent County Levy Court
Administrative Complex
555 Bay Road, Dover, DE 19901

Primary County POC: David Mick, 302-735-2185

24-Hour County Dispatch: 302-734-6040

EMA Coordinator: Colin Faulkner, Director of Kent County Dep. Of Public Safety, 302-735-3465

LEPC Chair: Colin Faulkner & David Mick 302-735-3465
<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/SERC/LEPC/Pages/KentCountyLEPC.aspx>

County Administrator: 302-744-2305

County Clerk: 302-744-2305

County Tax Office: 302-744-2401

Health Department: None

<http://www.co.kent.de.us/>

HAZMAT TEAM:

DNREC ERT

Kent County Decontamination Team (Support to DNREC ERT)



Applicable Government Response Plans:

Federal:

- US EPA Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan Volume I
- US Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay Area Contingency Plan

State:

- Delaware Emergency Operations Plan
- Delaware Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Contingency Plan (also known as the State Emergency Response Team Plan [SERT])

County:

- Kent County Emergency Operation Plan

STATE CONTACTS

24-Hour Spill Line
800-622-8802

DNREC

Division of Waste & Hazardous Substances
89 Kings Highway
Dover, DE 19901
Telephone: 302-739-9400
FAX: 302-739-3106

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/whs/awm/Pages/default.aspx>

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

165 Brick Store Landing Rd.
Smyrna, DE 19977
(24 hour) 302-659-3362
(In state) 877-729-3362

<http://dema.delaware.gov/>

State Health Department:

Division of Public Health, Jesse Cooper Building
417 Federal Street
Dover, DE 19901
302-744-4700

<http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/>

FEDERAL CONTACTS

National Response Center (24-hours):
1-800-424-8802

EPA Region III Response Center

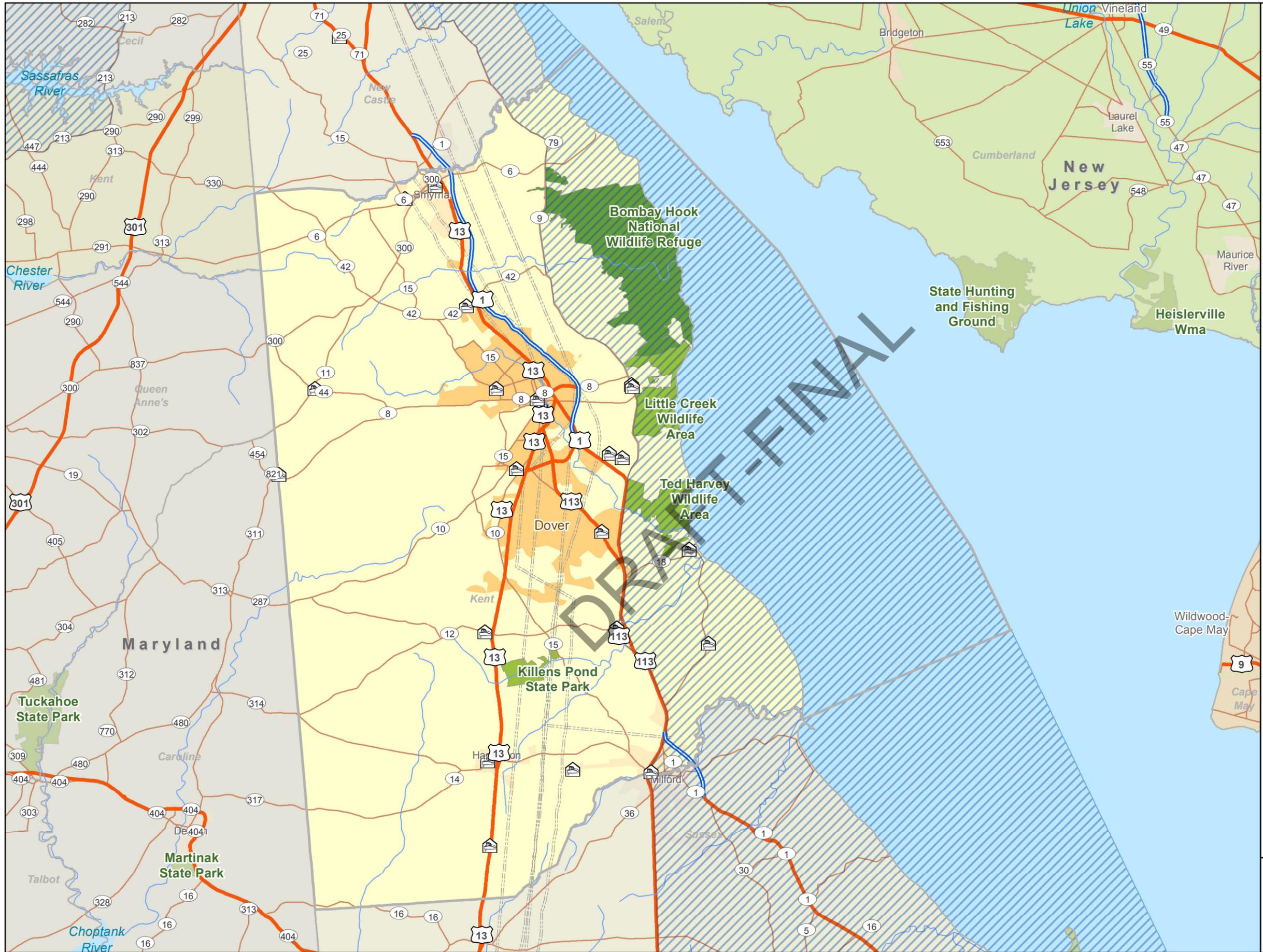
24 hours: 215-814-9016
24 hour direct to OSC: 215-814-3255

EPA Sub-Area OSC

Mike Towle
Office: 215-814-3272
Cell: 215-287-2443
Fax: 215-814-3254

Alternate Sub-Area OSCs

Jack Kelly	Glen Lapsley
Office: 215-814-3112	Office: 215-814-3279
Cell: 215-514-6792	Cell: 215-514-9793



Legend

- Kent County
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- Stream
- Lake
- Reservoir
- Stream
- USCG Jurisdiction
- Major Railroad Lines
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline
- National Park or Forest
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park

Urban Areas (Regional)
POP2000

- 0 - 14,000
- 14,001 - 28,000
- 28,001 - 42,000
- 42,001 - 56,000
- 56,001 - 70,000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data

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Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
Contingency Plan
Kent County, DE**

III.A.2. New Castle County, Delaware Summary

New Castle County, DE, is at the northern end of the state. It is bordered to the north by Chester and Delaware Counties, PA; to the west by Cecil County, MD; to the south by Kent County, DE; and to the east by the Delaware Bay. The county has 13 municipalities and a population of about 542,000.

The New Castle County Department of Public Safety includes police, emergency medical services, a 9-1-1 center, and the OEM. The New Castle County OEM uses the concept of comprehensive emergency management, involving all types of hazards and a partnership with all levels of government, the private sector, industry, voluntary organizations, and the public. The county works toward mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The address of the OEM is 3601 N. DuPont Highway, New Castle, DE 19720.

An EOC is managed by the Director of Public Safety. A 9-1-1 Communications Center is located with the New Castle County OEM. Activities within this EOC are performed in close cooperation with County Commissioners, municipal-level EMAs, and emergency responder organizations throughout the county. The New Castle County OEM maintains county plans and reviews municipal-level plans and other plans relating to emergency response. New Castle County has a volunteer HMRT, the New Castle County Hazardous Materials Response Alliance (NCCHMRA), which responds to reports of spills and/or chemical releases.

During emergencies, the county operates under a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The New Castle County CEMP outlines the county's roles and responsibilities during disasters and emergencies. The New Castle County government complies with and implements the specific aspects of Delaware Emergency Management (DE Title 20: Chapter 31). The county works with the Delaware Homeland Security Terrorism Preparedness Working Group to manage homeland security programs. The county CEMP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and the Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

The Delaware City Community Awareness and Emergency Response (DC-CAER) Committee, composed of representatives of the chemical industry; volunteer organizations; and public, state, and local governments, operates within New Castle County. DC-CAER addresses mutual concerns involving a chemical plant complex near Delaware City, DE. Formed voluntarily in 1985, the DC-CAER strives to meet three goals: to enhance emergency response capabilities, to test and evaluate these capabilities, and to foster knowledge about chemical-related hazards and protective measures. The DC-CAER maintains a comprehensive emergency response plan to deal with chemical emergencies at the plant; conducts training programs for emergency responders; coordinates annual field emergency response exercises and tabletop drills; conducts community outreach programs to disseminate emergency information; makes presentations about its program to community, government, and professional organizations throughout Delaware and in other states; and has produced a video that is distributed to Delaware's Extremely Hazardous Substance facilities.

The New Castle County LEPC of the OEM is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. The county implements a Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Federal legislation requires planning districts and local committees. Each county, as well as the City of Wilmington, is designated as a separate planning district with its own committee approved by the SERC.

The New Castle County LEPC holds public meetings at 2:30 pm at various locations on the second Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The LEPC implements a Hazardous Materials Management Plan for response to chemical emergencies in the county. The plan involves the fire service, DNREC, emergency medical services, police jurisdictions, and non-governmental agencies. For more information on the LEPC contact the New Castle County Emergency Services at 302-395-2700.

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (New Castle County government):	http://www2.nccde.org/home/default.aspx
Web Address (New Castle County OEM):	http://www2.nccde.org/EmergencyManagement/default.aspx
Dave Carpenter, OEM, Coordinator:	302-395-2700

New Castle County, Delaware Fact Sheet

Emergency: 911

LOCAL CONTACTS

Office of Emergency Management
3601 N. DuPont Highway
New Castle, DE 19720

Primary County POC: Dave Carpenter Jr. 302-395-2702

24-Hour County Dispatch: 302-738-3131

EMA Coordinator: Dave Carpenter Jr. 302-395-2702

LEPC Chair: David Irwin 302-395-3633

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/SERC/LEPC/Pages/NewCastleCountyLEPC.aspx>

County Executive: 302-395-8301

County Clerk: 302-395-8388

County Finance Office: 302-395-5160

Health Department: None

<http://www.nccde.org>

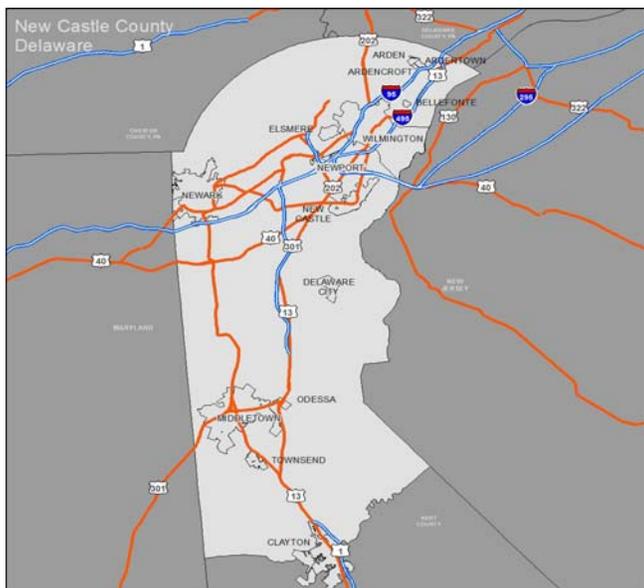
HAZMAT TEAM:

DNREC ERT

New Castle County Decontamination Team (Support for DNREC ERT)

New Castle County Industrial Hazardous Materials Alliance (NCCIHMA) (Support for DNREC ERT)

Applicable Government Response Plans:



Federal:

- US EPA Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan Volume I
- US Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay Area Contingency Plan

State:

- Delaware Emergency Operations Plan

- Delaware Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Contingency Plan (also known as the State Emergency Response Team Plan [SERT])

County:

- New Castle County Emergency Operation Plan

STATE CONTACTS

24-Hour Spill Line

800-622-8802

DNREC

Division of Waste & Hazardous Substances
89 Kings Highway
Dover, DE 19901

Telephone: 302-739-9400

FAX: 302-739-3106

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/whs/awm/Pages/default.aspx>

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

165 Brick Store Landing Rd.

Smyrna, DE 19977

(24 hour) 302-659-3362

(In state) 877-729-3362

<http://dema.delaware.gov/>

State Health Department:

Division of Public Health, Jesse Cooper Building
417 Federal Street

Dover, DE 19901

302-744-4700

<http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/>

FEDERAL CONTACTS

National Response Center (24-hours):

1-800-424-8802

EPA Region III Response Center

24 hours: 215-814-9016

24 hour direct to OSC: 215-814-3255

EPA Sub-Area OSC

Mike Towle

Office: 215-814-3272

Cell: 215-287-2443

Fax: 215-814-3254

Alternate Sub-Area OSCs

Jack Kelly

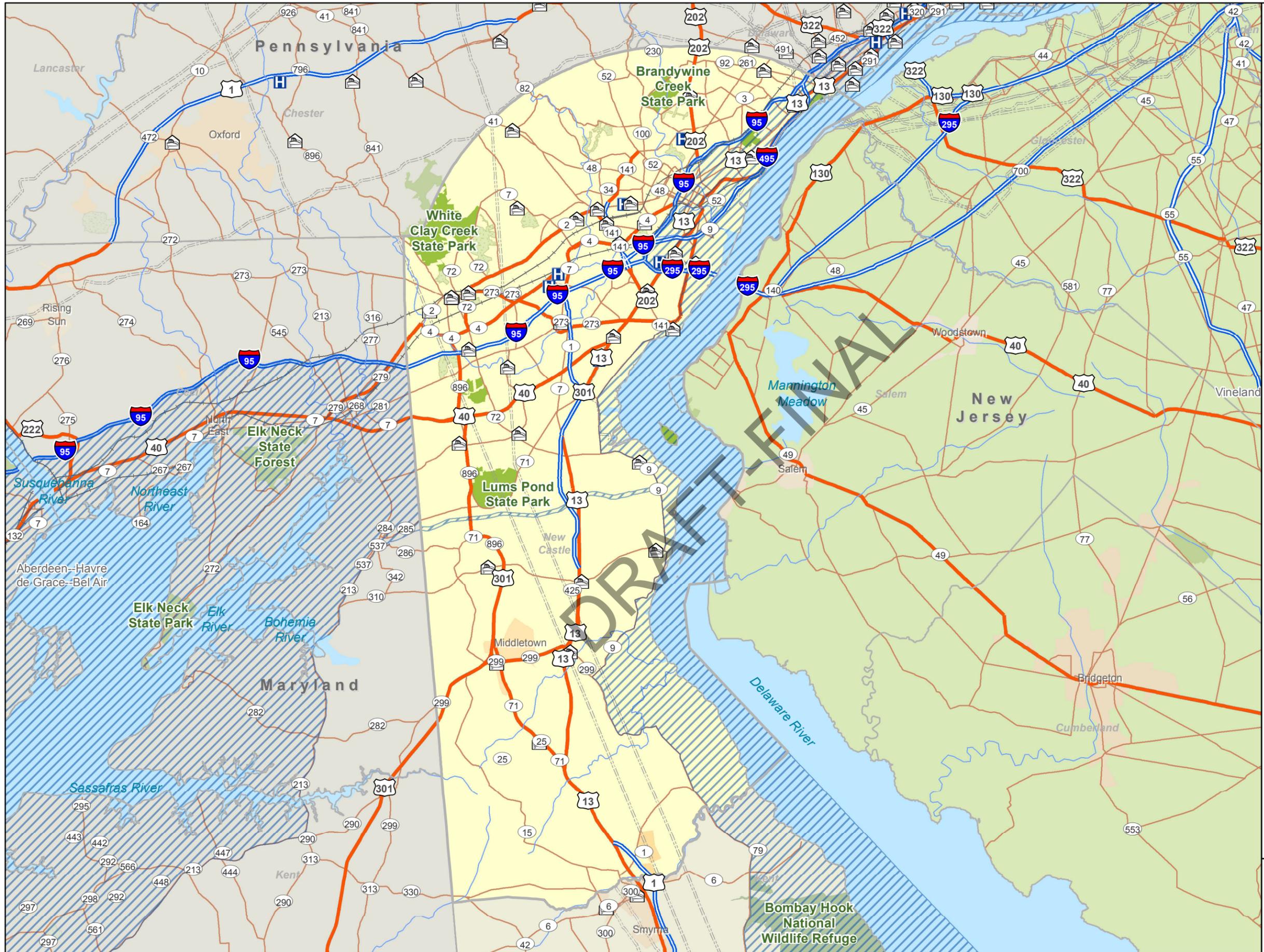
Office: 215-814-3112

Cell: 215-514-6792

Glen Lapsley

Office: 215-814-3279

Cell: 215-514-9793



Legend

- New Castle County
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- Stream
- Lake
- Reservoir
- Stream
- USCG Jurisdiction
- Major Railroad Lines
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline
- National Park or Forest
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park

Urban Areas (Regional)
POP2000

- 0 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 40,000
- 40,001 - 80,000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data

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0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
Contingency Plan
New Castle County, DE**

III.A.3. Sussex County, Delaware Summary

Sussex County, Delaware, is located at the southern end of Delaware. It is bordered by Kent County to the North, Maryland to the west and south, and the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean to the east. The Maryland counties surrounding Sussex County include Worcester, Wicomico, Dorchester, and Caroline. The county has 24 municipalities and a population of about 200,000.

The Sussex County EOC administers and provides resources for emergency services communications; chemical spills; hazardous materials spill response; natural disaster responses; disaster planning; fire, rescue, and emergency medical responders; and dispatching of emergency equipment. The EOC provides a 9-1-1 Communications Center, located at 21911 Rudder Lane, P.O. Box 589, Georgetown, DE 19947 (Telephone: 302-855-7801). Activities within the EOC are performed in close cooperation with County Commissioners, municipal-level EMAs, and emergency response organizations throughout the county.

The Sussex County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) operates as a non-transporting EMS agency providing paramedic services from eight paramedic stations located throughout the county. Ambulance transportation of patients is provided by 21 Basic Life Support transport services or by Advanced Life Support helicopter service provided by the Delaware State Police and Life Net, which are both stationed in Sussex County. These services are contacted and dispatched through the Sussex County EOC (9-1-1).

Sussex County maintains the Sussex County EMS Hazardous Materials Medical Response Team and the Sussex County Hazardous Materials Decontamination Team, which provide hazardous materials response support capabilities within the county.

During an emergency, the county operates under an EOP. The Sussex County EOP outlines how the Sussex County government complies with and implements the specific aspects of Delaware Emergency Management (DE Title 20: Chapter 31).

The Sussex County LEPC is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. It has prepared an emergency response plan that includes information on potential chemical hazards in the county and procedures to be followed for chemical emergency events.

The Sussex County LEPC meets at 10:00 am at the Sussex EOC on the second Thursday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. For more information on the LEPC, contact the Sussex County EOC at 302-855-7801.

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (Sussex County government):	http://www.sussexcountyde.gov/
Web Address (Sussex County EOC):	http://www.sussexcountyde.gov/dept/eoc/
Charles Stevenson, EOC:	302-855-7805

Sussex County, Delaware Fact Sheet

Emergency: 911

LOCAL CONTACTS

Emergency Operations Center
21911 Rudder Lane
P.O. Box 589
Georgetown, DE 19947

Primary County POC: Joseph Thomas 302-855-7801;
302-542-0111 cell

24-Hour County Dispatch: 302-856-6306

EMA Coordinator: Joseph Thomas 302-855-7801; 302-
542-0111 cell

LEPC Chair: Charles Stevenson 302-855-7810

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/SERC/LEPC/Pages/SussexCountyLEPC.aspx>

County Administrator: 302-855-7742

County Clerk: 302-855-7743

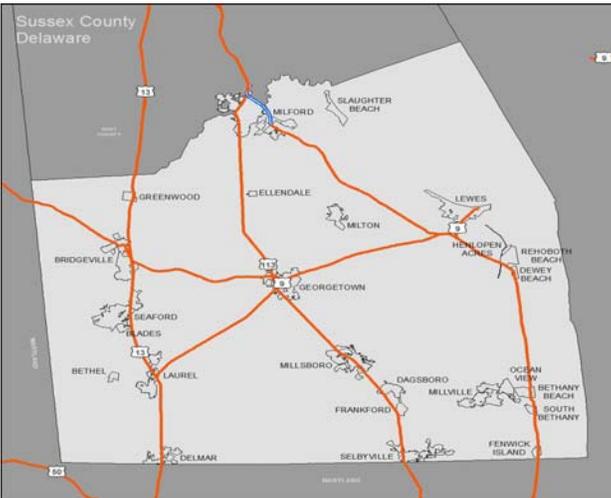
County Tax Office: 302-856-5358

County Department: 302-739-6619

<http://www.sussexcountyde.gov/>

HAZMAT TEAM:

Support to DNREC ERT



Applicable Government Response Plans:

Federal:

- US EPA Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan Volume I
- US Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay Area Contingency Plan

State:

- Delaware Emergency Operations Plan
- Delaware Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Contingency Plan (also known as the State Emergency Response Team Plan [SERT])

County:

- Sussex County Emergency Operation Plan

STATE CONTACTS

24-Hour Spill Line
800-622-8802

DNREC

Division of Waste & Hazardous Substances
89 Kings Highway
Dover, DE 19901

Telephone: 302-739-9400

FAX: 302-739-3106

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/whs/awm/Pages/default.aspx>

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

165 Brick Store Landing Rd.

Smyrna, DE 19977

(24 hour) 302-659-3362

(In state) 877-729-3362

<http://dema.delaware.gov/>

State Health Department:

Division of Public Health, Jesse Cooper Building

417 Federal Street

Dover, DE 19901

302-744-4700

<http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/>

FEDERAL CONTACTS

National Response Center (24-hours):
1-800-424-8802

EPA Region III Response Center

24 hours: 215-814-9016

24 hour direct to OSC: 215-814-3255

EPA Sub-Area OSC

Mike Towle

Office: 215-814-3272

Cell: 215-287-2443

Fax: 215-814-3254

Alternate Sub-Area OSCs

Jack Kelly

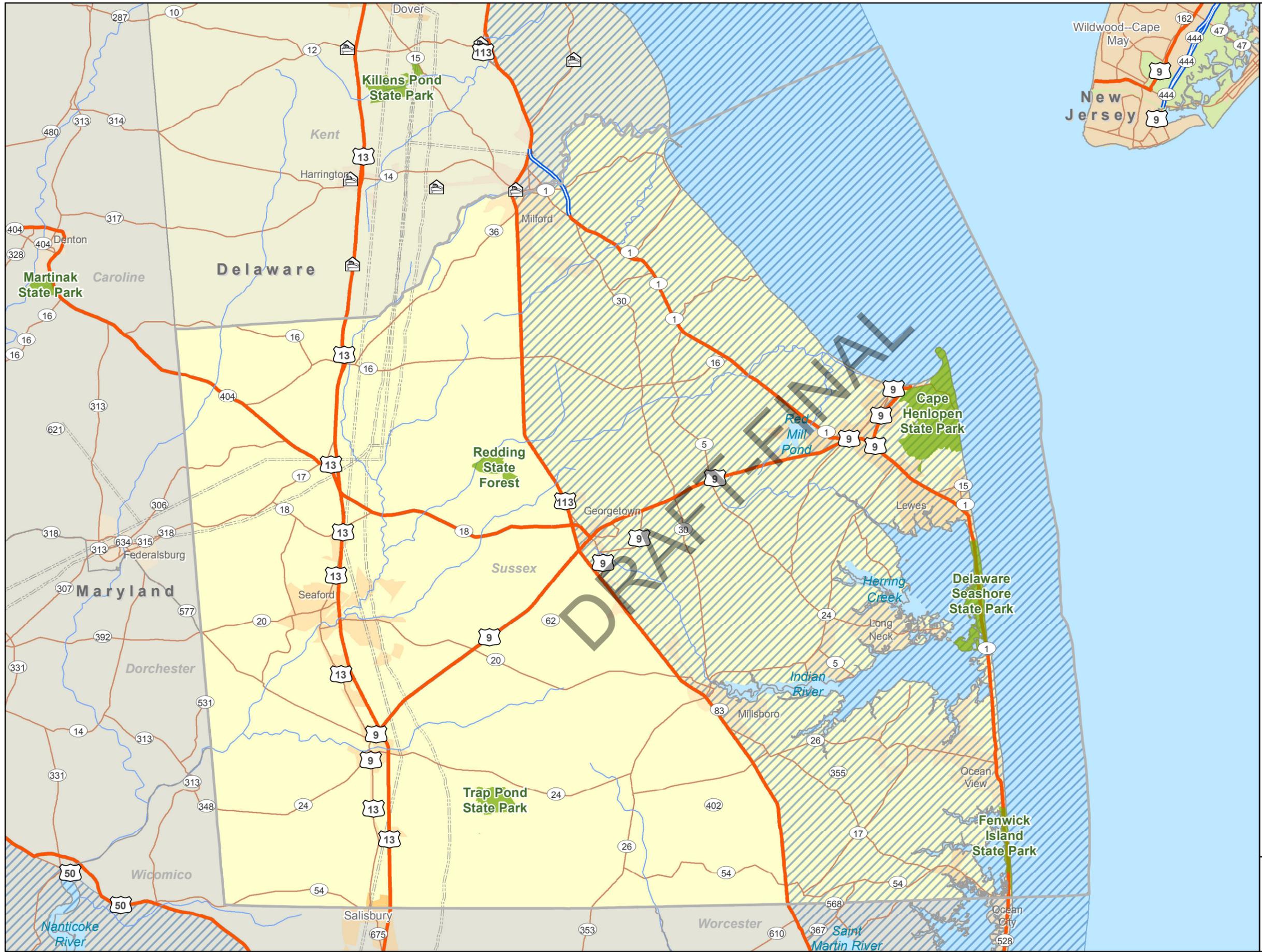
Office: 215-814-3112

Cell: 215-514-6792

Glen Lapsley

Office: 215-814-3279

Cell: 215-514-9793



Legend

- Sussex County
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- National Park or Forest
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park
- Stream
- Lake
- Reservoir
- Stream
- Major Railroad Lines
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline
- USCG Jurisdiction

Urban Areas (Regional)

POP2000

- 0 - 14,000
- 14,001 - 28,000
- 28,001 - 42,000
- 42,001 - 56,000
- 56,001 - 70,000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data

N

0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
 Contingency Plan
 Sussex County, DE**

III.A.4. City of Wilmington, Delaware Summary

The City of Wilmington, DE, is located in New Castle County in the northern end of the state, approximately 25 miles south of Philadelphia, PA. It is bordered to the north, west, and south by New Castle County, DE and to the east by the Delaware River. The city has a population of approximately 70,000.

The City maintains a police department, fire department, and the OEM. The OEM coordinates the efforts of all city departments and the at-large community to ensure that city officials are prepared to respond quickly and effectively to disasters and other emergencies. The OEM maintains and administers the Wilmington EOP and works to keep communications networks, transportation systems, infrastructure facilities, and vital public goods and services flowing to residents and businesses in the city when emergencies occur. The city's OEM is located at the Louis L. Redding City/County Building, 800 North French Street, Wilmington, DE 19801.

An EOC and a 9-1-1 Communications Center are managed by the OEM. The EOC is located at 22 South Heald Street, Wilmington, DE 19801 (Telephone: 302-576-3914). The City of Wilmington OEM maintains and reviews municipal-level plans and other plans relating to emergency response.

The City of Wilmington government complies with and implements the specific aspects of Delaware Emergency Management (DE Title 20: Chapter 31). The City works with the Delaware Homeland Security Terrorism Preparedness Working Group to manage homeland security programs. The City CEMP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and the Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

The City of Wilmington LEPC is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. The LEPC maintains an emergency response plan, as required by federal legislation. The City of Wilmington is designated as a separate planning district with its own committee approved by the SERC.

The City of Wilmington LEPC holds public meetings at various times and at various locations throughout the year. For more information on the LEPC, contact the City of Wilmington EOC at 22 South Heald Street, Wilmington, DE 19801 (Telephone: 302-576-3914).

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (City of Wilmington government):	http://www.ci.wilmington.de.us/
Web Address (Office of Emergency Management):	http://www.ci.wilmington.de.us/government/readywilmington
George Giles, OEM, Director:	302-576-3914

Wilmington, Delaware Fact Sheet

Emergency: 911

LOCAL CONTACTS

Emergency Operations Center
22 S. Heald Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

Primary County POC: George Giles 302-576-3914

24-Hour County Dispatch: 302-654-5151

EMA Coordinator: George Giles 302-576-3914

LEPC Chair: Joseph G. DiPinto 302-655-8749

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/SERC/LEPC/Pages/CityofWilmingtonLEPC.aspx>

City Mayor: 302-576-2100

City Clerk: 302-576-2140

City Tax Office: 302-576-2418

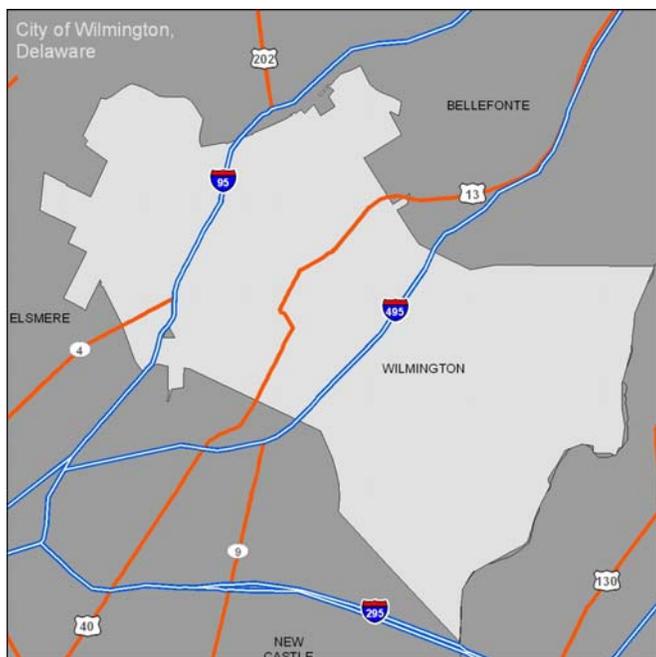
City Health Department: 302-730-6619

<http://www.wilmingtonde.gov/>

HAZMAT TEAM:

DNREC ERT

Wilmington Public Safety Hazmat Team



Applicable Government Response Plans:

Federal:

- US EPA Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan Volume I
- US Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay Area Contingency Plan

State:

- Delaware Emergency Operations Plan
- Delaware Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Contingency Plan (also known as the State Emergency Response Team Plan [SERT])

County:

- City of Wilmington Emergency Operation Plan

STATE CONTACTS

24-Hour Spill Line

800-622-8802

DNREC

Division of Waste & Hazardous Substances

89 Kings Highway

Dover, DE 19901

Telephone: 302-739-9400

FAX: 302-739-3106

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/whs/awm/Pages/default.aspx>

Delaware Emergency Management Agency

165 Brick Store Landing Rd.

Smyrna, DE 19977

(24 hour) 302-659-3362

(In state) 877-729-3362

<http://dema.delaware.gov/>

State Health Department:

Division of Public Health, Jesse Cooper Building

417 Federal Street

Dover, DE 19901

Division of Public Health

302-744-4700

<http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/>

FEDERAL CONTACTS

National Response Center (24-hours):

1-800-424-8802

EPA Region III Response Center

24 hours: 215-814-9016

24 hour direct to OSC: 215-814-3255

EPA Sub-Area OSC

Mike Towle

Office: 215-814-3272

Cell: 215-287-2443

Fax: 215-814-3254

Alternate Sub-Area OSCs

Jack Kelly

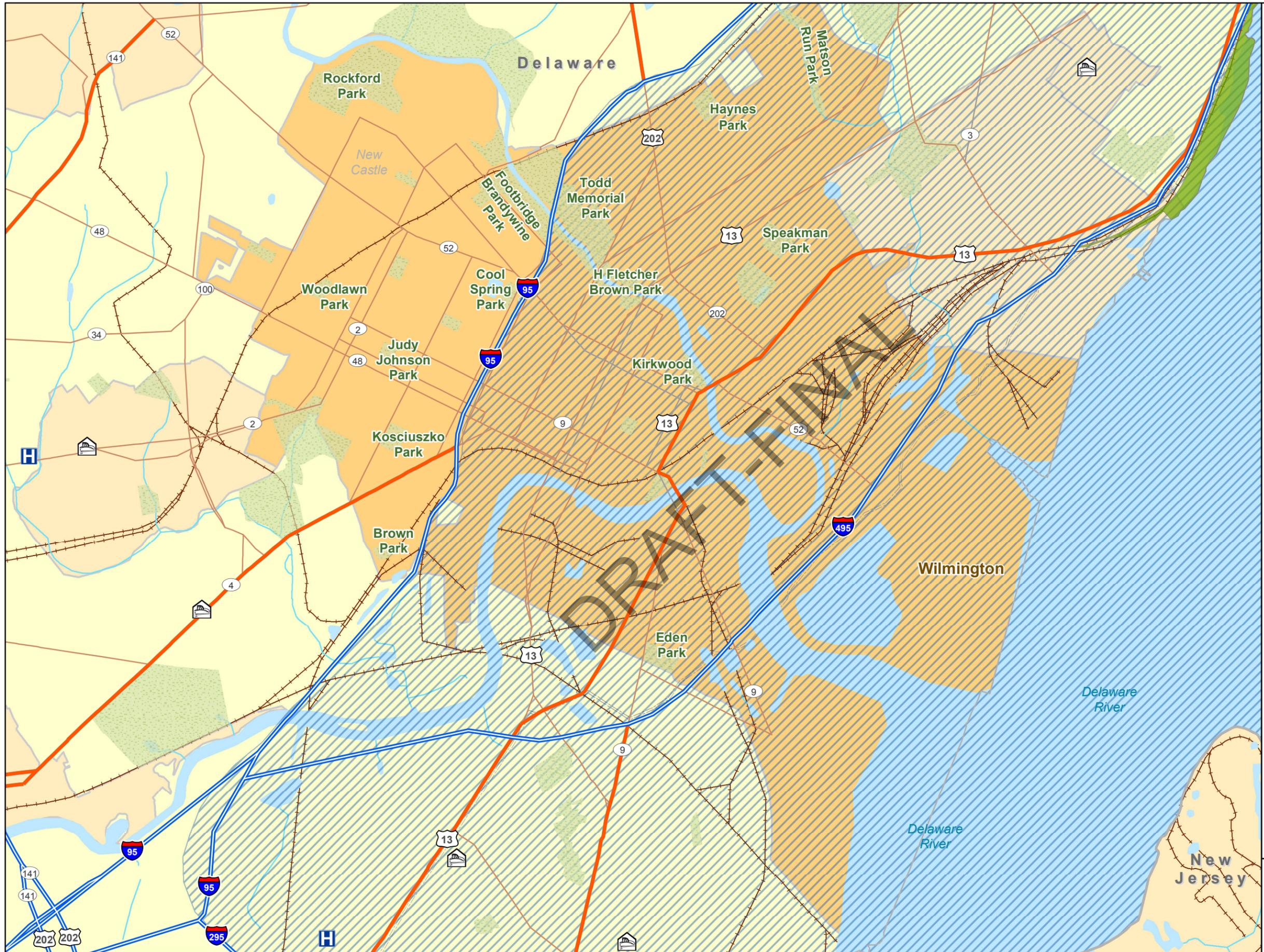
Office: 215-814-3112

Cell: 215-514-6792

Glen Lapsley

Office: 215-814-3279

Cell: 215-514-9793



Legend

- Wilmington
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Ramp
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park
- Stream
- USCG Jurisdiction
- Railroad
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline

Wilmington

Urban Areas (Local)

POP2000

- 0 - 16,000
- 16,001 - 32,000
- 32,001 - 48,000
- 48,001 - 64,000
- 64,001 - 80,000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8
Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
 Contingency Plan
 Wilmington, DE**

III.B. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Summary

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is located within USEPA's Region III and has 67 counties. The SEPA/DE Sub-Area includes five Pennsylvania counties located in Southeastern Pennsylvania as planning areas in this Plan. The USEPA office in Philadelphia, PA, serves all of the southeastern Pennsylvania counties that are part of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area.

Under federal mandates (SARA Title 3 Sections 301-303 and EPCRA), Pennsylvania is required to establish a SERC. The SERC provides resources for handling all hazards: manmade, natural, or technological. Through the SERC, every county and municipal government must establish an emergency management program (Title 35, PA C.S. Section 7503). Pennsylvania's SERC is PEMA.

Emergency management coordinators in Pennsylvania are appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation from county or municipal officials, to administer the individual emergency management programs of the counties or municipalities in the commonwealth.

Pennsylvania has designated every county as a Local Emergency Planning District, requiring each to have an LEPC. These LEPCs are responsible for raising public awareness of hazardous materials, supporting planning efforts, educating and training individuals for responding to inquiries about and handling hazardous materials, mitigating issues, and providing a response plan for disasters involving hazardous materials.

Most LEPCs in Pennsylvania hold bimonthly public meetings. Some LEPCs hold their meetings at the same locations; however, some LEPC meeting locations vary. Information for the location and meeting time can be found on county or city emergency management websites.

The Pennsylvania agencies involved in environmental regulations and emergency response to natural and manmade disasters include PEMA, PADEP, the Pennsylvania Department of Health (PADOH), and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission. PADEP is the primary agency responsible for responding to chemical spills and discharges of oil on the state level.

For more details on the response mechanisms, notification, organization, and processes in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, see the USEPA IACP Volume I, Section 3C.

III.B.1.Bucks County, Pennsylvania Summary

Bucks County, PA, is located north of Philadelphia and borders the Delaware River and the Counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Lehigh, and Northampton in Pennsylvania. The county has 54 municipalities and a population of about 625,000.

The Bucks County Department of Emergency Services, which includes the Bucks County Emergency Management Agency (BCEMA), is located at 911 Freedom Way in Ivyland, PA. The county has a 9-1-1 Communications Center. BCEMA is the disaster staff to the County Commissioners during a major disaster. BCEMA is also responsible for assisting in developing mitigation plans to minimize the impact of disasters. BCEMA maintains an organization of government, industrial, and volunteer agencies in a state of readiness and training to take immediate countermeasures to save lives and property and alleviate human hardship and suffering under major disaster conditions. BCEMA tracks the chemical companies and the chemicals covered under the federal mandates of SARA Title III and EPCRA and is the contact agency for the LEPC.

The Bucks County Hazardous Incident Response Team (HIRT) is tasked with the responsibility of responding to and mitigating hazardous material releases within the county. The Bucks County HIRT has paid staff and volunteers. The HIRT maintains training and equipment to protect lives and the environment in Bucks County. The Bucks County HIRT provides assistance to the emergency services within the county in the form of technical advice and training. The Bucks County HIRT maintains the Off-Site Emergency Response Plans for over 200 chemical facilities within the county. These plans are required under SARA Title III and EPCRA.

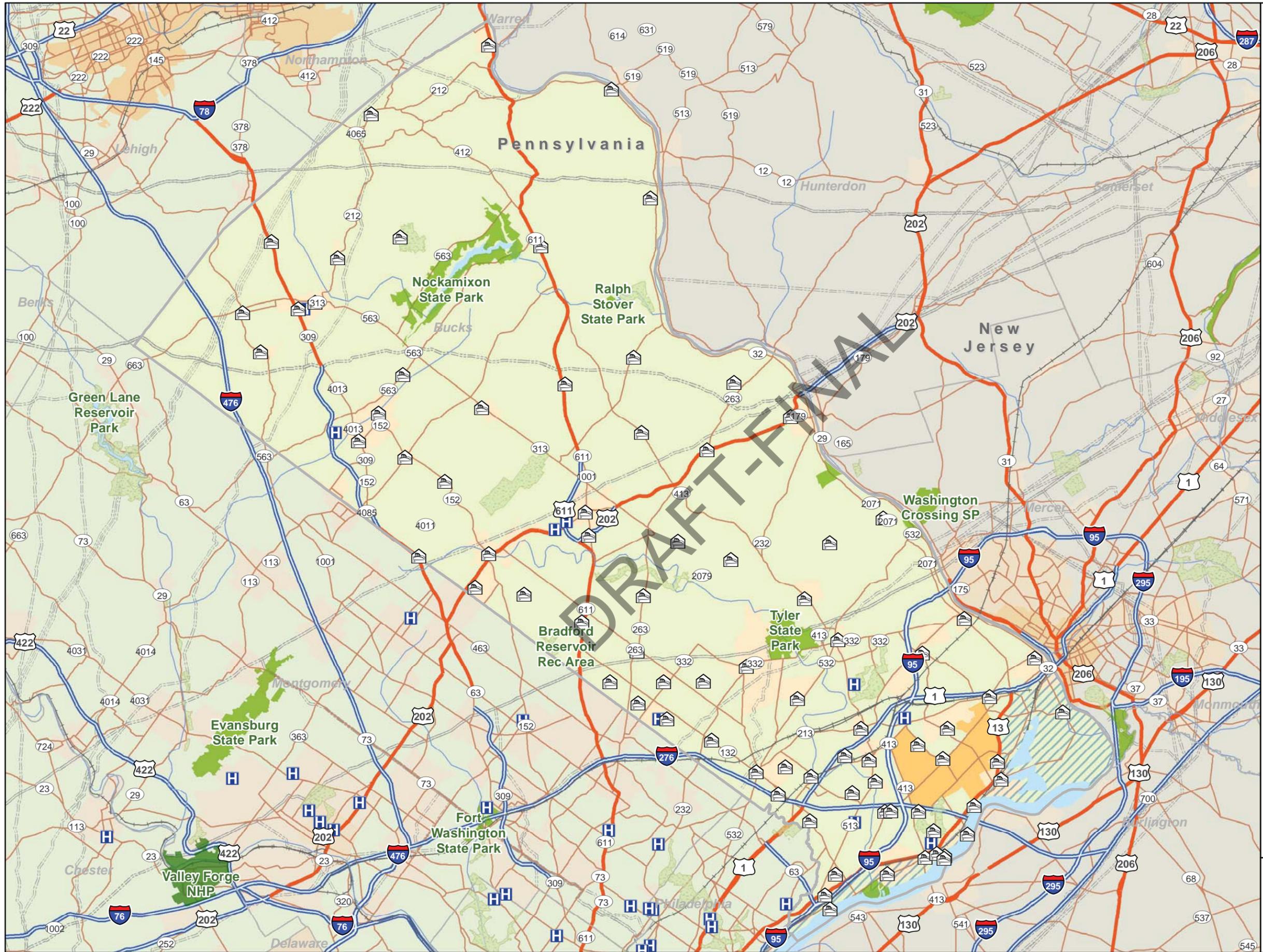
During an emergency, the county operates under an EOP. The EOP outlines how the county government complies with and implements the specific aspects of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (Pa CS Title 35 Sections 7101-7707) and it incorporates the provisions of the Counterterrorism Preparedness, Planning, and Response Act (Act 2002, PL 1967, No. 227). The county EOP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and PEMA.

The Bucks County LEPC for the Emergency Planning District of Bucks County is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. The Bucks County LEPC was organized to implement the requirements of SARA Title III. The LEPC is dedicated to enhancing community safety and preparedness through developing hazardous materials awareness, planning for hazardous materials emergency response, and encouraging partnerships between the community and industry. The LEPC works for and with the emergency response organizations, industry, and the community. The LEPC is also responsible for carrying out the provisions of Section 203 of the Pennsylvania Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act, Act 1990-165 within the geographical boundaries of Bucks County, PA.

LEPC meetings are held five times a year and are open to the public. Unless otherwise stated, meetings are held at 9:00 am at the Bucks County EMA, 911 Freedom Way, Ivyland, PA 18974

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (Bucks County government):	www.buckscounty.org
Web Address (Bucks County DES):	www.buckscounty.org/government/departments/emergencyservices
Scott Fisher, BCEMA Coordinator:	215-340-8700
HIRT Coordinator:	215-340-8700



Legend

- Bucks County
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- National Park or Forest
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park
- Stream
- Lake
- Reservoir
- Stream
- Major Railroad Lines
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline
- USCG Jurisdiction

Urban Areas (Local)

POP2000

- 0 - 25000
- 25001 - 50000
- 50001 - 100000
- 100001 - 200000
- 200001 - 400000
- 400001 - 800000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data



N



0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
 Contingency Plan
 Bucks County, PA**

III.B.2. Chester County, Pennsylvania Summary

Chester County, PA, is located about 30 miles west of Philadelphia and borders both the states of Delaware and Maryland. The county has 73 municipalities and a population of about 465,000. Each municipality has an Emergency Management Coordinator.

The Chester County Department of Emergency Services (CCDES) administers and provides resources for emergency services communications; hazardous materials spill response; disaster planning; fire, rescue, and emergency medical services training; Fire Marshal investigations; SARA; and public education programs. CCDES is located at the Chester County Government Services Center, 601 Westtown Road, West Chester, PA.

An EOC and a 9-1-1 Communications Center are co-located with CCDES. Activities within this EOC are performed in close cooperation with County Commissioners, municipal-level EMAs, and emergency responder organizations throughout the county. The Chester County Emergency Management Division is in the 9-1-1 Center and maintains county plans and reviews municipal-level plans and other plans relating to emergency response. The Chester County Hazardous Material Team responds to reports of spills and/or chemical releases.

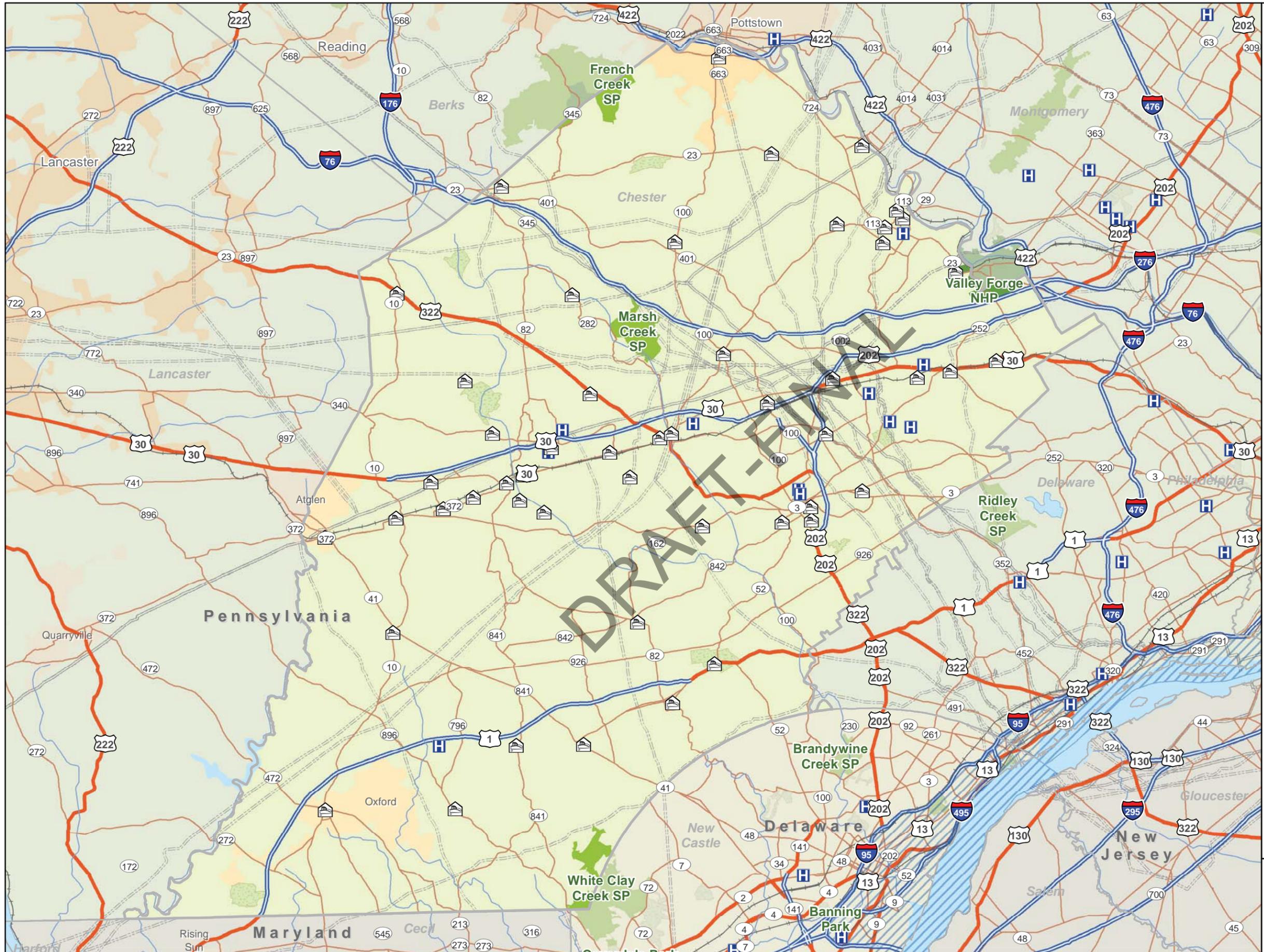
During an emergency, the county operates under an EOP. The Chester County EOP outlines how the Chester County government complies with and implements the specific aspects of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (Pa CS Title 35 Sections 7101-7707) and it incorporates the provisions of the Counterterrorism Preparedness, Planning, and Response Act (Act 2002, PL 1967, No. 227). The Chester County EOP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and PEMA.

The Chester County LEPC for the Emergency Planning District of Chester County is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. Federal legislation requires planning districts and local committees. Pennsylvania Act 165 defines each county as a separate planning district with its own committee. Members of the LEPC are nominated by the County Commissioners and approved by PEMA.

The Chester County LEPC meets at 8:30 am in Room 042 of the Government Services Center on the second Thursday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. For more information on the LEPC, contact the CCDES Emergency Management Division at 610-344-5000.

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (Chester County government):	www.chesco.org
Web Address (Chester County DES):	www.chesco.org/des
John Haynes, CCDES, Acting Director:	610-344-5000
Tom Glass, CCDES, Div. Emergency Management, HAZMAT Coordinator:	610-355-5086



Legend

- Chester County
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- Stream
- Lake
- Reservoir
- Stream
- USCG Jurisdiction
- Major Railroad Lines
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline
- National Park or Forest
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park

Urban Areas (Regional)

POP2000

- 719 - 50000
- 50001 - 100000
- 100001 - 200000
- 200001 - 300000
- 300001 - 400000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data

N

0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
 Contingency Plan
 Chester County, PA**

III.B.3.Delaware County, Pennsylvania Summary

Delaware County, PA, is located immediately southwest of Philadelphia and borders the City of Philadelphia, the State of Delaware, and the State of New Jersey. The county has 49 municipalities and a population of about 560,000. Each municipality should have an Emergency Management Coordinator.

The Delaware County Emergency Services Department (DCESD) administers and provides resources for emergency services communications; hazardous materials spill response; disaster planning; fire, rescue, and emergency medical services training; Fire Marshal investigations; SARA; and public education programs. DCESD is located at 360 North Middletown Road in Lima, PA 19063.

An EOC and a 9-1-1 Communications Center are co-located with DCESD. Activities within this EOC are performed in close cooperation with County Commissioners, municipal-level EMAs, and emergency responder organizations throughout the County. The DCED maintains county plans and reviews municipal-level plans and other plans relating to emergency response. Delaware County retains a contractor as its HMRT.

Delaware County has a Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Plan, a Pandemic Plan, and a County Emergency Management Plan (EMP) in addition to plans that address traffic evacuation, hazardous mitigation, Safe Schools, and other types of emergencies. During an emergency, the county operates under these plans. The Delaware County Emergency Management Plan outlines how the Delaware County Government complies with and implements the specific aspects of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (Pa CS Title 35 Sections 7101-7707) and it incorporates the provisions of the Counterterrorism Preparedness, Planning and Response Act (Act 2002, PL 1967, No. 227). The Delaware County EMP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and PEMA.

The Delaware County LEPC for the Emergency Planning District of Delaware County is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. Federal legislation requires planning districts and local committees. Pennsylvania Act 165 defines each county as a separate planning district with its own committee. Members of the LEPC are nominated by the County Commissioners and approved by PEMA.

The Delaware County LEPC meets at 12:00 pm at the Delaware County Emergency Services Building at 360 N. Middletown Road, Lima, PA. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of February, April, June, September, November, and December. For more information on the LEPC, contact the DCESD Emergency Management Division at 610-565-8700.

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (Delaware County government):	http://www.co.delaware.pa.us/
Web Address (Delaware County ESD):	http://www.co.delaware.pa.us/depts/emergency.html
Edwin J. Truitt, DCESD, Director:	610-565-8700

Delaware County, Pennsylvania Fact Sheet

Emergency: 911

LOCAL CONTACTS

360 N. Middletown Road, Lima, PA 19063

Primary County POC: Bob Marchisello 610-565-8700

24-Hour County Dispatch: 610-565-8700

EMA Director: Ed Truit 610-565-8700

Deputy E.M. Coordinator: Lee Fulton 610-565-8700; 610-633-0221 cell

LEPC Chair: Ed Doyle 302-993-9081

<http://www.lepc.org/>

County Commissioners: 610-891-4270

County Clerk: 610-891-4370

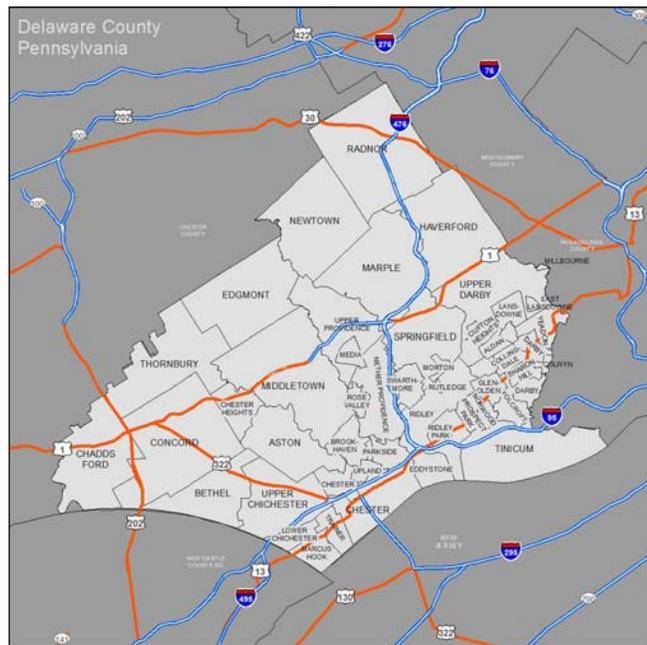
County Tax Office: 610-891-4273

Health Department: 610-891-5311

<http://www.co.delaware.pa.us/>

HAZMAT TEAM:

County contractor



Applicable Response Plans:

Federal:

- U.S. EPA Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan Volume I
- U.S. Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay Area Contingency Plan

State:

- PEMA Emergency Operations Plan

County:

- Delaware County Emergency Operations Plan
- Southeast Pennsylvania Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement

Other:

- Southeast Pennsylvania Emergency Transportation Plan

STATE CONTACTS

24-Hr. Hotline: 800-541-2050

PEMA State Emergency Operation Center

2605 Interstate Drive, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9364

(24 hour) 717-651-2001

(In state) 800-424-7362

PEMA Eastern Area Office Contact

Anthony Camillocci

Hamburg Center, 3566 Old Route 22, Hamburg, PA 19526

Ph: 610-562-3003

Toll Free: 800-372-7362

Fax: 610-562-7222

http://www.pema.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pema_home/4463

State Health Department:

Health and Welfare Building

8th Floor West, 625 Forster Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120

Ph: 1-877-PA-HEALTH

Ph: 717-787-6436

24-hr. Emergency: 717-737-5349

Fax: 717-772-6959

http://www.portal.health.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/department_of_health_home/17457

PADEP Hot Line – 1-800-541-2050

http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dep_home/5968

PADEP Southeast Region Emergency Response

2 E. Main Street, Norristown, PA 19401-4915

24-hr: 484-250-5900

Manager:

Rex Miller

Ph: 484-250-5100

Coordinator:

Tom Newmyer

Ph: 484-250-5102

FEDERAL CONTACTS

National Response Center (24-hours):

1-800-424-8802

EPA Region III Response Center

24 hours: 215-814-9016

24 hour direct to OSC: 215-814-3255

EPA Sub-Area OSC

Mike Towle

Office: 215-814-3272

Cell: 215-287-2443

Fax: 215-814-3254

Alternate Sub-Area OSCs

Jack Kelly

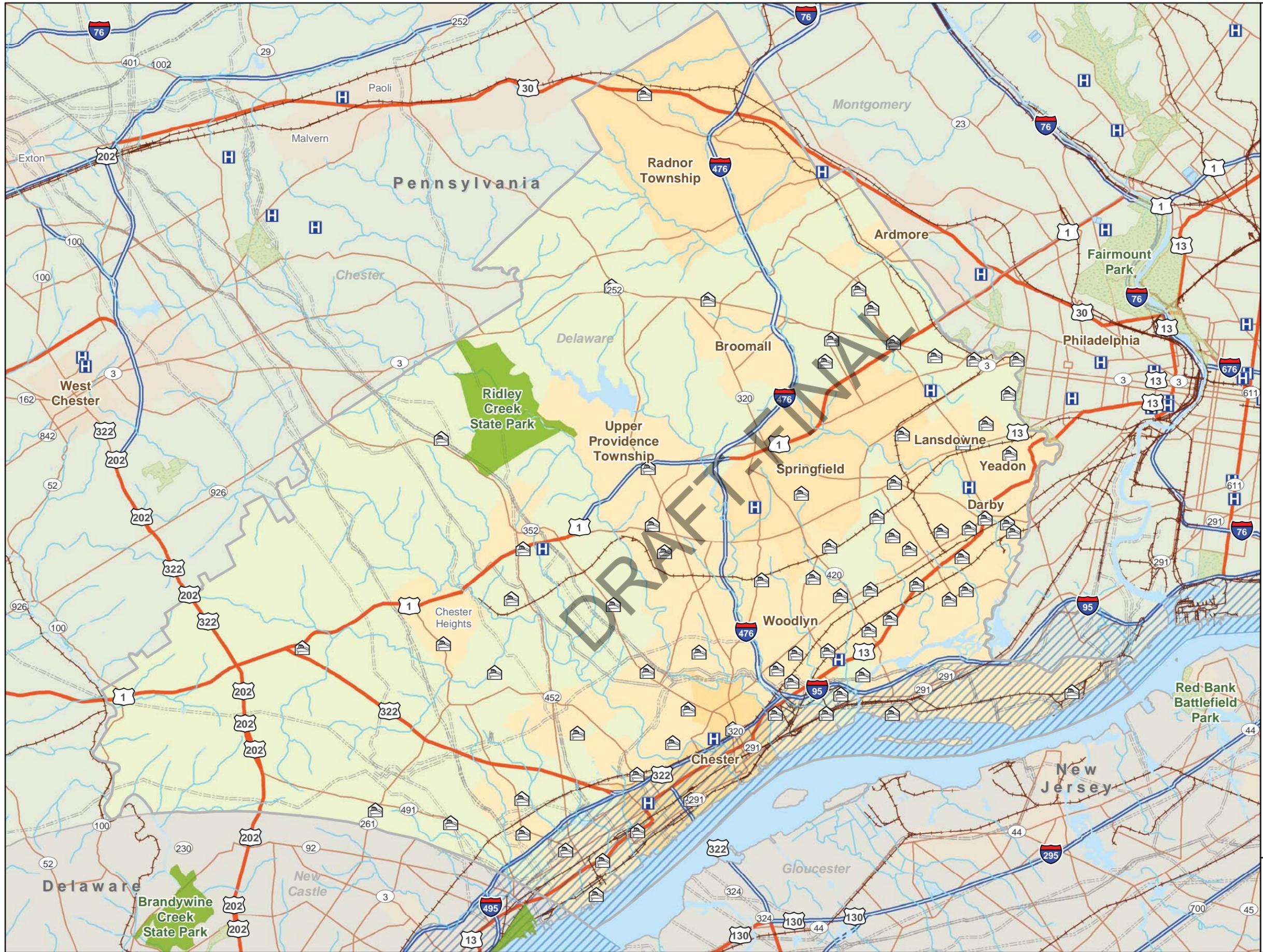
Office: 215-814-3112

Cell: 215-514-6792

Glen Lapsley

Office: 215-814-3279

Cell: 215-514-9793



- Legend**
- Delaware County
 - Fire Stations
 - Hospitals
 - National Park or Forest
 - State Park or Forest
 - Local Park
 - Stream
 - Lake
 - Reservoir
 - Stream
 - USCG Jurisdiction
 - Railroad
 - Limited Access
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Natural Gas Pipeline
 - Refined Petroleum Pipeline

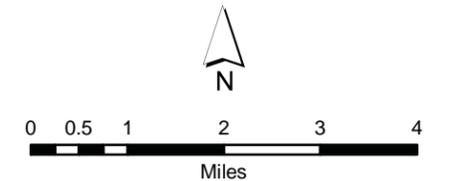
Urban Areas (Local)

POP2000

- 0 - 16,000
- 16,001 - 32,000
- 32,001 - 48,000
- 48,001 - 64,000
- 64,001 - 80,000

Coordinate System:
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 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data



**Southeastern PA/DE
 Contingency Plan
 Delaware County, PA**

III.B.4.Montgomery County, Pennsylvania Summary

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, is located immediately northwest of the City of Philadelphia and borders the City of Philadelphia and the Counties of Berks, Bucks, Chester, and Delaware. The county has 61 municipalities and a population of about 805,000. Each municipality should have an Emergency Management Coordinator.

The Montgomery County Department of Public Safety (DPS) Office of Emergency Preparedness is co-located with the Montgomery County Fire Academy at 1175 Conshohocken Road, Conshohocken, PA, and administers and provides resources for emergency services communications; hazardous materials spill response; disaster planning; fire, rescue, and emergency medical services training; Fire Marshal investigations; SARA; and public education programs.

An EOC and a 9-1-1 Communications Center are co-located with DPS at 50 Eagleville Road, Eagleville, PA 19403. Activities within this EOC are performed in close cooperation with County Commissioners, municipal-level EMAs, and emergency responder organizations throughout the county. The Montgomery County Emergency Services, which is located at the 9-1-1 Center, maintains county plans and reviews municipal-level plans and other plans relating to emergency response.

The Montgomery County EMA incorporates the Montgomery County HMRT, which responds to reports of spills and/or chemical releases. The Montgomery County HMRT is a Pennsylvania state-certified response team with two stations located in different regions of the county. Apparatus for Station 81-A is located at the Montgomery County Public Safety Training Campus and apparatus for Station 81-B is located at Abington Fire Company in Abington Township and Willow Grove Fire Company in Upper Moreland Township.

During an emergency, the county operates under an EOP. The Montgomery County EOP outlines how the Montgomery County government complies with and implements the specific aspects of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (Pa CS Title 35 Sections 7101-7707) and it incorporates the provisions of the Counterterrorism Preparedness, Planning, and Response Act (Act 2002, PL 1967, No. 227). The Montgomery County EOP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and PEMA.

The Montgomery County LEPC for the Emergency Planning District of Montgomery County is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. Federal legislation requires planning districts and local committees. Pennsylvania Act 165 defines each county as a separate planning district with its own committee. Members of the LEPC are volunteers from the county and are approved by PEMA.

The Montgomery County LEPC meets at 9:30 am at the Montgomery County Public Safety Training Center at 1175 Conshohocken Road, Conshohocken, PA. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

For more information on the LEPC, contact the Public Safety Department at 610-631-6500.

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (Montgomery County government):	http://www2.montcopa.org/montco/site/default.asp
Web Address (Montgomery County DPS):	http://dps.montcopa.org/dps/site/default.asp
Thomas M. Sullivan, DPS, Director:	610-631-6500

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania Fact Sheet

Emergency: 911

LOCAL CONTACTS

50 Eagleville Road
Eagleville, PA 19403

Primary County POC: Tom Sullivan 610-631-6530

24-Hour County Dispatch: 610-631-6541

EMA Director: Tom Sullivan 610-631-6530

LEPC Chair: Steve Wittmer 610-631-6530

<http://www.montcopa.org/index.aspx?nid=226>

County Commissioners: 610-278-3020

County Clerk: 610-278-3346

County Tax Office: 610-278-3066

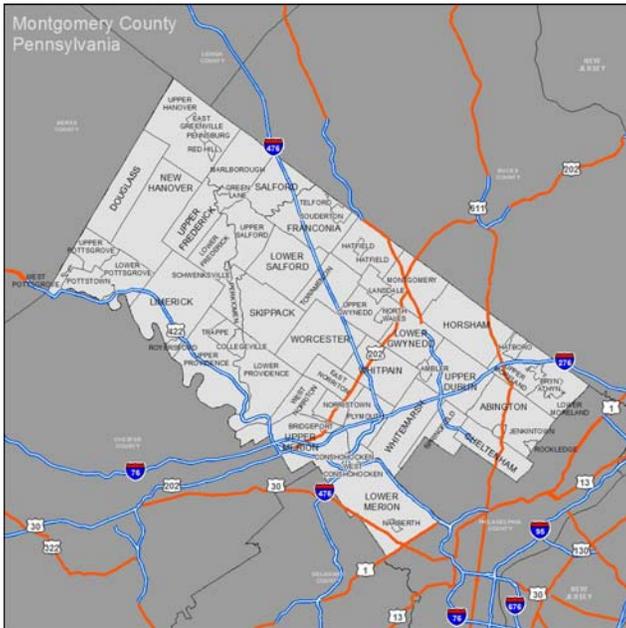
Health Department: 610-278-5117

<http://www.montcopa.org/>

HAZMAT TEAM:

Montgomery County Hazardous Materials Response Team.

Contact: Steven LoPresti, MCHMRT Chief, 610-631-6517



Applicable Response Plans:

Federal:

- U.S. EPA Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan Volume I
- U.S. Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay Area Contingency Plan

State:

- PEMA Emergency Operations Plan

County:

- Montgomery County Emergency Operations Plan
- Southeast Pennsylvania Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement

Other:

- Southeast Pennsylvania Emergency Transportation Plan

STATE CONTACTS

24-Hr. Hotline: 800-541-2050

PEMA State Emergency Operation Center

2605 Interstate Drive, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9364

(24 hour) 717-651-2001

(In state) 800-424-7362

PEMA Eastern Area Office Contact

Anthony Camillocci

Hamburg Center, 3566 Old Route 22, Hamburg, PA 19526

Ph: 610-562-3003

Toll Free: 800-372-7362

Fax: 610-562-7222

http://www.pema.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pema_home/4463

State Health Department:

Health and Welfare Building

8th Floor West, 625 Forster Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120

Ph: 1-877-PA-HEALTH

Ph: 717-787-6436

24-hr. Emergency: 717-737-5349

Fax: 717-772-6959

http://www.portal.health.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/department_of_health_home/17457

PADEP Hot Line – 1-800-541-2050

http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dep_home/5968

PADEP Southeast Region Emergency Response

2 E. Main Street, Norristown, PA 19401-4915

24-hr: 484-250-5900

Manager:

Rex Miller

Ph: 484-250-5100

Coordinator:

Tom Newmyer

Ph: 484-250-5102

FEDERAL CONTACTS

National Response Center (24-hours):

1-800-424-8802

EPA Region III Response Center

24 hours: 215-814-9016

24 hour direct to OSC: 215-814-3255

EPA Sub-Area OSC

Mike Towle

Office: 215-814-3272

Cell: 215-287-2443

Fax: 215-814-3254

Alternate Sub-Area OSCs

Jack Kelly

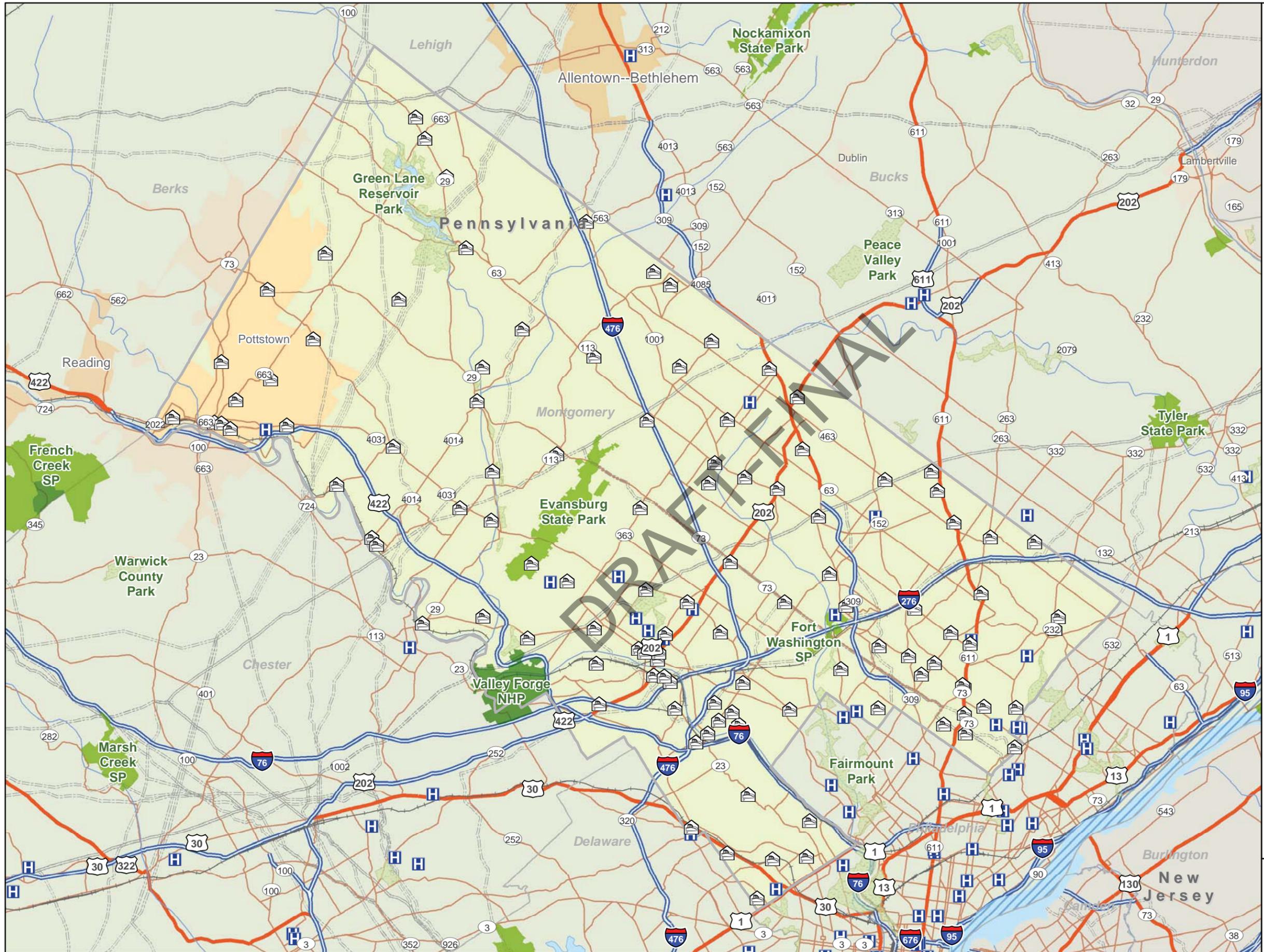
Office: 215-814-3112

Cell: 215-514-6792

Glen Lapsley

Office: 215-814-3279

Cell: 215-514-9793



Legend

- Montgomery County
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- National Park or Forest
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park
- Stream
- Lake
- Reservoir
- Stream
- Major Railroad Lines
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline
- USCG Jurisdiction

Urban Areas (Regional)

POP2000

- 0 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- 100,001 - 200,000
- 200,001 - 400,000
- 400,001 - 800,000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data

0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 6
 Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
 Contingency Plan
 Montgomery County, PA**

III.B.5. City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Summary

Philadelphia County, PA, is located in southeastern Pennsylvania. Philadelphia County is coterminous with the City of Philadelphia. The county borders the Delaware River and the State of New Jersey. It is also bordered by the Counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware in Pennsylvania. It has a population of about 1.5 million. Ms. Samantha Phillips is the Deputy Managing Director for Emergency Management for the City of Philadelphia and is responsible for overseeing and leading the OEM.

The Managing Director's Office of Emergency Management (MDO-OEM) oversees the development of the City's plans for large-scale emergencies and disasters; conducts training and exercises to evaluate the effectiveness of plans and policies; collects, analyzes, and disseminates incident information; coordinates and supports responses to and recovery from emergencies; educates the public on preparedness; and obtains funding in support of preparedness for Philadelphia.

An EOC and a 9-1-1 Communications Center are managed by the MDO-OEM. Activities within this EOC are performed in close cooperation with city agencies, municipal-level EMAs, and emergency responder organizations throughout the city.

The Philadelphia Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Administrative Unit (HMAU) provides functions associated with hazardous materials response and management. These functions include operations, support and coordination, training, and inspections related to hazardous materials. A primary focus of the HMAU continues to be the training of responders to mitigate hazardous material releases and similar emergencies. The HMAU develops and implements training programs that fulfill all mandated requirements under OSHA 29 CFR §1910.120, USEPA 40 CFR §311, and Pennsylvania's Act 165. The HMAU participates in community advisory councils and panels, which foster a partnership with industry, community, and local government. The HMAU works with city entities to increase hazardous materials response interoperability and multiple agency cooperation in the area of air, rail, and marine transportation. The HMAU conducts site inspections and compliance follow-ups to ensure the safe storage, use, and handling of hazardous materials in the City of Philadelphia. In accordance with federal Right-to-Know laws, the HMAU maintains Tier II reports, including information for over 114 facilities covered under SARA. The HMAU coordinates with both USEPA and PADEP in the identification of local hazardous waste activity sites. Within the HMAU, the Philadelphia County HMRT - HAZMAT Task Force 1 is a Pennsylvania-certified HAZMAT team and conducts responses to spills and chemical releases.

During an emergency, the City of Philadelphia operates under an EOP. The Philadelphia County EOP outlines how the Philadelphia government complies with and implements the specific aspects of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (Pa CS Title 35 Sections 7101-7707) and it incorporates the provisions of the Counterterrorism Preparedness, Planning, and Response Act (Act 2002, PL 1967, No. 227). The Philadelphia County EOP serves as a bridge between municipal emergency management and PEMA.

The Philadelphia LEPC for the Emergency Planning District of the City of Philadelphia is a partnership formed to protect the public against risks from hazardous materials. Federal legislation requires planning districts and local committees. Pennsylvania Act 165 defines each county as a separate planning district with its own committee. Members of the LEPC are nominated by the County Commissioners and approved by PEMA.

The Philadelphia County LEPC meets at 10:00 am on the fourth Thursday of January, April, July, and October. The location of the meetings rotates between several locations that are announced on the LEPC website at: <http://oem.readyphiladelphia.org/LEPC>.

Key Contact Information:

Web Address (Philadelphia County government):	www.phila.gov
Web Address (Philadelphia County MDO-OEM):	http://oem.readyphiladelphia.org/RelId/606683/ISvars/default/Home.htm
Samantha Phillips, MDO-OEM, Deputy Managing Director	3-1-1
General OEM Email:	oem@phila.gov

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Fact Sheet

Emergency: 911

LOCAL CONTACTS

1401 John F Kennedy Blvd, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Primary County POC: Grant W. Shea, 215-686-4994

24-Hour Number: 215-686-4514

EMA Director: Samantha Phillips 215-686-2106

LEPC Chair: Dave Binder 215-322-1238; 215-858-3427 cell

<http://oem.readyphiladelphia.org/LEPC>

Managing Director: Samantha Phillips 215-686-2106

City Tax Office: 215-686-6442

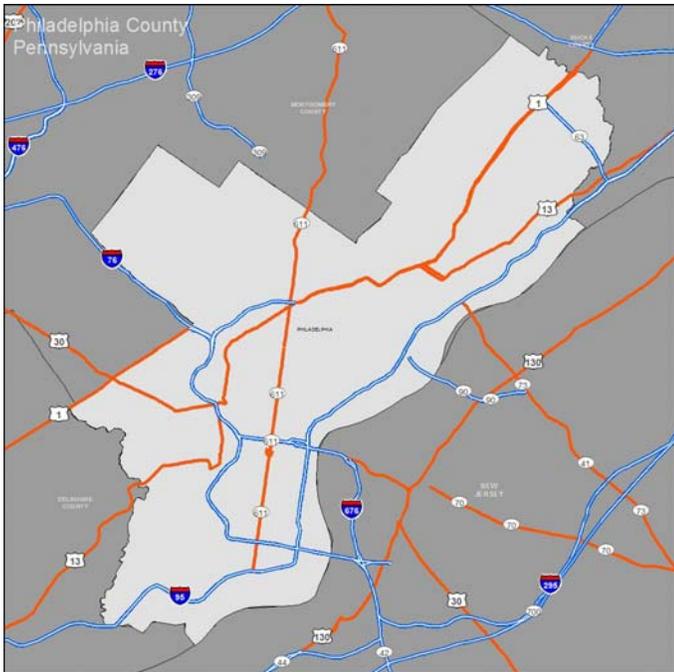
Health Department: 215-686-5000

<http://www.phila.gov/>

HAZMAT TEAM:

Philadelphia Fire Department Hazardous Materials Admin.

Unit 215-685-8061



Applicable Response Plans:

Federal:

- U.S. EPA Region III Inland Area Contingency Plan Volume I
- U.S. Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay Area Contingency Plan

State:

- PEMA Emergency Operations Plan

County:

- Philadelphia Emergency Operations Plan
- Southeast Pennsylvania Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement

Other:

- Southeast Pennsylvania Emergency Transportation Plan

STATE CONTACTS

24-Hr. Hotline: 800-541-2050

PEMA State Emergency Operation Center

2605 Interstate Drive, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9364

(24 hour) 717-651-2001

(In state) 800-424-7362

PEMA Eastern Area Office Contact

Anthony Camillocci

Hamburg Center, 3566 Old Route 22, Hamburg, PA 19526

Ph: 610-562-3003

Toll Free: 800-372-7362

Fax: 610-562-7222

http://www.pema.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pema_home/4463

State Health Department:

Health and Welfare Building

8th Floor West, 625 Forster Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120

Ph: 1-877-PA-HEALTH

Ph: 717-787-6436

24-hr. Emergency: 717-737-5349

Fax: 717-772-6959

http://www.portal.health.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/department_of_health_home/17457

PADEP Hot Line – 1-800-541-2050

http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dep_home/5968

PADEP Southeast Region Emergency Response

2 E. Main Street, Norristown, PA 19401-4915

24-hr: 484-250-5900

Manager:

Rex Miller

Ph: 484-250-5100

Coordinator:

Tom Newmyer

Ph: 484-250-5102

FEDERAL CONTACTS

National Response Center (24-hours):

1-800-424-8802

EPA Region III Response Center

24 hours: 215-814-9016

24 hour direct to OSC: 215-814-3255

EPA Sub-Area OSC

Mike Towle

Office: 215-814-3272

Cell: 215-287-2443

Fax: 215-814-3254

Alternate Sub-Area OSCs

Jack Kelly

Office: 215-814-3112

Cell: 215-514-6792

Glen Lapsley

Office: 215-814-3279

Cell: 215-514-9793



Legend

- Philadelphia County
- Neighborhoods
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- Interstate
- US route
- Major Road
- Local Road
- National Park or Forest
- State Park or Forest
- Local Park
- Railroad
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Refined Petroleum Pipeline
- Stream
- Water (Local)
- USCG Jurisdiction

Urban Areas

POP2000

- 0 - 500,000
- 500,001 - 1,000,000
- 1,000,001 - 1,500,000
- 1,500,001 - 2,000,000

Coordinate System:
 NAD 1983 State Plane PA South
 FIPS 3702 Feet
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Linear Unit: Foot US
 Datum: D North American 1983

Data Source(s):
 Base Map: ESRI Street Map Data

N

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2
Miles

**Southeastern PA/DE
 Contingency Plan
 Philadelphia County, PA**

IV. USEPA'S INLAND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN GIS WEB-VIEWER TOOL

An important element of contingency planning involves identification of the sensitive environmental and economic areas at high risk from pollution incidents. Planners and responders need awareness of the proximity between sources of potential hazardous substances or oil spills and the populations, cultural treasures, sensitive environments, or important infrastructure at risk. This Plan does not provide a list of possible resources at risk and their location. Instead, this Section of the Plan identifies procedures to access a compilation of supplemental information about facilities, infrastructure, resources, and other aspects of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, which should facilitate planning and effective response to releases of hazardous substances and discharges of oil within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area.

USEPA Region III's Inland Area Contingency Plan Viewer (IACP Viewer) is a web-based, GIS that consolidates many sources of information into one, easily queried mapping tool. The IACP Viewer is a powerful planning tool that can be used to plan for and respond to incidents in each Sub-Area within Region III. As a GIS-based planning tool, the IACP Viewer has valuable application to emergency planners for preparing for and responding to all types of emergencies. As an example, a local emergency planner could utilize the IACP Viewer in the days leading up to the arrival of a large storm, such as a hurricane, in order to query the number and types of facilities that store hazardous materials or chemicals and are located within the 100-yr. flood zone within their jurisdiction. With this information, and other information like it obtained from the IACP Viewer and elsewhere, the local jurisdiction can be better prepared to respond to the hurricane and associated flooding once it makes landfall.

The primary sources of data contained in the IACP Viewer are those maintained directly by USEPA (such as FRP facilities) and the Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) Gold database. The HSIP Gold database is assembled by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency in partnership with the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data Working Group for use by Homeland Defense, Homeland Security, and National Preparedness – Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery communities. It is a compilation of approximately 475 of the best available geospatially enabled baseline infrastructure data sets for all 18 Critical Infrastructure Key Resource Sectors assembled from federal, state, local government and private sector mission partners.

HSIP Gold data can be disseminated to all federal government members, validated supporting Federal contractors and consultants, National Guard Forces (WMD-CSTs, CIPMAA Teams and Joint Force Headquarters – State) and States with approved Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declarations to support the Homeland Defense, Homeland Security, and National Preparedness – Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery missions. States are also authorized to view HSIP Gold data when served from a federal server with password protection.

Due to sensitive data layers, USEPA Region III's IACP Viewer is a secure site that currently requires a unique username and password to access. To request site access, contact the SEPA/DE Sub-Area OSC, Mike Towle, at Towle.Michael@epa.gov.

A current list of available GIS coverage is provided in the Region III USEPA IACP Viewer located on the USEPA OSC Region III Inland Area Committee Website, http://www.epaosc.org/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=2037. The following are the primary coverage areas used in sensitive area mapping:

- National Wetlands Inventory.
- Drinking Water Intake (surface water).
- Public Lands (National/State/Commonwealth Parks and Forests).
- Hydrology (streams and rivers).
- Nature Conservancy Data.

There is a wide variety of additional web-based information available to response organizations that may be beneficial for planning and response purposes that may not be included in the IACP Viewer. As a result, a compilation of a few key web resources is also provided as Appendix F to this Plan.

APPENDIX A — ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOR	Area of Responsibility
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BCEMA	Bucks County Emergency Management Agency
BSEE	U.S. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CCDES	Chester County Department of Emergency Services
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CSV	Communication Support Vehicle
CWA	Clean Water Act
DC-CAER	Delaware City Community Awareness and Emergency Response
DCESD	Delaware County Emergency Services Department
DEMA	Delaware Emergency Management Agency
DNREC	Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPS	Department of Public Safety
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERRS	Emergency and Rapid Response Services
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRP	Facility Response Plan
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry
GIS	Geographic Information System
GWPA	Ground Water Protected Area
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIRT	Hazardous Incident Response Team
HMAU	Hazardous Materials Administrative Unit
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team

APPENDIX A — ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

HSIP	Homeland Security Infrastructure Program
IACP	Inland Area Contingency Plan
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LGR	Local Government Reimbursement
LNO	Liaison Officer
MCP	Mobile Command Post
MDO-OEM	Managing Director's Office of Emergency Management
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mph	miles per hour
NCCHMRA	New Castle County Hazardous Materials Response Alliance
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPFC	National Pollution Funding Center
NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
ORIA	Office of Radiation and Indoor Air
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PADOH	Pennsylvania Department of Health
PA-IMT	Pennsylvania All-Hazard Incident Management Team
PEMA	Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PPC	Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency Plan
PPE	personal protective equipment
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Access
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PSA	Pipelines Safety Act
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REP	Radiological Emergency Plan
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team

APPENDIX A — ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

RMP	Risk Management Plan
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT III	USEPA Region III Regional Response Team
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEPA/DE	Southeast Pennsylvania and Delaware
SEPA RTF	Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Task Force
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERO	Southeast Pennsylvania Regional Office
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SPR	Spill Prevention Response
START Team	(USEPA Contracted) Superfund Technical Assessment and Response
TAGA/MS	Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer Mass Spectrometer
TIC	toxic industrial chemicals
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	underground storage tank
VRP	Vessel Response Plan

**APPENDIX B — MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING,
MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT, MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS**

**United States Coast Guard — United States Environmental Protection Agency
Memorandum of Agreement**



REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

FEDERAL REGION III

Environmental
Protection Agency

U.S. Coast Guard

Department of
Agriculture

Department of
Commerce

Department of
Defense

Department of Energy

Department of
Health and Human
Services

Department of
Interior

Department of
Justice

Department of Labor

Department of
Transportation

Federal Emergency
Management Agency

General Services
Administration

Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania

Commonwealth of
Virginia

State of Delaware

State of Maryland

State of West Virginia

District of Columbia

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) BETWEEN U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - REGION III AND U.S. COAST GUARD - FIFTH DISTRICT

Purpose

The intent of this Memorandum between the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region III and the United States Coast Guard (USCG), Fifth District is to delineate the Region III Inland and Coastal Zone geographical boundaries establishing responsibility for the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for pollution response, pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended, (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 - 1387; and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 C.F.R. §§ 300.5 and 300.120.

Definitions

The following definitions will apply to this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA):

Vessel - Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water. This definition excludes permanently moored structures, which, while they may appear to be vessels are not inspected by the Coast Guard, i.e., barges moored at facilities effectively used as part of a non-transportation-related facility complex.

Commercial Vessel - As defined in this MOA, commercial vessel means tank vessels (ships and barges); freight ships and barges; commercial fishing vessels; inspected passenger vessels; and uninspected towing vessels. This definition excludes recreational vessels and uninspected passenger vessels carrying six or fewer persons for hire.

Marine Transportation-Related Facility (MTR Facility) - Any onshore facility or segment of a complex regulated under section 311 (j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act by two or more Federal agencies, including piping and any structure used or intended to be used to transfer oil to or from a commercial vessel. The marine transportation-related portion of the complex extends from the facility oil transfer system's connection with the commercial vessel to the first valve inside the secondary containment surrounding tanks in the non-transportation-related portion of the facility or, in the absence of secondary containment, to the valve or manifold adjacent to the tanks comprising the non-transportation-related portion of the facility, unless another location has been agreed to by the USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) and the appropriate Federal official.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

Commander (dr)
Fifth Coast Guard District
431 Crawford Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704

Facility – means (1) a Facility, as defined by Section 101(9) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601(9), to mean any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area, where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel (*CERCLA Facility*), as well as (2) a Facility, as defined by Section 1001(9) of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), and Section 311(a)(10) and (11) of the Clean Water Act, as amended (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §§ 2710(9) and 1321(a)(10) and (11), to mean any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device (other than a vessel) which is used for one or more of the following purposes: exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil, and this term includes any motor vehicle, rolling stock, or pipeline used for one or more of these purposes (*OPA Facility*).

Pollution Response – means a “removal” of a “discharge” of “oil,” as those terms are defined in Section 311(1), (2) and (8) of the CWA and Section 1001(7), (23) and (30) of the OPA, as well as a “response” to a “release” of “hazardous substances,” as those terms are defined by Section 101(14), (22) and (25) of CERCLA.

Road - For boundary sections that are designated by the use of the median strip as the line on roads, the Inland Zone shall include the median strip.

Riverbank - The land along the edge of a river, which is at the level of the mean high water mark.

Tide - The periodic variation in the surface level of the oceans and of bays, inlets, and tidal regions of rivers, which is at the level of the mean high water mark.

Inland/Coastal Zone Boundary Designation

EPA Region III provides the OSC for pollution response in the Inland Zone. The cognizant USCG COTP is the pre-designated OSC for pollution response in the Coastal Zone, as defined in the NCP, 40 C.F.R. § 300.5.

Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans. The Inland and Coastal Zone geographical boundaries for Region III can be found in Attachment A (Written Boundaries) and Attachment B (Geographical Boundaries).

General Response Provisions

These provisions apply to all EPA OSCs and USCG COTP/OSCs serving Federal Region III. In Region III, the EPA and USCG will carry out agency and specific pollution response responsibilities under the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), and the applicable Area Contingency Plan (ACP), and will assist each other to the fullest extent

possible to prevent or minimize the impacts of an actual discharge or release, or a substantial threat of such a discharge or release, of an oil or hazardous substance where each respective agency has jurisdiction.

The designated boundary lines are intended to delineate the area of responsibility for federal response action to a discharge of oil or a release of a hazardous substance within Federal Region III and describe the transition point from the Coastal Zone (USCG jurisdiction) to the Inland Zone (EPA jurisdiction). For ease, boundaries were drawn following roads, state boundaries, and other landmarks and, as a general rule, the location of the source of the discharge in relation to the boundary will be the determining factor of which agency provides the OSC. However, this MOA recognizes the USCG's primary mission and expertise over discharges and releases in or threatening navigable waters subject to the tide, and EPA's primary mission and expertise for discharges and releases that occur on or threaten land and non-tidal, navigable waters. Therefore, the boundaries do not preclude one agency from transferring to the other agency OSC responsibilities for releases and/or discharges which occur within its zone, as set forth below.

The USCG, through the cognizant COTP, will assist the Inland Zone EPA OSC, consistent with applicable agency responsibilities and authorities. The USCG COTP will assume the role of OSC in response to an incident in the Inland Zone when it involves a commercial vessel, a commercial vessel transfer operation, the MTR portion of a facility, and results in an actual discharge or threatened discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance into or on the navigable waters of the United States, its shoreline or the riverbank.

The EPA, through the EPA OSC, will assist the Coastal Zone USCG OSC, consistent with applicable agency responsibilities and authorities. The EPA will assume the role of OSC in response to an incident in the Coastal Zone when it involves a CERCLA and/or OPA Facility and results in an actual or threatened discharge of oil, or an actual or threatened release of a hazardous substance, that occurs on or threatens land and non-tidal, navigable waters.

The designated boundary lines do not preclude mutual assistance between the two agencies. Either agency can request the other to become the OSC when the requesting (lead) agency believes that the other agency can respond more effectively. The lead agency can request the other agency to determine whether it has the expertise and resources to mount an effective response, and accept or decline the request to serve as the OSC. Transferring Federal OSC authority from one agency to another can be done by verbal agreement between an EPA OSC and the USCG COTP. This verbal agreement shall be documented in a Pollution Report (POLREP) from the agency taking over the Federal OSC authority within 30 days of this verbal agreement.

Regardless of any agreements within this MOA, it is the responsibility of the EPA (for all Inland Zone responses) and the USCG (for all Coastal Zone responses) to ensure that the other agency (EPA or USCG) has properly taken over OSC responsibilities in its zone prior to relieving itself of any OSC responsibility.

Amendments and Effective Date

This agreement will be subject to review and amendment coincident with each periodic review of the Regional, Area, and other applicable contingency plans and any other time at the request of either of the parties. This document may be cancelled in whole or in part by any party thereto. Any cancellation will take place 30 days following delivery of written notification to EPA or USCG. It will remain in effect until modified or terminated by mutual agreement.

Requests or recommendations for modification to the Inland/Coastal boundary delineations or modifications to this MOA shall be referred to EPA Region III and USCG Fifth District prior to consideration. Those points of contact shall be:

- . EPA Region III - Associate Division Director, Office of Preparedness and Response, Philadelphia, PA at (215) 814-3241; EPA's 24 hour number: (215) 814-3255;
- . Fifth Coast Guard District - Chief, Response Division, Portsmouth, VA at (757) 398-6676; USCGD5's 24 hour number: (757) 398-6231.

Regional and Area Contingency Plans of the signatory agencies will be amended to reflect the following geographical boundaries and agreements contained herein. This MOA supercedes other MOAs previously in effect concerning the federal OSC boundaries for purposes of pollution response within Federal Region III. This document is effective upon the date that it is fully executed by both parties.



Date: 11/6/10

Kathryn A. Hodgkiss
Acting Division Director
Hazardous Site Cleanup Division
U.S. EPA Region III
Philadelphia, PA



Date: 1/5/10

CAPT Michael J. Andres
Commander (dr)
Fifth Coast Guard District
Portsmouth, VA

Attachment A

Written Boundary

DRAFT-FINAL

Sector Baltimore

Start at a point latitude 38°27'15" N, longitude 75°30'00" W. on the Delaware-Maryland boundary, proceeding along the Delaware-Maryland boundary west to a point at latitude 38°27'37" N, longitude 75°41'35" W and north to the Pennsylvania boundary at a point latitude 39°43'22" N, longitude 75°47'17" W; thence west along the Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary to the West Virginia boundary at a point latitude 39°43'16" N, longitude 79°28'36" W; thence south and east along the Maryland-West Virginia boundary to the intersection of the Maryland-Virginia-West Virginia boundaries at a point latitude 39°19'17" N, longitude 77°43'08" W; thence southwest along the Loudoun County, VA boundary to the intersection with Fauquier County, VA at a point latitude 39°00'50" N, longitude 77°57'43" W; thence east along the Loudoun County, VA boundary to the intersection with the Prince William County, VA boundary at a point latitude 38°56'34" N, longitude 77°39'18" W; thence south along the Prince William County boundary to the intersection with Stafford County, VA, at a point latitude 38°33'22" N, longitude 77°31'52" W; thence east along the Prince William County, VA boundary to a point near the western bank of the Potomac River at latitude 38°30'11" N, longitude 77°18'01" W; thence south and east along the southern bank of the Potomac River to the Maryland-Virginia boundary at a point latitude 37°53'25" N, longitude 76°14'12" W; thence east along the Maryland-Virginia boundary as it proceeds across the Chesapeake Bay, Tangier and Pocomoke Sounds, Pocomoke River, and Delmarva Peninsula to a point on the Maryland-Virginia boundary near the Atlantic coast at latitude 38°00'18" N, longitude 75°30'00" W; thence north to the Delaware-Maryland boundary at the point of origin.

Sector Delaware Bay

North along State Highway 113 from the MD/DE state line to its intersection with US 9 in DE; then northward along US 9 to the southern bank of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (C & D Canal); then westward along the southern bank to the DE/MD state line, and then eastward along the northern bank of the C & D Canal to US 9, and then north along US 9 to its intersection with I-495; then northward along I-495 to its intersection with I-95 at the PA/DE border; then northward along I-95 to the Schuylkill River, and then along the high tide mark of the Schuylkill River to the dam at Fairmont Park, and then northward on I-95 to its intersection with US Highway 1; then northward along US Highway 1 to the US Highway 1 bridge between Morrisville, PA and Trenton, NJ.

Sector Hampton Roads

The southern boundary extends from the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone at 34-59.8N, 071-28.0W shoreward along 34-59.8N to the VA/NC border. Then along the border to the west bank of the Dismal Swamp canal; north along the west bank of the Hwy.13 to State Hwy. 10, along State Hwy. 10 to State Hwy. 156; then north along State Hwy. 156 over the Benjamin Harrison Highway Bridge in Hopewell, VA, to State Hwy.5; then east on Interstate 64; then west on U.S. Interstate 64 to State Hwy 30; north on State Hwy. 30 to State Hwy. 33; east on State Hwy. 33; west on State Hwy. 33 to U.S. Route 17; north on U.S. route 17 to State Hwy. 360; east on State Hwy. 360 across the bridge in Tappahannock, VA. To State Hwy. 3; south on State Hwy.3 to State Hwy.200; north on State Hwy. 200 to State Hwy.360; west on State Hwy. 360 to State Hwy. 202; north on State Hwy. 202 to State Hwy. 3; west on State Hwy 3 to State Hwy. 205; north along State Hwy 205 to State Hwy. 218; north along Hwy. 218 to State Hwy 301; east along State Hwy. 301 to the west bank of the Potomac River; east along the VA-MD border; across the eastern shore then out to sea to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

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Southeast Pennsylvania Counties Memorandum of Understanding

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**Southeastern Pennsylvania
Mutual Aid and
Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement**

THIS MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (hereinafter "Agreement"), made and entered into on September _____, 2009 among the following Counties, all of which are political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by their duly elected Board of Commissioners (or County Council), Chief Executive or Managing Director (or Chairman of County Council): Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and the City of Philadelphia (hereafter referred to as "Political Subdivisions").

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Emergency Management Services Code, 35 Pa. C.S.A. §7101, et seq., as amended; (hereinafter the "Code") and the Counterterrorism Planning, Preparedness, and Response Act, 35 P.S. §§ 2140.101-2140.33 (Act No. 227 of 2002) (hereinafter the "Act"), county emergency management coordinators of political subdivisions are required to develop Mutual Aid Agreements with adjacent political subdivisions for reciprocal disaster preparedness and prevention as well as emergency response and recovery,

AND

WHEREAS, The Code authorizes political subdivisions to enter into intergovernmental cooperative agreements pursuant to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Law, 53 Pa. C.S.A. §2301, et seq. (hereinafter the "Cooperation Law"; the Code; the Act; and the Cooperation law are hereinafter referenced collectively as "State Law"),

AND

WHEREAS, the Parties recognize that the people and communities in this Region are vulnerable to damage, injury, and loss of life and property from a disaster and that these events present equipment and manpower requirements beyond the capacity of each individual Party,

AND

WHEREAS, the governing officials of the Parties desire to secure for each Party the benefits of mutual aid and protection of life and property in the event of a disaster and/or civil emergency,

AND

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to provide for a body to coordinate the region's emergency preparedness and to furnish mutual aid to cope with disasters, and are so authorized to make this Agreement pursuant to State Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, WITNESSETH, that, for and in consideration of mutual promises and agreements contained herein, the Political Subdivisions hereby agree as follows:

1. The above is expressly incorporated herein as material part of the Agreement.

**Southeastern Pennsylvania
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2. Capitalized terms used herein but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms under State Law.

**Creation and Management of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Task Force
by an Executive Board**

3. The Political Subdivisions hereto do hereby create the Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Task Force (hereinafter the "SEPA RTF").
4. The mission of the SEPA RTF is to establish a strategic partnership to manage the risks created by all hazards through an integrative, collaborative and cooperative program that builds, maintains, and enhances preparedness capabilities amongst stakeholders in the region. This partnership respects the primary operational responsibility and authority to respond to emergencies vested in county and municipal governments.
5. SEPA RTF shall be governed by an executive board of five (5) members, consisting of the County Emergency Management Coordinator from each of the Political Subdivisions (hereinafter the "Board"). Any member may designate in writing a qualified representative to serve and vote in that member's stead.
6. Each member of the Board shall appoint a solicitor for counsel on issues relevant to the mission of the SEPA RTF. The five solicitors, or their agents, shall meet at least twice a year.
7. The Board shall establish, by majority vote, certain policies to carry out the mission of SEPA RTF (hereinafter "Operating Policies").
8. All decisions of the Board, as specified in this Agreement and in the Operating Policies, shall be determined by a simple majority vote of the Board.
9. The Board may appoint an executive director to assist it in the oversight and operations of the SEPA-RTF and any agents or contractors appointed by the Board.

Management of SEPA RTF through an Agent

10. For the purposes of receiving United States Department of Homeland Security (hereinafter the "US DHS") Homeland Security Grant Program funds (hereinafter the "HSGP funds"), SEPA RTF shall serve as the Urban Area Working Group (hereinafter the "UAWG").
11. Grants to an individual Political Subdivision, regardless of the source, are not part of the contemplated funding of SEPA RTF under this Agreement.

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12. The expenditure of HSGP funds and the location of facilities and equipment to support the mission of SEPA RTF shall be determined by a majority vote of the Board.
13. The Board shall appoint an agent (hereinafter the "Agent") to manage, through the SEPA-RTF executive director and Board, the programmatic, financial and grant-related activities of SEPA RTF in accordance with State Law and with policies and guidelines set by the Board, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and US DHS.
14. The Board shall select the Agent through a competitive process managed by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (hereinafter "PEMA"). Qualified organizations and individuals, as well as the Political Subdivisions, may compete through this process to be the Agent.
15. The Agent shall establish special interest bearing account(s) for SEPA RTF to carry out the mission of SEPA RTF and its responsibilities as the Agent.
16. The Agent shall conduct financial audits as required by State Law and with policies and guidelines set by the Board, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and US DHS.
17. The controller or auditor of any participating Political Subdivision may audit the finances of SEPA RTF.
18. The Agent, within the budget allotted for such costs, shall establish a management and administrative structure to carry out the mission of SEPA RTF, with approval of the Board and in accordance with the Operating Policies.
19. The Political Subdivisions shall cooperate with the Agent in a timely manner in providing programmatic, financial and other grant-related information consistent with Operating Policies.

Cooperation in Emergency Planning, Training, and Exercise Activities

20. The Political Subdivisions, through the Board and SEPA RTF, agree to cooperate in the prevention of and preparation for emergencies and disasters through coordinated planning, training and exercise activities.
21. The Political Subdivisions, through the Board and SEPA RTF, agree to share information to support the prevention of and preparation for emergencies and disasters. Information includes, but is not limited to, documents whether in paper or electronic form and/or electronic data.

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Cooperation in Emergency Response and Recovery Operations

22. This Agreement is not intended to preclude, nor shall it apply to, the longstanding practice among the Political Subdivisions that share a border to routinely assist one another for incidents that occur on, in or about these borders.
23. The procedures and protocols set forth herein shall guide the response to requests for mutual aid, but shall not give rise to liability on the part of any party for failure to comply with such procedures and protocols or for actions taken or not taken in response to a request for mutual aid.
24. The Board shall establish policies and procedures, consistent with State and Local Law and this Agreement, to affect mutual aid responses.
25. The procedures and protocols set forth in this Agreement may be activated for catastrophic events or other emergencies, disasters, or events that require the response of resources above and beyond the capacity of the affected Political Subdivision.
26. The Responding Political Subdivision shall make its best effort to respond to Mutual Aid requests, subject to the needs (whether immediate or anticipated) of the Requesting Political Subdivision, as determined solely by the responsible officials of the Requesting Political Subdivision.
27. Each Political Subdivision shall be responsible for developing standard operating procedures within its Political Subdivision for determining who has the authority to request or provide Mutual Aid pursuant to this Agreement; by what process requests are made to the authorized Communications Center; and which communications center within the Political Subdivision will internally coordinate the assembly of Resources provided in Mutual Aid.
28. Each Political Subdivision shall provide copies of these procedures to the other Political Subdivisions.
29. In accordance with the Code, Chapter 73, Subchapter C, §7337: A Responding Political Subdivision shall ensure that adequate insurance protection is in effect covering all vehicles and equipment used in response to an intrastate mutual aid request.
30. In accordance with the Code, Chapter 73, Subchapter C, §7338: Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Responding Political Subdivision shall provide appropriate workers' compensation insurance protection for municipal employees and volunteers duly dispatched by the Responding Political Subdivision when responding to a request under this system. Personnel of a responding political subdivision who sustain injury or death in the course of and arising out of their employment shall be entitled to all applicable benefits normally available to personnel while performing their

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duties for their employer. Responders shall receive any additional Federal and State benefits that may be available to them for line-of-duty deaths.

31. Pursuant to the Act, participation by a Political Subdivision, an individual, or employer on SEPA RTF, specialized regional response teams or task forces, specialized statewide response teams, or Urban Search and Rescue task forces, shall not be construed to permit an insurer to raise workers' compensation insurance premiums. 35 P.S. §2140.207(b).

Liability

32. In accordance with the Code, Chapter 73, Subchapter C, §7339: All activities performed under the intrastate mutual aid system are deemed to be governmental functions. For the purposes of liability, all persons responding under the operational control of the Requesting Political Subdivision shall be deemed to be employees of the Requesting Participating Political Subdivision. Except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence or bad faith, neither the Participating Political Subdivisions nor their employees shall be liable for the death of or injury to persons or for damage to property when complying or attempting to comply with the system. This subchapter shall provide no immunity, rights or privileges for any individual responding to an incident where the response has not been requested by a Participating Political Subdivision.
33. In accordance with the Code, Chapter 73, Subchapter C, §7339: no Political Subdivision, its governing body, employees, agents, representatives, responding emergency personnel and/or their heirs, representatives, administrators or agents shall present any claim of any nature against the other for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring in consequence of the performance of the services called for in this Agreement.
34. In accordance with State Law, the provisions of 42 Pa. C.S. §8331 (relating to medical good Samaritan civil immunity), §8332 (relating to non-medical good Samaritan civil immunity), or §8332.4 (relating to volunteer-in-public service negligence standard) shall apply to members of specialized regional response teams or taskforces, specialized statewide response teams, or Urban Search and Rescue task forces and individuals who provide logistical, material, or other forms of support to such teams during activation or deployment to a potential or actual emergency/disaster or while engaged in drill or exercise activities.
35. In accordance with State Law, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall indemnify a county or Political Subdivision for any costs related to damaged county or municipal property which results from participation in specialized regional response teams or taskforces, specialized statewide response teams, or Urban Search and Rescue task forces. 35 P.S. §2140.208.

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36. Nothing herein is intended to abrogate, divest or limit the immunities available to each participating municipality and/or its employees subject to this Agreement provided pursuant to the Pennsylvania Political Subdivision Torts Claim Act (42 Pa C.S. Section 8541, et seq.).

Term

37. This Agreement shall continue in force and remain binding on each participating Political Subdivision for one year with an automatic renewal for additional one year terms on the execution date of the Agreement, unless and until the Board of Commissioners (or County Council), Chief Executive or Managing Director (or Chairman of County Council) of a participating Political Subdivision shall take action to withdraw from the Agreement. Such action shall not be effective until thirty (30) days after written notice of withdrawal has been sent by the Political Subdivision desiring to withdraw to the other participating Political Subdivisions to this Agreement.

Notices

38. Any notices required hereunder shall be given as follows:

If to the County of Bucks, to:

Chief Operating Officer
55 East Court Street
Doylestown, PA 18901

Director, Emergency Services
911 Freedom Way
Ivyland, PA 18947

If to the County of Chester, to:

Chief Administrative Officer
2 North High Street
West Chester, PA 19382

Director, Department of Emergency Services
601 Westtown Road
West Chester, PA 19380

If to the County of Delaware, to:

County Council
Government Center Building
Media, PA 19063

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If to the County of Montgomery, to:

Chief Operating Officer
P.O. Box 311
Norristown, PA 19401

Director, Department of Public Safety
50 Eagleville Road
Eagleville, PA 19403

If to the City of Philadelphia, to:

City Solicitor
One Parkway Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Deputy Managing Director for Emergency Management
240 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123

If to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to:

Director, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
2605 Interstate Drive
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9364

Director, PEMA Eastern Area
Hamburg Center
Hamburg, PA 19526

39. Notices shall be deemed given when received if given in person, by facsimile or by electronic means (if a record of receipt is kept by the sending party showing the date and time of receipt) or three (3) days following deposit in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, to the address set forth above.

40. Any Political Subdivision and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may change its contact individual and/or address for notice by giving written notice of the change to the other Political Subdivisions and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the agent of SEPA RTF.

Miscellaneous

41. This is a complete agreement and supersedes the Agreement dated May 3, 2005.

**Southeastern Pennsylvania
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42. Pursuant to the Code, this Agreement has been ratified by the governing bodies of the Political Subdivisions involved. The Legislation ratifying this Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

43. This Agreement shall become effective immediately upon its execution by the chief executives of each of the five (5) member counties composing the SEPA RTF.

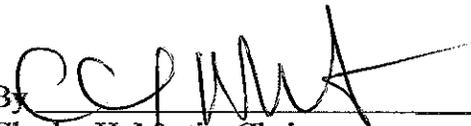
44. This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

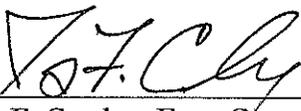
45. Duly authenticated copies of this Agreement shall, at the time of its approval, be deposited with each of the Political Subdivisions, with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency and with the regional task force office.

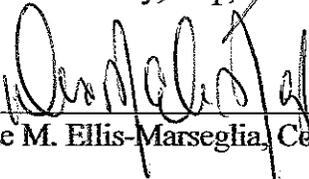
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Political Subdivisions, by their respective Board of Commissioners (or County Council), Chief Executive or Managing Director (or Chairman of County Council), duly execute this Agreement the day and year first above written.

COUNTY OF BUCKS, PENNSYLVANIA

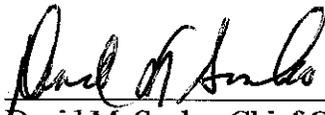
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By 
Charles H. Martin, Chairman

By 
James F. Cawley, Esq., Commissioner

By 
Diane M. Ellis-Marseglia, Commissioner

Attest:

 
David M. Sanko, Chief Clerk Date
Chief Operating Officer



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COUNTY OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

ATTEST:

W. Evelyn Walker
W. Evelyn Walker
Chief Clerk 9/23/09

Terence Farrell
Terence Farrell
Chairman

Carol Aichele
Carol Aichele
Commissioner
Vice Chairman

Kathi Cozzone
Kathi Cozzone
Commissioner

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Southeastern Pennsylvania
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COUNTY OF DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA

Linda W. Cartano
Chairman, County Council

ATTEST:

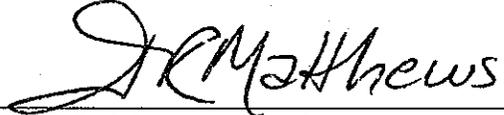
Anne M. Coogan
Chief County Clerk

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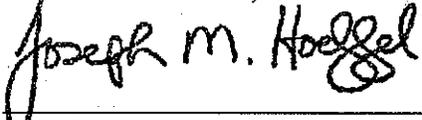
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COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, PENNSYLVANIA

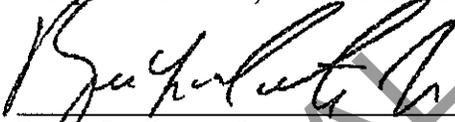
Montgomery County Board of Commissioners



James R. Matthews, Chairman

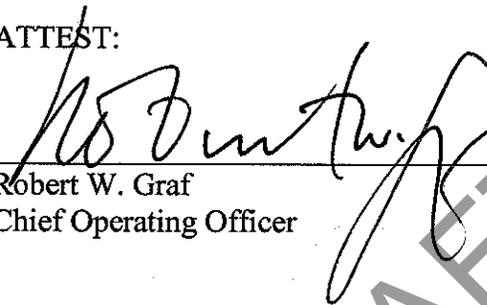


Joseph M. Hoeffel, Vice Chairman



Bruce L. Castor, Jr.

ATTEST:



Robert W. Graf
Chief Operating Officer

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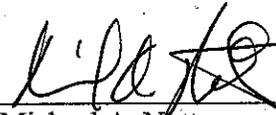
**Southeastern Pennsylvania
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CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ATTEST:

Shelly Smith, Esq.
City Solicitor



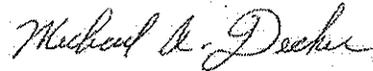
Michael A. Nutter
Mayor

City of Philadelphia

BILL NO. 090577 continued

Certified Copy

CERTIFICATION: This is a true and correct copy of the original Bill, Passed by the City Council on October 22, 2009. The Bill was Signed by the Mayor on October 23, 2009.



Michael A. Decker
Chief Clerk of the City Council

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APPENDIX C — SUB-AREA THREAT SCENARIOS

USEPA has developed the following risk scenarios for the SEPA/DE Sub-Area as part of the implementation of this Plan. These scenarios were developed in order to demonstrate how the in-place response practices of local, state, and federal response agencies are prepared to address all-hazard incidents and how this Plan can be used to facilitate the activities relating to the planning for, and the mitigation of, those incidents.

Each scenario presented in this Appendix generally includes the key focal areas outlined in the Department of Homeland Security National Planning Scenarios. These scenarios are potential scenarios that may impact the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. Similar instances have already occurred within the sub-area. These response scenarios have the following characteristics:

- Are realistic, and based on a historical response in the sub-area (or Region III) that was successfully handled.
- Demonstrate that local responding agencies will recognize the incident and in many cases handle the incident.
- Demonstrate that the states within the sub-area have the resources to support the local responding agencies for large incidents and incidents with significant impact potential.
- Demonstrate that USEPA Region III has the resources to support the state and local response agencies when requested and/or for very large incidents and incidents with major impact potential.
- Demonstrate how this Plan supports response to incidents in the sub-area.

The scenarios are as follows:

- Scenario A: Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane
- Scenario B: Chemical Release – Toxic Industrial Chemical Fire
- Scenario C: Chemical Release – Failure of a Chlorine Tank
- Scenario D: Chemical Release – Rail Transportation Incident
- Scenario E: Petroleum Release – Refined Petroleum Pipeline Failure

Scenario A: Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane

Scenario General Description

Hurricanes are intense tropical weather systems consisting of dangerous winds, storm surges, and torrential rains. Hurricanes often spawn tornadoes and can produce a storm surge of ocean water that can be up to 24 feet at its peak and 50 to 100 miles wide which is the most destructive component of a hurricane. However, torrential rains may cause flooding of streams and rivers in the sub area. These waterways are often restricted as they flow through urban areas and flooding is expected to occur.

A typical hurricane is 400 miles in diameter and has an average forward speed of 15 miles per hour (mph); however, forward speeds can range from 0 to 60 mph. The average life span of a hurricane is about 9 days. The highest winds occur within 20 to 30 miles from the center of the storm, which is considered the epicenter or eye of the storm. Hurricane force winds may measure almost 100 miles in diameter, and gale-force winds of 40 mph or more may measure 400 miles in diameter. A hurricane is categorized by its sustained wind intensity on a Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale that is used to estimate the potential for property damage and flooding. “Major” hurricanes are placed in Categories 3, 4, or 5 with sustained wind intensities between 111 mph to greater than 155 mph. The most dangerous potential storm for the purposes of this scenario would be a slow-moving Category 5 hurricane making landfall in a highly populated area.

Within the Sub-Area it is expected that flooding from heavy rains will pose more of a threat than hurricane-force winds. Rain events may drop 6, 8, 10 or more inches of water in a relatively short time period. Hurricane Floyd in 1999 impacted many counties in the Sub Area causing flooding, home evacuations, road closures, power outages and releases of sewage, oil and hazardous substances resultant from approximately 10 inches of rain.

In this scenario, a Category 5 hurricane nears the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, significantly impacting the entire sub-area, including the coastal areas of Delaware; Wilmington, DE; Philadelphia, PA; and the surrounding counties. Sustained winds are at 160 mph with a storm surge greater than 20 feet above normal. As the storm moves closer to land, large-scale evacuations are required. Certain low-lying escape routes become inundated by water from up to 5 hours before the eye of the hurricane reaches land. After the hurricane passes, there is significant damage to electrical utilities and other infrastructure, and the sustained torrential rains cause serious flooding in many areas of the sub-area.

Planning Considerations

Geographical Consideration/Description

The general terrain of the SEPA/DE Sub-Area is low-lying land with topography ranging from flat to gently rolling hills. The coastal plain extends inland across Delaware for approximately 30 miles. There are numerous bays, inlets, rivers, and streams within the sub-area. There are numerous important cultural resources, wetlands, and other sensitive environments. Many of these areas are prone to flooding during significant rainfall. Several sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities exist along streams which are prone to flooding. It is expected that municipal utilities may be overwhelmed. The USEPA Viewer described in Section IV of this Plan provides information which can be used to examine flood prone areas and resources at risk.

Timelines/Event Dynamics

A tropical storm develops in the Atlantic and is upgraded to a hurricane after 5 days in the open water. After 4 days, the hurricane has steadied at a dangerous Category 4 level and models indicate a track that includes a possible landfall along the Delaware coast within 2 days and an increased intensity. The hurricane reaches its peak as predicted, makes landfall at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, and passes over Wilmington, DE, and Philadelphia, PA. The next day the hurricane moves out. The rain associated with the storm caused rivers and streams to overflow their banks, and several river systems are experiencing record flood levels. The storm surge also damaged many coastal towns along the Delaware Bay. After the storm, initial reports indicate people are trapped, sewage plants are overflowing, unknown containers of hazardous substances are everywhere; there are also reports of tank failures and power outages at industrial facilities that threaten a large population. Additionally, a Superfund Site remedy has failed resulting in the breach of a landfill cap.

Mission Areas Summary

Preparedness: As the storm approaches, state and local governments prepare for its impact based on the National Weather Service National Hurricane Center forecasts and assessments. County EOCs are activated 48 hours before landfall and local resources are readied, DHS and FEMA are involved with initial planning activities during this period. Federal and state emergency management officials pre-position initial response resources outside the projected path of the storm.

Emergency Management/Response: An incomplete list of the response actions required for this scenario includes search and rescue operations, mortuary services and victim identification, medical system support, debris clearance and management, uncontrolled hazardous substances release response, uncontrolled oil spill/discharge response, orphan container assessment and collection, temporary emergency power, temporary drinking water supply, transportation infrastructure support, infrastructure restoration,

and temporary roofing (e.g., “blue roof” and/or emergency roof repair). During the response to this scenario, the *Southeast Pennsylvania Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement* (see Appendix B) would likely be considered.

Evacuation/Shelter: State and local agencies have time to execute evacuation plans; the *Southeast PA Emergency Transportation Plan* is implemented (available at <http://www.chesco.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/570>). Roads leading from the projected landfall area are overwhelmed, and massive traffic jams hinder the evacuation efforts. Measures will need to be taken to provide temporary shelter and interim housing. Permanent housing support will also be required.

Victim Care: Care must include medical assistance; shelter and temporary housing assistance; emergency food, water, and ice provision; cooling or warming centers for those without power; and sanitary facility provision.

Recovery/Remediation: Uncontrolled hazardous materials will contaminate many areas, and decontamination and site restoration will be a challenge. An incomplete list of the recovery/remediation actions required includes debris clearance and management, hazardous substances contamination containment and remediation, oil spill contamination containment and remediation, orphan container and household hazardous waste management, water treatment and wastewater treatment plant repair, and infrastructure restoration.

Response Resolution

This type of incident would impact a large area covering many individual jurisdictions. Emergency services would be organized early at the state and local levels through activation of the EOCs. Similarly, federal assets would be pre-positioned and organized through respective EOCs. Initial coordination occurs through and amongst the emergency managers in EOCs. Ultimately, a federal disaster declaration would result in additional coordination through the federal level.

Private sector facilities would prepare and handle incidents in accordance with their emergency response plans. However, it is likely that hazardous substances, oil, or other pollutants would have migrated beyond the facility boundaries. Local response agencies would initially handle incidents potentially impacting the public health in accordance with their EOPs. The vast majority of the response would initially be conducted by local response agencies. County Emergency Management Agencies would be heavily involved with coordinating the response agencies within their jurisdiction for this type of incident.

Local responders and hazardous materials teams initiate response to calls through the 9-1-1 center relating to discharges of oil or hazardous substances. The contact information for these entities is within Section III of this Plan. USEPA FOSCs may

respond directly to releases and discharges as needed and/or in consultation and coordination with the states or local emergency managers. Such responses may occur in advance of a declaration of disaster in accordance with the FOSCs authorities. These responses are traditionally handled through establishment of a UC between federal, state, and local response organizations (see Appendix E). County Emergency Management Agencies would coordinate activities through the UC and the UC would report activity to the EOC.

The State EMA would coordinate with the individual county EMAs in that state, and would assist in the coordination of state resources (see Volume I). It is likely that a Joint Information Center would be established to handle notifications to the public and other community relations components of this response.

Because multiple states are likely to be impacted, response issues would cross jurisdictional boundaries for multiple counties, multiple states, and multiple federal agencies; therefore, federal involvement is likely to be requested and provided. Typically, a Federal Disaster Declaration would be made and DHS/FEMA would respond under the NRF. Under the NRF, FEMA would issue mission assignments to Federal Agencies in accordance with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) Annex. USEPA Region III would be issued mission assignments under ESF #10, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex (see Volume I).

Resources that could be provided by USEPA Region III under EFS #10 include responding USEPA FOSCs and USEPA ERT. START could provide specialized sampling equipment and personnel for conducting assessment activities over a large area. To address in a timely manner releases of hazardous substances or oil posing a substantial threat the USEPA ERRS contractor has personnel, heavy equipment, and other resources to contain, remove, and dispose these materials (see Section II.C.3.).

Scenario B: Chemical Release – Toxic Industrial Chemical Fire

Scenario General Description

Toxic industrial chemicals are manufactured, stored, and used at many facilities in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. These chemicals range from very common petroleum products to highly specialized chemicals used in chemical processes. Various regulations apply to the facilities that produce, store, and handle these chemicals and requirements can vary widely depending on the specific chemical (see Volume I and Section II.B.). Generally, the amounts and locations of most of these types of materials are reported to the LEPC as part of EPCRA so that local responding agencies can be prepared to address incidents at the facilities within their jurisdiction (<http://www2.epa.gov/epcra>). Other reporting requirements may also apply, including state and federal reporting requirements. From the data available in USEPA's IACP Viewer tool, there are over 750 fixed facilities in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area footprint that are required to provide reporting under the Toxic Release Inventory program (<http://www2.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program>).

Numerous fire scenarios have occurred in the SEPA/DE Sub Area.

In this scenario, a fire at a fixed industrial facility that stores various types of toxic industrial chemicals results in the release of these chemicals in the smoke from the fire as well as into the local waterways as the outcome of uncontrolled releases and firefighting water runoff. Numerous tanks of various toxic industrial chemicals are involved in the fire, as well as a storage location for 55-gallon drums of toxic industrial chemicals.

The wind is headed in the north-northeast direction, and there is a large, heavy plume of smoke from the fire. The smoke is visible drifting east into heavily populated areas. Releases of cobalt, nickel, molybdenum, cadmium, mercury, vanadium, platinum, and other metals are likely. Various chemicals such as resins and coatings, including isocyanates, nitriles, and epoxy resins, are stored at the facility. There are some casualties on-site at the facility due to structural collapse and explosions resulting from the catastrophic breach of 55-gallon drums involved in the fire, the fire itself, and vapor/liquid exposure to the toxic industrial chemicals. Downwind casualties off-site occur due to vapor exposure.

Assuming a densely populated area in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, as many as 7,000 people might be in the actual downwind area for this scenario. Of these, a limited number would receive lethal exposures, which might result in death before or during treatment for some. An additional larger percentage would require hospitalization, and the remainder would be treated and released at the scene by EMS personnel. However, approximately 70,000 "worried well" might seek treatment at local medical facilities.

Depending on which chemicals are released, there might be significant property damage in the downwind area. Contamination in the local waterways might also result. Overwhelming demand would disrupt communications (landline telephone and cellular) in the local area. Significant disruptions in health care would occur due to the overwhelming demand of the injured and the “worried well.” Authorities would need to verify portability of the water supply.

In addition to their toxic effects, many toxic industrial chemicals (TICs) are known carcinogens. Long-term damage to internal organs and eyes is possible, depending on which TICs are present.

Planning Considerations

Geographical Considerations/Description

Within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, there are numerous industrial facilities along the I-95 corridor (the IACP Viewer tool can be used to query and map various regulated facilities). The proximity to rail, water, and over the road transport, coupled with the long history of chemical manufacturing and refining makes this area an ideal location for these types of facilities. For the purposes of this scenario, the facility is located in the inland area zone (USEPA jurisdictional area in accordance with the USEPA-USCG MOA, see Appendix B) immediately adjacent to I-95 and rail lines and near the Delaware River within a heavily populated area.

Timeline/Event Dynamics

As part of the EPCRA and other planning requirements for these types of facilities, the LEPC and local responding agencies are familiar with the facility and the types of chemicals it stores and handles and are prepared to respond with the appropriate personnel and equipment. The facility has conducted drills and exercises in conjunction with local responding agencies over the previous 2 years and has an in-place emergency operations plan that will be used for this type of incident.

Initial reports of the fire go to the facilities on-site fire department as well as the local fire department. Based on the initial report and the location of the fire in a chemical storage and processing area within the facility, HMRTs from both the facility and from the local jurisdiction (the county) are dispatched with the firefighting crews.

The magnitude of the fire and the off-site impacts are recognized within 30 minutes of the arrival of the first responders, and additional resources are dispatched. State and federal responding agencies are notified.

The fire would take many hours, possibly days, to extinguish. Throughout that time, the potential impact on off-site communities could be significant, depending on wind speed,

temperature, humidity, and precipitation. Additional efforts to determine potential contamination and impacts to local waterways would take days to weeks.

Mission Areas Activated

Preparedness: Federally mandated pre-planning activities as well as local and private sector coordination of drills and exercises would facilitate the appropriate initial and on-going response to this scenario. Coordination through the county EMA would facilitate casualty care and mobilization of additional local, state, and federal resources.

Emergency Management/Response: The presence of multiple chemicals and exposure symptoms would greatly complicate assessment and identification efforts. Actions required would include dispatch; chemical detection; and hazard assessment, prediction, monitoring, and sampling. Private sector and county HMRTs would have some capability to execute these tasks but would likely request additional support from state and perhaps federal response agencies to augment their capabilities and provide sampling, laboratory analyses, and modeling support.

Additional actions required would include alerts, activation and notification, traffic and access control, protection of special populations, resource support and requests for assistance, and public information activities.

Hazard Mitigation: Mitigation measures would be complicated by multiple chemicals. Actions required would include isolating and defining the hazard; establishing, planning, and operating incident command and UC; firefighting; preserving the scene; conducting mitigation efforts; decontaminating responders; and performing site remediation and monitoring.

Evacuation/Shelter: Evacuation/sheltering/protection of downwind populations would be required.

Victim Care: Injuries to be treated would include trauma, burns, smoke inhalation, severe respiratory distress, seizures, and/or comas. Short- and long-term treatment would be required as well as decontamination.

Investigation: During and after the initial response activities, collection of evidence and information to support an industrial accident investigation would be likely in this scenario. Searching for evidence in an industrial area while wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) would be a significant challenge. Actions required would include dispatch, site control, criminal investigation, process engineering support, sampling, laboratory analyses, and reporting.

Recovery/Remediation: The extent of decontamination required would depend on the specific chemicals involved. Regardless, monitoring and sampling a large industrial

facility would be a challenge. Site restoration would be a major challenge. Environmental impact issues would be likely to delay rebuilding efforts.

Response Resolution

Private sector facility response teams would likely handle this type of incident in accordance with their emergency response plans with the support of local emergency response agencies. Private sector facility personnel and equipment would focus on addressing this type of incident on-property and local response agencies would focus on off-site impacts or provide additional on-property assistance to the private sector as detailed in the facility emergency response plan and the local response agency's EOP.

Depending on the size and severity of the incident, the specific chemicals involved, and the potential for and/or severity of off-site impact, additional agencies would become involved. The State and USEPA have a wide variety of specialized monitoring equipment. State and/or federal agencies would deploy to this incident minimally for the purpose of evaluating the release and its impacts to public health and environment.

In the event that the facility owner is unable to conduct response actions or cleanup actions after the fire incident is resolved, the USEPA (through the FOSC and others) has broad authority to conduct or to compel response and cleanup activities by responsible parties. Additional resources that could be provided by USEPA Region III include a responding USEPA FOSC and USEPA ERT. START contractor personnel to provide technical advice and specialized air monitoring and sampling, and the USEPA ERRS contractor to provide heavy equipment and personnel to contain, remove, and dispose the contamination (see Section II.C.3.).

Scenario C: Chemical Release – Failure of a Chlorine Tank

Scenario General Description

Chlorine gas is poisonous and can be pressurized and cooled to change it into a liquid form so that it can be shipped and stored. When released, it quickly turns into a gas and stays close to the ground and spreads rapidly. Chlorine gas is yellow-green in color and although not flammable alone, it can react explosively or form explosive compounds with other chemicals such as turpentine or ammonia. Chlorine gas poses a significant threat to exposed individuals. From the data available in USEPA's IACP Viewer tool, there are over 20 fixed facilities in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area that store chlorine in bulk quantities.

In this scenario, a contractor is replacing an air conditioning evaporator unit on the roof of a building within a fixed facility that stores large quantities of chlorine in above ground storage tanks. While removing a 2-ton evaporator from the roof of one of the buildings using a crane, the rigging fails and the evaporator unit falls to the ground, directly impacting a 10,000-gallon horizontal storage tank full of chlorine (liquefied under pressure). The impact breaches the chlorine tank, which fails, releasing its entire contents within 10 to 20 minutes. A concentrated plume of chlorine expands along the ground and impacts off-site and on-site areas. The temperatures and wind conditions result in a chlorine vapor plume that ultimately extends downwind over 5 miles.

Assuming a moderate-density area, as many as 350,000 people might be in the actual downwind area, which could extend as far as 25 miles. Of these, 5% (17,500) would receive potentially lethal exposures, and half of these would die before or during treatment. An additional 15% would require hospitalization, and the remainder would be treated and released at the scene by Emergency Medical Service (EMS) personnel. However, approximately 225,000 "worried well" would seek treatment at local medical facilities. In areas of heavy chlorine exposure, there would also be heavy corrosion of metal objects.

Overwhelming demand would disrupt communications (landline telephone and cellular) in the local area. Significant disruptions in health care would occur as a result of the overwhelming demand of the injured and the "worried well." Authorities would need to verify portability of the water supply.

Most of the injured would recover in 7 to 14 days, except for those with severe lung damage. These individuals would require long-term monitoring and treatment.

Planning Considerations

Geographical Considerations/Description

Chlorine is a very common chemical stored and used in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. Storage tank sizes range from 1-ton cylinders in small water treatment facilities to very large storage tanks at industrial facilities that use chlorine in their chemical processes. For the purposes of this scenario, a 10,000-gallon storage tank is assumed and the facility is located in the inland area zone (USEPA jurisdictional area in accordance with the USEPA-USCG MOA, see Appendix B) within a moderately populated area.

Timeline/Event Dynamics

Except in very cold conditions, the release would be complete in less than 30 minutes. The plume would travel downwind for over 5 miles and be dispersed below the detection level in 6 hours. Lethal concentrations of chlorine would be present in a large area and could persist for several hours. Meteorological conditions, such as wind speed, temperature, humidity, and precipitation, would greatly impact the persistence of these lethal concentrations.

Mission Areas Activated

Emergency Assessment/Diagnosis: Actions required would include dispatch; chlorine detection; and hazard assessment, prediction, monitoring, and sampling.

Emergency Management/Response: Actions required would include alerts, activation and notification, traffic and access control, protection of special populations, resource support and requests for assistance, and public information activities.

Hazard Mitigation: Actions required would include isolating and defining the hazard; establishing, planning, and operating incident command and UC; hazardous materials response; preserving the scene; performing mitigation efforts; decontaminating responders; and conducting site remediation and monitoring.

Evacuation/Shelter: Evacuation/sheltering/protection of downwind populations would be required.

Victim Care: Injuries to be treated would include respiratory difficulty or severe distress and/or vehicular accident trauma. Short- and long-term treatment might be required. Fatalities could be significant.

Investigation: During and after the initial response activities, collection of evidence and information to support an industrial accident investigation would be likely in this scenario. Actions required would include dispatch, site control, criminal investigation, process engineering support, sampling, laboratory analyses, and reporting.

Recovery/Remediation: Because chlorine is a gas, the extent of decontamination required would be minor. Regardless, monitoring and sampling would be a challenge. Decontamination of waterways might present a significant challenge as well. Environmental impacts, especially public safety concerns, would be likely to significantly delay rebuilding efforts.

Response Resolution

This type of incident would likely overwhelm private sector facility response teams, although they would be involved with the on-property components of this type of incident in accordance with their emergency response plans. Because this type of incident would significantly impact the off-site population, local emergency response agencies would be responsible for the overall incident management in accordance with the local response agency's emergency operations plan. Private sector facility personnel and equipment may be leveraged to support local response agencies to address off-site impacts or provide additional assistance.

Because of the significant off-site impacts of such an incident and the toxicity of the chemical involved, local response agencies could request additional assistance from county, state, and potentially federal agencies. State and federal agencies would also respond to assure that human health and the environment are protected. These agencies could provide a wide range of personnel, equipment, and technical support, including monitoring of air, as needed. Because there would likely be a large number of affected citizens, the county Emergency Management Agency would have significant involvement in all aspects of this response, particularly coordinating the transport of casualties to nearby hospitals with chemical trauma capability and coordination of requests for additional assistance from state and federal agencies.

Additional resources that could be provided by USEPA Region III, if requested, include a responding USEPA FOSC and USEPA ERT. START can provide specialized sampling and monitoring equipment, and other resources (see Section II.C.3.).

Scenario D: Chemical Release – Rail Transportation Incident

Scenario General Description

Many cargo trains travel through the SEPA/DE Sub-Area carrying petroleum products and hazardous substances that can include highly toxic chemicals. The trains either deliver the petroleum or hazardous substances to industries within the sub-area or pass through the sub-area on their way to other parts of the East Coast. From the data available in USEPA's IACP Viewer tool, there are approximately 1,000 miles of rail line within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area that may carry railcars containing petroleum or hazardous substances.

For the purposes of this scenario, a 50-car unit train traveling through the SEPA/DE Sub-Area and carrying petroleum derailed near a small stream tributary to the Delaware River. The derailment resulted in the release of petroleum directly into the water as well as ignition of the contents of one car. The derailment occurred in a moderately populated area. The material released from the car is burning with an intense heat and threatening the stability of adjacent cars not compromised by the derailment. The accident is located in the inland area zone (USEPA jurisdictional area in accordance with the USEPA-USCG MOA, see Appendix B) within a moderately populated area.

A UC comprised of local first response organizations would be immediately established and the EOC within the effected jurisdiction would be activated. The UC would be evaluating the need for evacuations along with initial measure to minimize the spread of fire and the discharge of petroleum. Specialized response resources from the rail company would be required to mitigate this incident. If not already notified directly by train personnel, the EOC would notify the rail company of the incident.

State and federal agencies would be notified and would respond to this incident. The private sector rail company and contractors would also respond. It is likely that the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) would be involved to conduct an accident investigation.

Planning Considerations

Geographical Considerations/Description

Within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, rail lines that transport hazardous substances and petroleum products are present in proximity to populated areas, in particular along the I-95 corridor, and waterways. The proximity to populated areas, the topography, the concentration of rail lines, and the frequent rail and road crossings generally reduce the speeds of trains running through the SEPA/DE sub-area, which may decrease the chances of derailments but may increase the potential for accidents.

Timeline/Event Dynamics

Initial reports of the accident and fire are routed through the county 9-1-1 center. The local fire department and heavy rescue are first to respond. Based on the initial report of an explosion and burning rail car, the county HMRT is also dispatched with the firefighting crews. The county EMA contacts the rail company, which mobilizes a response crew to the scene.

The potential magnitude of the incident is identified immediately based on the fire impinging upon several rail cars and the contents of the railcars as identified using the resources available to first responders (including the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook and others). Additional resources are mobilized to conduct evacuations.

The fire would take many hours, possibly days, to extinguish and would require specialized equipment that would be mobilized by the rail company. Throughout that time, the potential impact on off-site communities could be significant, and evacuations would remain in place, depending on wind speed, temperature, humidity, and precipitation. Additional efforts to determine potential contamination and impacts to local waterways would take days to weeks.

Mission Areas Activated

Preparedness: Transportation studies that have been completed in many counties in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area provide valuable information on the types and quantities of hazardous substances that travel through their jurisdictions. Information from these studies, along with cooperation with the rail industry, assist local EMAs in being prepared to deal with rail transportation incidents in coordination with the rail industry and state and federal response agencies.

Emergency Assessment/Diagnosis: Actions required would include dispatch; chemical detection; and hazard assessment, prediction, monitoring, and sampling.

Emergency Management/Response: Actions required would include alerts, activation and notification, traffic and access control, protection of special populations, resource support and requests for assistance, and public information activities.

Hazard Mitigation: Actions required would include isolating and defining the hazard; establishing, planning, and operating incident command and UC; firefighting; hazardous materials response; performing mitigation efforts; decontaminating responders; and conducting site remediation and monitoring.

Evacuation/Shelter: Evacuation/sheltering/protection of populations within the threatened area would be required.

Victim Care: Injuries to be treated would include respiratory difficulty or distress, burn care, and/or vehicular accident trauma.

Investigation: During and after the initial response activities, collection of evidence and information to support an NTSB accident investigation would be likely in this scenario. Actions required would include dispatch, site control, criminal investigation, sampling, laboratory analyses, and reporting.

Recovery/Remediation: Petroleum fire releases potentially hazardous particulates to downwind receptors. Discharges to the water pose toxic threats to the environment. The decision to fight fire or contain fire would be made by the UC considering the overall public risk, responder safety, and hindrance to overall cleanup activities. Air monitoring and sampling would be required to demonstrate safety and threat levels. Removal of petroleum from the water must occur.

Response Resolution

Fire fighting and initial response would be handled by local response organizations until such time as the private sector (railroad company) fully responds. State and federal resources would likely supplement on-scene resources addressing the need for air monitoring downwind of the release and removal of petroleum from the water until such time that the railroad company is fully responsive to those issues. The decisions for response to the petroleum release would be made within a UC composed of local, state, federal, and private-sector response organizations.

Private sector rail industry response teams would handle this type of incident with highly specialized equipment in accordance with their emergency response plans with the support of local emergency response agencies.

Because of the potential off-site impact, additional agencies likely would become involved at the request of the local response agencies and/or rail industry. These agencies might include local, county, state, and federal agencies that could provide a wide range of personnel, equipment, and technical support as needed. In addition, the NTSB would be likely to immediately respond with an accident investigation team. Once the immediate emergency regarding the fire and leaking petroleum has been addressed, NTSB investigation activities could delay remediation and rail repair activities for several days.

Additional resources that could be provided by USEPA Region III, if requested, include a responding USEPA FOSC and USEPA ERT. START to conduct air monitoring and sampling with specialized equipment, and the USEPA ERRS contractor has heavy equipment and personnel to contain, remove, and dispose petroleum. See Section II.C.3.

Scenario E: Petroleum Release – Refined Petroleum Pipeline Failure

Scenario General Description

There are numerous underground pipelines carrying a wide variety of petroleum and other products passing through the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. From the data and maps available in USEPA's IACP Viewer tool, there are over 600 miles of pipelines within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area that may carry refined petroleum products. Many of these pipelines pass through residential communities and heavily populated areas and cross waterways in numerous places.

For the purposes of this scenario, an 8-inch refined petroleum pipeline carrying gasoline was damaged by heavy equipment operated by a landscaping contractor in a residential development. Because the contractor had not contacted a utility one-call service to mark out potential underground utilities, the contractor re-buried the damaged pipeline and did not report the incident. Several days later, the pipeline ruptured, releasing tens of thousands of gallons of gasoline into the common ground area of the development. Gasoline vapors spread along low lying areas and into a sewer system and encountered an ignition source. Initial reports of the leak, and then the subsequent fire, were received by the county 9-1-1 center. The local fire department responded, evacuated the residents in the nearby homes, secured the area, contacted the pipeline company, and provided firefighting actions. Local and state response organizations, along with pipeline company representatives and contractors, were dispatched to the scene. Gasoline has entered a nearby stream and has travelled nearly a half mile downstream.

Planning Considerations

Geographical Considerations/Description

Within the SEPA/DE Sub-Area, pipelines that transport hazardous substances and petroleum products are present under and very close to populated areas. The age of some of these pipelines, along with potential impacts and damage from excavation and construction activities, results in the potential for a release of these substances in and around populated areas. Most of the pipelines cross streams and rivers many times.

Timeline/Event Dynamics

Initial reports of the leak and subsequent fire are routed through the county 9-1-1 center. The local fire department is first to respond. Based on the proximity of pipeline markers with emergency contact information, the private sector owner of the pipeline is contacted almost immediately. The pipeline company would receive data relating to the operation of its line and would notice the discharge and begin activity relating to isolating the impacted segment of pipeline.

The nature of the incident would preclude the local responding agencies from taking direct action at the source of the leak until the line is secured. Rather, local initial responding agencies would secure the area, evacuate local residents, and provide firefighting and fire protection activities for the buildings and property within the impact zone. Additionally, local response organizations would initiate actions to address the gasoline now on the waterway.

Given the magnitude of the situation, a UC would be established. The fire, evacuations, and discharge of gasoline to the waterway would be reported to state and federal agencies.

It may take several hours to shut down the pipeline to eliminate the source of the release. During that time, much of the released gasoline would likely be consumed in the fire unless it had already travelled to other locations. Throughout that time, the most potential impact on the surrounding community would likely be limited to the immediate heat affected zone. Additional effort would be focused on gasoline that is travelling away from the fire zone through sewers and/or waterways. Efforts to determine potential contamination and impacts to local waterways and remediation of contaminated soil would take days to weeks.

Mission Areas Activated

Preparedness: Pipeline routes and the general types of materials transported are known in the counties in the SEPA/DE Sub-Area. The specific materials being transported at any given time may not be known because petroleum pipelines can transport a variety of different petroleum products.

Emergency Assessment/Diagnosis: Actions required would include dispatch; chemical detection; and hazard assessment, prediction, monitoring, and sampling.

Emergency Management/Response: Actions required would include alerts, activation and notification, traffic and access control, protection of special populations, resource support and requests for assistance, and public information activities.

Hazard Mitigation: Actions required would include isolating and defining the hazard; establishing, planning, and operating incident command and UC; firefighting; performing mitigation efforts; decontaminating responders; and conducting site remediation and monitoring.

Evacuation/Shelter: Evacuation/sheltering/protection of populations within the threatened area would be required. It is expected this population would be limited to those residents in the immediate vicinity of the release point.

Victim Care: Injuries to be treated would include respiratory difficulty or distress, burn care, and/or vehicular accident trauma.

Investigation: During and after the initial response activities, collection of evidence and information to support an accident investigation would be likely in this scenario. Actions required would include dispatch, site control, criminal investigation, sampling, laboratory analyses, and reporting.

Recovery/Remediation: Because the majority of the gasoline would be consumed in the fire, the extent of contamination would be limited to the areas impacted by the liquid gasoline that had migrated to sewers and waterways prior to ignition. The homes and properties immediately adjacent to the pipeline release would likely be significantly impacted by gasoline contamination as well as fire damage. There could be significant issues with groundwater contamination and vapor intrusion issues in the vicinity long after the emergency phase of the incident has been resolved.

Response Resolution

Private sector pipeline industry response teams would likely handle this type of incident in accordance with their emergency response plans with the support of local emergency response agencies. Private sector personnel and equipment would focus on addressing this type of incident and local response agencies would focus on support roles or provide additional assistance to the private sector response teams as detailed in the local response agency's emergency operations plan.

Because of the potential off-site impact, additional agencies likely would become involved at the request of the local response agencies and/or pipeline industry. These agencies might include local, county, state, and federal agencies that could provide a wide range of personnel, equipment, and technical support as needed. State and federal agencies would respond to this incident to make sure that human health and the environment are protected.

Additional resources that could be provided by USEPA Region III include a responding USEPA FOSC and USEPA ERT. START could provide air monitoring and sampling personnel and equipment, and the USEPA ERRS contractor to supplement containment and removal and disposal of gasoline from sewers and waterways. See Section II.C.3.

APPENDIX D — EXAMPLE INCIDENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Incident Objectives and Strategies

The IC is responsible for determining the Incident Objectives and the Strategy for accomplishing those objectives. The Incident Objectives are the basic goals of the response to the Incident and are essential prerequisites to any written or oral Incident Action Plan (IAP). The Incident Objectives are refined from higher level objectives (i.e., management objectives or strategic objectives) typically determined by the Agency's senior officials and provided to the IC. The higher level objectives usually stem from law, Agency policy, and existing plans and do not often change during the course of the incident response.

In NIMS ICS, Incident Objectives, strategies, and tactics are considered as follows:

Incident Objective

A statement of guidance and direction is necessary for the selection of appropriate strategies and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.

Strategy

The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

Tactics

Actual deployment and direction of resources during an incident to accomplish the desired objective. The tactics are the actual what, where, and when components of the strategy.

Simply put, the IC receives management objectives from the agency and uses this high-level direction to develop more specific Incident Objectives. The Incident Objectives need to be attainable, flexible, and measurable. The IC should confer with Operations to determine the appropriate strategy for achieving the Incident Objectives. Finally, the Operations Section Chief determines the tactics necessary to achieve the Incident Objectives. The following provides an example of this process:

Management Objective: Protect Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Incident Objective: Keep oil from entering the river.

Strategy: Stop migrating oil from entering the storm drains.

Tactic: Deploy booms at storm drains and construct collection trench along Avenue A.

The USEPA *Incident Management Handbook* contains some examples of potential incident objectives. Because unique priorities will develop in any response, the objectives will always be specific and subject to review and change.

The following examples of typical objectives and strategies may be a helpful guide:

Safety

Typical Objective(s):

- Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel.
- Ensure the safety and security of responders as well as maximize the protection of public health and welfare.
- Continue to place a high priority on safety and risk management and monitor for compliance for both responders and public.
- Provide for the safety and welfare of the passengers and non-essential crew.

Example Strategies:

- Identify hazard(s) of spilled material.
- Establish site control (hot zone, warm zone, cold zone, and security).
- Consider evacuations, as needed.
- Establish vessel and/or aircraft restrictions.
- Monitor air in impacted areas.
- Develop site safety and health plan for response personnel.
- Ensure safety briefings are conducted.
- Conduct a risk hazard analysis and develop an appropriate Site Safety Plan for inclusion in the IAP.

Oil/HAZMAT Spill

Typical Objective(s):

- Control the source of the spill.
- Determine oil/HAZMAT fate and effect (trajectories), identify sensitive areas, develop strategies for protection, and conduct pre-impact shore debris removal.
- Contain and recover spilled oil/HAZMAT.
- Contain and recover spilled material.

- Ensure actions are underway to control the source and minimize the volume released.
- Conduct appropriate shoreline cleanup efforts.
- Remove oil from impacted areas.

Example Strategies:

- Complete emergency shutdown.
- Conduct firefighting.
- Initiate temporary repairs.
- Transfer and/or lighter product.
- Conduct salvage operations, as necessary.
- Contain/control the source of the spill.
- Deploy oil containment boom at the spill source.
- Deploy containment boom at appropriate collection areas.
- Conduct open-water skimming with vessels.
- Evaluate time-sensitive response technologies (e.g., dispersants, in situ burning).
- Develop disposal plan.
- Clean oiled structures (piers, docks, etc.).
- Clean oiled vessels.

Environmental

Typical Objective(s):

- Maximize the protection of environmentally sensitive areas, including wildlife and historic properties.
- Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas.
- Identify and protect sensitive areas.
- Recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife.
- Ensure effective containment, cleanup, recovery, and disposal of spilled product.
- Investigate the potential for and if feasible, use alternative technologies to support response efforts.

Example Strategies:

- Establish oiled wildlife reporting hotline
- Conduct injured wildlife search and rescue operations
- Setup primary care unit for injured wildlife
- Operate wildlife rehabilitation center
- Initiate citizen volunteer effort for oiled bird rehabilitation
- Implement pre-designated response strategies
- Identify resources at risk in spill vicinity
- Track oil movement and develop spill trajectories
- Conduct visual assessments (e.g., overflights)
- Develop/implement appropriate protection tactics

Management

Typical Objective(s):

- Manage coordinated response effort.
- Keep the Regional IC informed of response status.
- Manage a coordinated interagency response effort that reflects the makeup of UC.
- Establish an appropriate IMT organization that can effectively meet the initial and long-term challenges required to mitigate the incident.
- Ensure that all appropriate agency/organization mandates, practices, and protocols are considered in the overall response effort.
- Minimize social, political, and economic adverse impacts.
- Ensure that competing response activities are closely coordinated.
- Facilitate commerce.
- Minimize economic impacts.
- Keep the public, stakeholders, and the media informed of response activities.
- Keep Stakeholders informed of response activities.
- Keep the public informed of response activities.
- Ensure that appropriate facilities are identified and established to support response efforts.

- Ensure that appropriate financial accounting practices are established and adhered to.
- Ensure that an appropriate internal resource request and off incident resource ordering system is established and followed.

Example Strategies:

- Establish family comfort/crisis center.
- Develop/implement a media strategy and establish a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Consider tourism, vessel movements, and local economic impacts throughout response.
- Protect public and private assets, as resources permit.
- Establish damage claims process.
- Complete or confirm notifications.
- Establish a unified command organization and facilities (command post).
- Ensure local and tribal officials are included in response organization.
- Initiate spill response IAPs.
- Ensure mobilization and tracking of response resources.
- Account for personnel and equipment.
- Complete documentation.
- Evaluate planned response objectives vs. actual response (debrief).
- Provide forum to obtain stakeholder input and concerns.
- Provide stakeholders with details of response actions.
- Identify stakeholder concerns and issues, and address as practical.
- Provide elected officials details of response actions.
- Provide timely safety announcements.
- Establish a JIC.
- Conduct regular news briefings.
- Manage news media access to spill response activities.
- Conduct public meetings, as appropriate.

APPENDIX E — UNIFIED COMMAND

What is Unified Command?

The UC is an expansion of the ICS organization beyond a single IC. Many incidents involve several different functions and jurisdictions, for example, security, criminal apprehension, hazardous materials response, firefighting, evacuation, and search and rescue. Within the U.S., few ICs have the full functional jurisdiction, resource capability, or expertise to cover all the response functions and geographical venues involved in a major incident.

The UC is a structure that brings together the ICs of all major organizations that have jurisdictional or functional responsibility for the purposes of organizing and executing a coordinated response.

When is a UC Needed?

The need for a UC may arise when incidents are characterized by one or more of the following:

- Cross boundaries (e.g., two states or response over both land and water).
- Involve various governmental levels (e.g., federal, state, local).
- Involve multiple functional responsibilities, not belonging to a single agency (e.g., search and rescue, fire, oil spill, EMS).
- Some combination of the above.

What is the Makeup of the UC?

The UC is a team effort, but to be effective, the number of personnel should be kept as small as possible. Actual UC makeup for a specific incident will be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into account the following:

- Specifics of the incident.
- Predetermination within existing response plans.
- Decision reached during the initial meeting of the UC.

The makeup of the UC may change as the incident changes, especially when new priorities and response functions arise.

To be considered as a member of the UC, a candidate should meet the following qualifications:

- Have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident.

- The incident or response operations must have impact on your organization's Area of Responsibility (AOR).
- Have the resources to support participation in the response organization.
- Have full decision-making authority for the incident on behalf of your agency.

As a UC representative the candidate must be able to enact the following:

- Agree on incident objectives and priorities.
- Have the capability to sustain a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week commitment to the incident.
- Have the authority to commit agency or company resources to the incident.
- Have the authority to spend agency or company funds.
- Agree on an incident response organization.
- Agree on the appropriate Command and General Staff position assignments to ensure clear direction for on-scene tactical resources.
- Commit to speak with "one voice" through the Public Information Officer or JIC, if established.
- Agree on logistical support procedures.
- Agree on cost-sharing procedures, as appropriate.

It is important to note that a member does not lose his/her jurisdictional authority when participating as a member of the UC.

How does the UC work?

The UC is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The UC directs incident responders toward completion of critical incident objectives that are key elements of successful response.

The UC brings the key decision makers of an incident together. Decisions are made by consensus. Because the ICs do not all have the same jurisdiction, authority, resources and expertise, the decision making process is not prolonged as seen in other venues where participants have equal background, responsibility, and skill sets (Congressional Committees, Board of Trustees, Quality Action Workgroups). In this way, the UC is not a "decision by committee" entity.

Typically, the ICs will rely on the IC having the most jurisdiction, authority, expertise, or resources during a particular time of the incident to take the lead on initiating or proposing a decision.

In cases where there is disagreement on a decision, the UC member representing the agency with the most jurisdictional responsibility would make the final decision. It is important to note that in many large incidents, the agency having most jurisdictional responsibility will change as the incident changes.

The ICs certainly have one thing in common: they are there to command the response to an incident. They also realize time is of the essence. Therefore, the UC should develop synergy and recognize the strength in marshalling the significant capabilities brought by the various representatives. There should be personal acknowledgement of each representative's unique capabilities. A cooperative attitude is absolutely essential. Also key is complete buy-in into the ICS process.

Uncooperative attitudes, unnecessary disagreements, and lack of proper implementation of ICS can result in poor objectives and response direction. Failure to provide clear incident objectives and response direction means that the UC has failed. Although the UC structure is an excellent vehicle (and the only nationally recognized vehicle) for coordination, cooperation, and communication, the duly authorized representatives must make the system work successfully. A strong Command – a single IC or UC – is essential to an effective response.

UC members must not become overwhelmed. Each UC member may assign Deputy IC(s) to assist in carrying out IC responsibilities. UC members may also be assigned individual legal and administrative support from their own organizations.

What if an agency is not represented in the UC but wants to be involved in the response effort?

Here is how to ensure an agency's concerns or issues can be addressed:

- Serve as an agency or company representative who has direct contact with the Liaison Officer (LNO).
- Provide stakeholder input to the LNO (for environmental, economic, social, or political issues).
- Serve as a Technical Specialist in the Planning Section.

Provide input directly to a member of the UC.

APPENDIX F — WEB-BASED RESOURCES

Below is a partial list of additional information and resources available over the world wide web that supplement the information contained in this Plan and the associated USEPA Region III IACP Viewer. This information may not be available in the IACP Viewer, or the links below may provide more up-to-date information.

Sensitive Areas and Other Information

Amtrak Rail System Map

http://www.amtrak.com/ccurl/948/674/System0211_101web,0.pdf

CSX Rail System Map

<http://www.csx.com/index.cfm/customers/maps/csx-system-map/>

Delaware River Basin Commission Southeastern Pennsylvania Ground Water Protected Area (GWPA)

<http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/programs/project/southeast/map.html>

Department of Defense List of Military Installations

<http://www.militaryinstallations.dod.mil/MOS/f?p=MI:ENTRY:0>

USEPA Superfund Site Information

<http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/srchsites.cfm>

Pennsylvania Cultural Resources Geographic Information System

<https://www.dot7.state.pa.us/ce/Application/ASP/Security/Index.asp>

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration National Pipeline Mapping System

<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Mapper

<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>

Equipment

USEPA Environmental Response Team

<http://www.ert.org/>

USEPA Radiological Response Team

<http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/rert.html>

U.S. Coast Guard Atlantic Strike Team

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/AST/astdefault.asp>

APPENDIX G — UTILITY, RAILROAD, AND PIPELINE EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

This Appendix provides emergency contact telephone numbers for the electrical, gas and water companies, railroad companies, and pipeline companies that operate within the USEPA Region III SEPA/DE Sub-Area. The contacts are listed by state and alphabetically by company name.

SEPADE ACP - Pipeline, Utility, and Railroad Emergency Contact Numbers

Company/Entity Name	Company/Entity Type	State(s)
AMTRAK - 800-331-0008	Railroads	PA & DE
Aqua - 877-987-2782	Water Utilities	PA
Artesian Water Company, Inc. - 800-332-5114	Water Utilities	DE
Audubon Water Company - 610-630-1200	Water Utilities	PA
Baltimore and Ohio - No Number Available	Railroads	PA & DE
Borough of Ambler -215-646-1000	Water Utilities	PA
Borough of Doylestown - 215-348-4680 or 215-855-9945 (After Hours)	Water Utilities	PA
Borough of Phoenixville - 610-933-8801	Water Utilities	PA
Borough of Quakertown Water Department - 215-721-3520	Water Utilities	PA
Broadkilm Beach Water Co. - No Number Available	Water Utilities	DE
Buckeye Co. LP - 800-331-4115	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
Cantwell Water Co. - No Number Available	Water Utilities	DE
Chesapeake and Ohio - No Number Available	Railroads	PA
Chesapeake Utilities Corporation - 800-427-2883	Gas Utilities	DE
Colonial Co. - 800-926-2728	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA & DE
Columbia Gas Transmission - 888-460-4332	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA & DE
Conrail - 800-272-0911	Railroads	PA & DE
CSX Transportation - 800-232-0144	Railroads	PA & DE
Delaware Coast Line RR - 302-422-9200	Railroads	DE
Delaware Electric Coop - 302-349-9009	Electric Utilities	DE
Delmarva Power (customer care) - 800-375-7117	Electric Utilities	DE
Delmarva Power (electric) - 800-898-8042	Electric Utilities	DE
Delmarva Power (gas) - 302-454-0317	Gas Utilities	DE
Dominion East Ohio -877-542-2630	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
East Penn Railroad LLC - 610-925-0131	Railroads	PA & DE
Eastern Shore Natural Gas - 302-734-6720	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA & DE
Elverson Water Company - 610-286-5115	Water Utilities	PA
Equilon - 713-241-6161	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA & DE
ExxonMobil Co. - 800-537-5200	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
Interstate Energy Co. - 800-747-3375	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
Longneck Water Co. - 302-947-9600	Water Utilities	DE
Maryland And Delaware - 410-754-5735	Railroads	DE
Met-Ed - 888-544-4877	Electric Utilities	PA
Mid-Atlantic Express LLC - 908-852-9190	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
Newtown Artesian Water Company - 215-968-6781	Water Utilities	PA
Norfolk Southern - 800-946-4744	Railroads	PA & DE
PECO - 800-841-4141	Electric Utilities	PA
PECO - 800-841-4141	Gas Utilities	PA & DE
Penn Central - No Number Available	Railroads	PA & DE
Penn Eastern Rail Lines Inc. - No Number Available	Railroads	PA
Pennsylvania American Water - 800-565-7292	Water Utilities	PA
Philadelphia Belt Line RR - 215-592-7775	Railroads	PA
Philadelphia Gas Works - 215-235-1212	Gas Utilities	PA
Philadelphia Water Department - 215-685-6300	Water Utilities	PA
Pickering Beach Water Co. - No Number Available	Water Utilities	DE
PP&L - 800-342-5775	Electric Utilities	PA
Prime Hook Water Co. - No Number Available	Water Utilities	DE
SEPTA - 215-580-8111	Railroads	PA & DE
Slaughter Beach Water Co. - 302-422-2293	Water Utilities	DE
Sun Co. - 800-786-7440	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
Superior Water Company - 610-222-4170	Water Utilities	PA
Sussex Shores Water Co. - 302-539-7611	Water Utilities	DE
Tennessee Gas Pipelines Co. - 800-231-2800	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
Texas Eastern Transmission - 800-231-7794	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA
Tidewater Utilities, Inc - 877-720-9272 (8 a.m.-5 p.m.) or 800-523-7224 (after 5 p.m.)	Water Utilities	DE
Tyburn RR - 512-428-9290	Railroads	PA
UGI Central Penn Gas- 800-652-0550	Gas Utilities	PA
UGI Utilities & UGI Penn Natural Gas - 800-276-2722	Gas Utilities	PA
United Water Delaware - 302-633-5900	Water Utilities	DE
Utilities, Inc. - 800-272-1919	Water Utilities	PA
Wilkerson Water Co. - 302-422-4306	Water Utilities	DE
Williams Gas Transco - 800-440-8475	Pipelines: Refined Petroleum and Natural Gas	PA & DE
Wilmington and Western Railroad - 302-998-1930	Railroads	DE